



Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan

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**Prepared by the
Tennessee Valley Authority's Office of
Natural Resources and Economic Development
in cooperation with the Offices of
Agricultural and Chemical Development and
Power and Engineering**

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Introduction

Throughout its history, the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has used the reservoir shorelands under its control to meet a range of regional and local resource development needs and to improve the quality of life in the Valley. Reservoir property, together with adjoining private lands, has been used for the development of parks, industries, and wildlife management areas, and to meet various needs of local communities. Increasing demand for and use of these reservoir lands have sometimes resulted in conflicting and uneconomical land use patterns and friction between public and private use. These competing interests and development pressures, coupled with today's environmental awareness, underscore the necessity for a planned approach to the management of TVA's reservoir land and related resources.

Development and management of TVA reservoir land can affect reservoir water quality or quantity and can limit land uses or management activities. Recognizing this relationship between land and water, TVA develops both reservoir land and water quality management plans. On Kentucky Reservoir, these plans were developed concurrently to ensure a coordinated planning approach. Together the plans establish an integrated TVA strategy for managing both the land and water resources of Kentucky Reservoir.

The Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan is one of a series being developed by TVA for land on its mainstream reservoirs. The plans present reservoir-specific management objectives for realizing TVA's general reservoir land management goals, which include:

- Providing a diversity of quality recreation opportunities on TVA reservoirs and adjoining land;
- Promoting economic development;
- Protecting the amenities and environmental quality of reservoirs and adjoining lands;
- Protecting and enhancing the forestry, fisheries, and wildlife resources in reservoir areas; and
- Preserving agricultural resources.

The objectives, or steps for realizing these goals, are determined by public input about local values and priorities related to land use, combined with TVA staff input. Because the public's concern and the available resource base are different on each reservoir, the management objectives must also be different. The Planning Issues and Objectives section of this plan contains a detailed discussion of these objectives.

This plan will guide TVA resource management and property administration decisions on 41,686 acres of TVA land on Kentucky Reservoir. The planned acreage includes all TVA-retained land except TVA power properties, Land Between The Lakes, marginal strip lands, and other TVA land affected by permanent or long-term easements.

The plan identifies suitable uses for 275 tracts of TVA land and includes sites for recreation, industry, navigation, wildlife and forest management, historic preservation, and agriculture. TVA has in the past permitted backlying landowners to construct private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) on certain public land. Such facilities may continue to be permitted (upon approval by TVA) only on land designated as marginal strip. However, no new facilities will be permitted on the 275 tracts for which public uses have been identified in this plan.

In relation to TVA property administration, the plan provides information that allows a faster response to requests for the use of TVA land. All requests for changes to the land use plan or requests for use of TVA land are subject to TVA review through the reservoir land use review process. When requests are received, TVA staff compares the request with the use designated in the plan. If the request is not congruent with the reservoir plan, the plan

will be used to identify alternative tracts that are more suitable for the proposal, or the applicant may be given the opportunity to provide evidence that a modification to the plan is warranted and in the best public interest. The burden of proof rests with the applicant.

The plan establishes general guidelines for use of each tract, but on-the-ground management activities will be more clearly defined by TVA program staffs with resource management responsibilities. These staffs will develop operational plans to describe how each tract will be managed. In addition, the program staffs will work together to develop multiuse plans for those tracts allocated for more than one type of use. On multiple use tracts where a program is designated as lead, that staff will be responsible for seeing that multiple resource planning is implemented and that no activity unacceptably impacts other land uses identified as suitable for the tract. All development and management activities will be consistent with environmental quality controls described in Appendix C of this plan.

The plan encompasses a 10-year (1985-95) planning horizon. During this time, TVA will monitor growth pressures, economic trends, and environmental conditions around the reservoir. The supporting data base will be updated regularly and frequently. Revisions to the plan will be considered as changing circumstances warrant. After 10 years, TVA will review the data, conduct public hearings, and update the plan.

This document is a synopsis of the results of the Kentucky Reservoir land management planning effort. Further details and documentation are contained in four appendices to this plan. Appendix A describes in detail each tract of land and identifies the planned uses. Appendix B documents the public's comments and involvement in development of the plan. Appendix C contains applicable legal requirements, TVA policies, and best management practices. Appendix D contains information about the data collected for this planning process. All appendices are available on request.

Existing Conditions

When TVA closed the gates on Kentucky Dam in August 1944, it created the largest reservoir in the Tennessee Valley with a flood detention capacity more than double the total of the eight other Tennessee River reservoirs. The last of the nine mainstream reservoirs to be completed, Kentucky is also the last (i.e., furthest downstream) link in the Tennessee River system. The tailwaters of Kentucky Dam empty into the Ohio River at Paducah, Kentucky, about 20 miles northwest of the dam. Lake Barkley, a Corps of Engineers lake on the Cumberland River, connects with Kentucky Lake through a canal just south of Kentucky Dam.

The reservoir is 184 river miles long and has 2,380 miles of shoreline, which extends through nine counties in west Tennessee (Benton, Decatur, Hardin, Henry, Houston, Humphreys, Perry, Stewart, and Wayne) and five counties in west Kentucky (Calloway, Livingston, Lyon, Marshall, and Trigg). In the northern portion of the reservoir, TVA commonly bought and retained large tracts of land above normal full pool level (i.e., elevation 359 feet above sea level). In the southern part, however, TVA purchased mostly flowage easements (i.e., rights to flood private property). TVA retains about 67,000 of the original acres above normal full pool and 41,686 acres were considered in this plan. Approximately 26,000 acres are under long-term easements to outside parties, under developed use by TVA, or managed under TVA's Marginal Strip policy. The planned land represents only one-fifth of the total shoreland on the reservoir with the remainder generally being held in private ownership or committed for a public use, such as parks or a wildlife refuge. About 75 percent of the planned lands are in the northern half of the reservoir.

The character of the reservoir—in terms of its appearance and how it is used—changes considerably from Kentucky Dam to the tailwaters of Pickwick Dam. In the northern half of the reservoir, from Kentucky Dam to Interstate 40, the reservoir flows as a wide expanse of water, usually 1 mile across. Most of the recreational, industrial, and navigational development on the reservoir is clustered in the northern half. The counties in this half of the reservoir contain about 75 percent of the total population along the reservoir.

The southern half of the reservoir, from Interstate 40 to Pickwick Dam, is narrow and more characteristic of a river than a lake. The area is considerably less populated and less developed than the northern half. Secondary roads are often unpaved and highway access to the reservoir area is limited.

Recreation

The broad expanses of flat water in the northern half of the reservoir are conducive to recreation development and intensive water uses such as boating, skiing, and sailing. TVA's Land Between The Lakes (a national recreation area), 3 large State resort parks, and over 60 commercial recreation establishments are located in the northern half. Developed recreation opportunities in the southern half of the reservoir are limited to a TVA public use area, a rustic State park, and 12 commercial recreation operations, which receive primarily local use due to the limited road access.

Navigation

Because of its downstream location, most of the tonnage shipped on the Tennessee River passes through Kentucky Dam and Lock making Kentucky the most important TVA reservoir for commercial navigation. In 1982, the Tennessee River carried 25.5 million tons, 80 percent of which (20.3 million tons) passed through Kentucky Lock. About one-half of the Cumberland River barge traffic (approximately 5.5 million tons) uses the lower Tennessee River, the Kentucky Lock, and the Barkley Canal rather than navigate the narrow curves of the lower Cumberland River below Barkley Dam. Ports on Kentucky Reservoir handled 6.2 million tons of freight, 2.3 million tons of which passed through Kentucky Lock. The remaining 3.9 million tons were local reservoir shipments or were shipped to or from ports in upstream reservoirs.

Most of the barge traffic to or from Kentucky Reservoir ports is concentrated in the northern (downstream) end. Ports in the northern half of the reservoir handle 98 percent of the tonnage. Ports in the Commonwealth of Kentucky (northern quarter of the reservoir) accounted for 70 percent of the tonnage with 65 percent of the traffic confined to one terminal near Kentucky Dam. Most of the remainder, or 28 percent, is handled by terminals in the New Johnsonville area. Coal accounts for 74 percent of the tonnage handled by Kentucky Reservoir ports with sand and gravel and farm products (fertilizers, grains, and soybeans) accounting for 16 percent. The remaining 10 percent is spread among 10 other commodity groups.

Completion of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will affect navigation on Kentucky Reservoir, but the magnitude of the impact from this new north-south corridor is uncertain.

Natural Resources

Aquatic resources in Kentucky Reservoir are important to the area because they provide sport, income, and food. Due to its size and water quality, Kentucky Lake yields the largest commercial fish harvest of any TVA reservoir. Approximately 500 people derive all or part of their income directly from the fishery of Kentucky Lake, and many others profit from the sale of goods used in sport fishing. The southern portion of the reservoir provides spawning habitat to sustain the important sauger and white bass sport fishery and the commercial fishery for paddlefish. Embayments in the northern part of the reservoir support important crappie and black bass sport fisheries.

Freshwater mussels are also important resources in Kentucky Reservoir. Approximately 500 tons of mussel shells are harvested from this reservoir each year for use in cultured pearl production. State-designated mussel sanctuaries exist in two areas; approximately 5.0 miles downstream from Pickwick Landing Dam and from Tennessee River mile 140.0 to 141.5.

TVA data indicate that 39 species of endangered, threatened, or sensitive animals may occur within the Kentucky Reservoir area. This includes five animal species—the gray bat and four mussels—that are listed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as endangered.

Of the 12 sensitive plant species known to be in the vicinity of the reservoir, 1 is being considered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for listing as endangered or threatened. The plant is glade cress (*Leavenworthia exigua* var. *exigua*), a mustard that occurs on limestone outcrops.

The Kentucky Reservoir area contains significant habitats and populations of upland and wetland wildlife and waterfowl. Located within the Mississippi Flyway, the reservoir supports a wintering population of over 450,000 waterfowl, which ranks it well ahead of other impoundments in the Tennessee Valley system. The Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, managed by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, includes over 50,000 acres of land and water area that provide secure feeding and resting habitat for a substantial portion of the wintering waterfowl population on Kentucky Reservoir. Additional wildlife land base is provided by Land Between The Lakes; undeveloped TVA land; eight wildlife management areas, managed by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency on 11,805 acres of TVA land; and the Kentucky Lake Wildlife Management Area, managed by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife on 3,274 acres of TVA land. The National Refuge and State-managed areas contain six of eight dewatering units, which were originally constructed by TVA for vector control. These units now help protect thousands of acres of forested bottom land and provide important wetland wildlife and waterfowl habitat.

The bottom land hardwoods constitute a large and important component of the forest resources on Kentucky Reservoir. When adequately drained, the bottoms are usually very fertile and support dense forest stands of high quality trees. On some TVA bottom lands, drainages have not been maintained and prolonged flooding has damaged existing stands of bottom land hardwoods. The drainage network is currently being improved and will be maintained, so natural regeneration of healthy, vigorous forests is expected.

Pine plantations on the reservoir have been established primarily for embankment protection and erosion control. Most of the plantations are small, but collectively amount to approximately 2,000 acres and are of significant commercial value.

Agriculture

In 1982 there were 7,817 farms in the 14-county area with sales totaling \$157.7 million. Land in farms totaled 1.5 million acres, with an average per farm of 196 acres. The 4,897 farms in the nine counties located in Tennessee equaled 5.4 percent of all the farms in the State. The average farm size of 196 acres was higher than the State average of 156 acres. Whereas farmland in the nine counties equaled 7.5 percent of all the farmland in Tennessee, the total value of the farm products sold was only 4.5 percent of the total value of farm products sold in Tennessee.

By comparison, the farmland in the five counties in Kentucky represented 3.7 percent of all the farmland in that State and the value of the farm products sold was 3.5 percent of the State total. The 2,920 farms in the five Kentucky counties equaled 2.9 percent of the farms in the State. Like the Tennessee counties, the average farm size of 193 acres was higher than the State average (140 acres).

Major farm products sold in the 14 counties are livestock, corn, wheat, soybeans, and tobacco. The value of the crops sold in 1982 was \$94.6 million with just three counties (Trigg and Calloway, Kentucky, and Henry County, Tennessee) accounting for 56.0 percent of the total crop sales. The same three counties accounted for 37.2 percent of the 14-county area's \$63.0 million in sales of livestock and poultry and their products (including dairy products, cattle, calves, and hogs).

Within the 14-county area, 40.5 percent of all land is in farms and approximately 31.0 percent is prime farmland. Because of the general complexity of slope, geological parent material, and drainage variable on much of the landscape, individual contiguous parcels of prime farmland tend to be small (perhaps 5 to 30 acres) and irregularly shaped. The parcels of TVA-owned prime farmland range in size from 3 to 100 acres.

Population

Kentucky is the most rural in nature of all the mainstream reservoirs. The total 1980 population for the 14 counties bordering Kentucky was 209,005, compared to 130,034 in the three counties bordering Guntersville Reservoir, the second largest TVA reservoir. The county populations range in size from Calloway County, Kentucky, with 30,031 persons in 1980, to Perry County, Tennessee, with 6,111. The only area communities with populations in excess of 5,000 were Murray, Kentucky (population of 14,248), and Paris (10,728) and Savannah, Tennessee (6,992).

From 1970 to 1980, all of the 14 area counties experienced population increases. The five counties with the largest percent of population growth were Marshall County, Kentucky (25.7 percent), Benton County, Tennessee (22.8 percent), Hardin County, Tennessee (22.3 percent), Livingston County, Kentucky (21.3 percent), and Henry County, Tennessee (20.6 percent). By comparison, Kentucky grew by 13.0 percent and Tennessee by 16.9 percent during the same time period. All but 6 of the 14 counties grew at a rate above the State averages.

The distribution of population by age group in the 14 counties is heavily skewed to the upper end of the age scale with 10.5 percent of area population in the 55 to 64 age group and 14.1 percent in the 65 and over age category. This compares to 9.1 and 10.9 percent, respectively, of the general population in those age groups in Kentucky and 9.3 and 10.7 percent in Tennessee. This skewed population distribution is the result of historical outmigration of working age population and an immigration of elderly population due to the attractiveness of the Kentucky Reservoir area. This immigration of retirees has resulted in substantial subdivision development near the reservoir.

Income and Employment

Per capita income in the 14-county area in 1980 was \$6,453 or 68.0 percent of the Nation's per capita income of \$9,483. Of the 14 counties, Livingston County, Kentucky, had the highest per capita income (\$7,137), equaling 78.1 percent of the national level. The 4 southernmost counties (Decatur, Hardin, Perry, and Wayne) had the lowest per capita incomes of the 14, with average incomes of \$5,478, or 57.7 percent of the Nation's per capita income in 1980.

Within the 14-county area in 1980, 37.9 percent of the total population was employed. In comparison, 42.0 percent of the total population in Tennessee was employed; in Kentucky, 38.0 percent; and in the entire United States, 43.0 percent.

Basic sector jobs (manufacturing, mining, agriculture, forestry, and fisheries) accounted for 38.3 percent of total employment in the 14-county area, and the nonbasic sectors—composed primarily of trades and services—accounted for the remaining 61.7 percent. From 1970 to 1980 in the reservoir area, growth in employment in the nonbasic sector exceeded growth in the basic sector by over three to one. This differs from the Tennessee Valley average of one job in the basic sector resulting in one job in the nonbasic sector. The difference reflects the high level of demand in the reservoir area for recreation, travel and tourism, and nonbasic employment associated with these activities.

The direct, indirect, and incidental impact of reservoir recreation-related activity in the 14-county area totals an estimated 4,500 jobs and annual income of \$56.3 million. The figures highlight Kentucky Reservoir's importance as a recreational resource that results in a relatively large inflow of economic activity to area counties. However, because of the northern half of the reservoir's concentration of recreational facilities and better road access, the reservoir-wide economic impact of recreation is disproportionately divided and greatest in the north.

An estimated 90 to 95 percent of manufacturing jobs on Kentucky Reservoir are concentrated in the New Johnsonville, Tennessee, area where several major materials processing industries and TVA's Johnsonville Steam Plant are located. The New Johnsonville industrial complex is the ninth largest in terms of private investment on the TVA reservoir system. A small percentage of additional waterfront industrial jobs is clustered near Kentucky Dam.

Additional information about the reservoir area resources can be found in Appendix D.

The Planning Process

A multidisciplinary team, representing various interests within TVA, undertook a rigorous, detailed planning process that resulted in the land use designations presented in this plan. Site visits, public input, and information from TVA specialists were all carefully analyzed in making land use decisions.

TVA specialists provided information used to develop an extensive computerized data base about physical characteristics of the land; existing uses of TVA land and adjoining property; environmental constraints, such as threatened and endangered species, wetlands, archaeological and historical resources, prime farmland, and air and water quality; and economic conditions in the 14-county reservoir area. Appendix D contains a description of the data base.

In addition to the resource data, local residents and users of the reservoir are important in determining how TVA should utilize its reservoir land. At the beginning of this planning process, TVA staff met with Kentucky Reservoir area groups—such as civic clubs, government officials, and business associations—to provide information about the planning process and to encourage public involvement. Contacts were also made with the mass media in the area and the planning project received wide coverage.

As a result of the initial contacts, media coverage, and mass mailings in the reservoir area, over 300 people attended five meetings held in Draffenville and Murray, Kentucky; and Paris, Waverly, and Parsons, Tennessee. The participants provided information about what they valued about the reservoir, what should be improved, and other local issues and concerns. The comments from all five meetings were compiled and returned to participants for confirmation. Appendix B documents public involvement in this planning process.

The planning team attended the public meetings and used the compiled public comments, along with technical advice from TVA staff, to develop the management objectives described in this plan. These objectives guided the team's analysis of all available information and their subsequent identification of appropriate land uses.

In the first phase of a two-phase analysis, the team analyzed the relative ability of the land to support various uses. This capability analysis was based on engineering and physical site characteristics of the land, such as slope, soil fertility, erosion hazard, and access to navigable water. The team—aided by TVA specialists and computer-generated data maps—evaluated the characteristics of each tract of land in relation to capability criteria established for each land use. These criteria for each land use are contained in the Land Use Categories section of this plan.

In the second phase—the land use suitability analysis—a composite map displaying all the uses each tract was capable of supporting was overlaid with mapped resources data, such as wetlands, floodplain locations, threatened or endangered species, or prime farmland. The team used the resulting overlay map to eliminate obviously unsuitable uses. They then analyzed the suitability of remaining possible uses by reviewing other information, such as the economic conditions of the reservoir area, the reservoir management strategies, public comment, and TVA land management goals and policies.

In analyzing all of the above information, the team sought an understanding of the complex interrelationships of the physical, social, and biological resources of the reservoir area. Through discussion and negotiation, they identified the most suitable use or uses for each tract of TVA land.

After planning all the tracts, the team evaluated the spatial distribution and relationship of the identified uses to determine if the plan, as a whole, followed the management objectives developed for Kentucky Reservoir. On tracts where uncertainty existed about appropriate use, the team made field inspections to ensure proper designations.

Land Use Categories

The 275 tracts shown on the accompanying plan map are allocated for 1 or more of 20 land uses or resource management activities. This section describes each of these uses. Appendix A gives more detailed information about each tract of land. Other public land uses (highways, utility corridors, waste treatment facilities, etc.) will be considered on any of the planned tracts, and approved by TVA where appropriate. The future sites for such facilities cannot be identified but will be addressed when a specific proposal is made to TVA. All of the land uses and management activities must be consistent with environmental quality controls outlined in Appendix C.

Forest Management

Tracts allocated for forest management will be managed to maximize production of forest products and economic returns, and enhance or complement other uses, such as wildlife management and recreation.

A wide range of technically acceptable silvicultural and harvesting treatments, such as thinning, timber stand improvement, selective harvesting, clear cutting, shelterwood cutting, tree planting, or controlled burning may be applied on forest resource management tracts. A multidisciplinary TVA team will decide which management treatments to apply on each tract to benefit the forest resources and complementary uses. On tracts with particularly high quality forest resources or existing forest management research projects, forestry is designated as the lead program.

Criteria used to identify tracts suitable for this use included: (1) fertile soils, (2) minimum size of 30 to 100 acres, (3) maximum of 40 percent slope, (4) existing or potential road access, (5) species composition, (6) tree quality and size, and (7) density of the stand. Specific criteria are dependent on whether a forest tract will be managed for more valuable clear grade lumber products or less valuable structural lumber, crossties, or pulpwood.

Wildlife Management

Tracts allocated for wildlife management will be managed to protect and enhance wildlife habitats, restore depleted or regionally rare populations of certain species, and improve access to the general public. To accomplish these management objectives, TVA will work closely with Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies. In cases where State fish and wildlife agencies can most effectively accomplish appropriate habitat manipulation, TVA will make tracts available for State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of acceptable wildlife management plans. The tract descriptions in Appendix A identify those tracts where State management is an option.

Each tract allocated for wildlife management will be managed for a featured group of wildlife species (upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, or waterfowl) or, in some cases, a particular wildlife species. Habitat improvement will be achieved through wildlife provisions in agricultural license agreements and forest management prescriptions. Selected tracts may be used to demonstrate or develop innovative wildlife management techniques, such as the development of moist-soil plant management areas, subimpoundments and green tree reservoirs, evaluations of the effects of no-till farming operations on wildlife populations, and expansion of raptor restoration work. Some tracts contain unique concentrations of easily observed wildlife and may be developed as public wildlife observation areas.

Criteria used to identify tracts for wildlife management included: (1) availability of habitat to support a variety of species; (2) presence of wildlife populations, threatened or endangered species, populations of special concern, critical habitats, or concentrations of observable wildlife; (3) minimum amount of human disturbance; (4) accessibility; and (5) history of past management under State or TVA wildlife management program or a designation as a wildlife restoration area for such species as wild turkey, ruffed grouse, or osprey.

Agriculture

Tracts allocated for agriculture will be managed to protect their potential for agricultural use, promote increased agricultural productivity for row crops or pasture, and demonstrate multiple use developments compatible with preservation of agricultural lands. They contain a significant amount of prime agricultural land and farmland of State-wide importance. These tracts will be available for agricultural licensing to local farmers, with restrictions to protect topsoil and prevent erosion.

Open Space

Tracts allocated for open space will be set aside for informal, dispersed recreation activities, such as hunting, hiking, bird watching, photography, primitive camping, bank fishing, and picnicking. Buildings, paved access, or development that would tend to concentrate public use will be discouraged. Forestry, agriculture, and wildlife management practices will be permitted as long as they do not limit public use of the land or drastically alter the physical land base.

Criteria for identifying open space tracts included: (1) few, if any, existing facilities; (2) currently used by the public for dispersed recreation; (3) opportunities for wildlife viewing; (4) variety in topography; (5) compatible adjacent land uses; and (6) mix of forested and open lands.

Small Wild Areas

Tracts allocated for small wild areas have exceptional natural, scenic, or aesthetic qualities and will be available for dispersed, low-impact types of outdoor recreation, such as hiking, primitive camping, nature photography, and bird watching. Development may include foot trails, signs, parking areas, and primitive camping sites. Efforts will be made to encourage public use and to interpret the natural features of these areas for visitors.

Criteria for identifying potential small wild areas included: (1) site appropriate for ecological research or environmental education, (2) unusually high scenic and aesthetic quality, and (3) good opportunities for low-impact, dispersed recreation.

Habitat Protection Areas

Tracts allocated for habitat protection areas will be managed to protect populations of species that have been identified as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or are considered rare in the State in which they occur. Unusual or exemplary biological communities or unique geological features also receive protection by being placed in this category. Tracts allocated for this use cannot accommodate any management activities that are not specifically designed to perpetuate the rare species or that would jeopardize the ecological quality of the site. Heavy public use is discouraged and motorized vehicles are prohibited.

Criteria used to identify habitat protection areas included: (1) presence of significant elements of natural diversity, (2) high visibility of significant biological populations located on the tract, (3) low degree of protection afforded similar elements elsewhere in the region, (4) high diversity of the habitat and species present and site quality, and (5) site appropriate for ecological research or environmental education.

Visual Management and Visual Protection

Management or development proposals for tracts allocated for visual management must include provisions for maintaining or enhancing the quality of the visual resources of the tract, in accordance with Visual Resource Management Recommendations contained in Appendix C. This designation does not preclude any otherwise acceptable management or development activity.

However, TVA intends to restrict activities that would alter the unique and important visual resources located on tracts allocated for visual protection. This is generally a single use allocation; considered incompatible with other developmental uses.

The differentiation between visual management and visual protection is based on the degrees of sensitivity, importance, and uniqueness of the visual resources. Criteria used to identify tracts for both categories included: (1) land type and land cover; (2) existing contiguous land use; (3) how frequently a site is seen (for example, is a site visible from a heavily used public park); (4) the duration of the view; (5) the perceived visual quality of the surrounding area; and (6) any special significance associated with the viewing position or the specific area in the view (such as a local landmark).

Historic Preservation

On historic preservation tracts TVA will preserve, protect, and interpret significant remnants of the prehistoric and historic past. These may be archaeological sites, structures of historic or architectural significance, or such things as historically significant landings or trails. Formal onsite interpretation may be undertaken by TVA or others in accordance with educational and recreational objectives for the tract. While this designation does not preclude multiple uses, other uses should not damage or destroy the cultural resources, or diminish the public's appreciation of the cultural values of the tract.

Public Recreation

Tracts allocated for public recreation will be made available for development by a municipal, county, State, or Federal agency. TVA will consider developing selected public recreation facilities, as funds are available, in areas where need is apparent, but no other agency exists to implement development.

Public recreation tracts are intended to support a wide range of recreation activities. Such tracts might be developed with swimming beaches, toilets, roads, campgrounds, parking lots, game and court areas, launching ramps, and trails. An onsite manager is characteristic of the more extensive public recreation areas.

Criteria for identifying public recreation tracts included: (1) shoreland capable of supporting a swimming beach; (2) opportunities for wildlife viewing; (3) variety in topography; (4) shoreland suitable for providing boating access; (5) within 2,500 feet of existing public road; (6) permeable soils able to withstand day use, dispersed, or intensive recreation development; (7) compatible adjacent land uses; (8) water quality suitable for water contact activities like swimming and skiing; (9) desirable mix of forested and open lands; (10) availability of appropriate public utilities; (11) located near population concentration; and (12) access to Federal or State highway routes.

Water Access

Tracts allocated for water access will be available for development of boat ramps, courtesy piers, and car and trailer parking lots to provide public boating access to the lake. In some cases, a small picnic area, toilets, and a swimming beach might also be developed to enhance day use of the tract. TVA will take the lead in developing water access tracts, but development and maintenance could be shared with other Federal, State, county, or local agencies.

Criteria for water access sites included: (1) within 2,500 feet of an existing public road, (2) harbor area, (3) offshore free from underwater obstructions with a 15 percent underwater slope, (4) minimum impacts due to water fluctuations, and (5) few existing facilities.

Trails

Trails may be built on any tract on the reservoir where they are compatible with planned uses. However, specific trail development opportunities have been identified on all tracts allocated for trails. Trails may be developed for hiking; jogging; exercise; horseback riding; bicycling; interpretation of features of scientific, cultural, or historic interest; or other outdoor recreational and educational activities.

Criteria for identifying tracts suitable for trails included: (1) variety of topography but

not too steep; (2) variety of cover and vegetation types; (3) few natural or manmade barriers; (4) scenic, scientific, cultural, historic, or recreational interest; (5) accessibility by road; (6) near population centers if possible; and (7) a soil structure that will permit minor construction at low cost.

Commercial Recreation

Tracts allocated for commercial recreation will be reserved for developments requiring water frontage. Facilities may include docks, ramps, cabins, trails, motels, pools, campgrounds, restaurants, and other outdoor recreation facilities.

On most tracts allocated for commercial recreation, TVA will seek private investors with the financial and managerial capability to develop large-scale facilities that can become destination points for tourists or local reservoir users. To encourage high-quality private development, TVA may provide incentives such as assisting with conceptual site planning; conducting market studies; and assisting with road building, grading, or installation of utilities.

Some small tracts allocated for commercial recreation contain existing commercial developments that have been previously licensed by TVA. TVA may provide technical assistance to commercial operators who are interested in upgrading their facilities.

The criteria for commercial recreation tracts included: (1) shoreline capable of supporting swimming beach activities; (2) variety in topography; (3) shoreland suitable for providing boating access; (4) within 2,500 feet of an existing public road; (5) permeable soils able to withstand any expected day use, dispersed, or intensive recreation development; (6) compatible adjacent land uses; (7) harbor area; (8) water quality suitable for water contact activities like swimming and skiing; (9) minimum of 10 developable acres; (10) availability of appropriate public utilities; (11) minimum impact from water fluctuation; (12) located near population concentrations; and (13) access to Federal or State highways.

Group Camps

Tracts allocated for nonexclusive group camps will be available for commercial or noncommercial development for use by organized groups and clubs. Development could include cabins, dormitories, trails, beaches, playing fields, bathhouses, parking lots, and water use facilities. No single organized group will be allowed full-time, exclusive use of a tract designated for this use.

Criteria for group camp sites included: (1) shoreline capable of supporting swimming beach activities; (2) opportunities for wildlife viewing; (3) variety in topography; (4) within 2,500 feet of an existing public road; (5) permeable soils able to withstand any expected day use, dispersed, or intensive recreation development; (6) compatible adjacent land uses; (7) water quality suitable for water contact activities like swimming and skiing; (8) desirable mix of forested and open lands; and (9) availability of appropriate public utilities.

Barge Terminal Sites

Tracts allocated for barge terminals will be available to public or private entities for construction of transfer facilities for loading and unloading of commodities between barges and trucks, trains, storage areas, or industrial plants. Each terminal site is identified in the tract descriptions in Appendix A as either special purpose or multipurpose.

Special purpose barge terminals would be associated with specific industrial plants and owned or operated by one or more industries. Such terminals are not usually available to other shippers. Most of the tracts allocated for barge terminal sites on Kentucky Reservoir fall into the special purpose category.

Multipurpose terminals are general commodity facilities available to any shipper for a fee. Multipurpose terminals can be publicly or privately owned and can provide other services such as commodity storage.

Criteria considered when identifying tracts for this use included: (1) proximity to the

commercially navigable channel (ideally a minimum of 11 feet of water at winter pool); (2) proximity to industrial sites, existing industry, and communities; (3) highway access; and (4) rail access. The size of a tract needed for a terminal site is based on the type of terminal and any related service functions. Acreage requirements are usually higher for a multipurpose barge terminal than a special purpose. A range of 10 to 50 acres would accommodate most needs, depending on the number of different commodities handled, tonnage of each, and other services to be provided.

Minor Commercial Landings

Tracts allocated for minor commercial landings will be available for public or private development of small-scale barge facilities. These are sites that can be used for transferring pulpwood, sand, gravel, and other natural resource commodities between barges and trucks. Since this use is intermittent and usually not a major activity, there will generally be no significant impact on adjacent land uses.

Criteria for minor commercial landing sites included: (1) accessibility to barge tows from the commercial navigation channel, (2) adequate water depth of 11 feet to accommodate towboats and barges, (3) road access, (4) generally located near the natural resource being transported, and (5) 5 to 10 acres in size.

Industrial Sites

Tracts allocated for industrial sites will be available for development of waterfront industries. TVA assistance may include feasibility studies, promotional brochures, industrial site planning, technical training, and technical assistance in arranging for the supply of TVA power to these sites.

Size was an important criterion in identifying industrial sites since waterfront industries generally require 200 to 1,000 acres of contiguous land. Few TVA tracts meet these size requirements. A developer on Kentucky Reservoir would probably need to use additional private lands adjoining a TVA tract to have adequate acreage for locating a waterfront industry.

Other criteria for industrial sites included: (1) convenient rail, highway, and water transportation; (2) a skilled labor force; (3) availability of processing water, utilities, and a variety of urban support services; (4) slope of 10 percent or less; and (5) free of flooding.

Industrial Access

On tracts allocated for industrial access, developers of private backlying lands could be permitted access across TVA property for water intake, wastewater discharge, or conveyance of commodities. Industrial access is usually compatible with other uses, such as forest management and wildlife management and these tracts may act as a buffer between the shoreline and backlying development.

Right-of-Way Protection

On tracts allocated for right-of-way protection, TVA has established vegetation to protect and stabilize the integrity of road fills acquired during construction of the reservoir. These tracts will be managed to maintain the vegetative cover.

Retained Development

On tracts designated as retained developed, TVA has invested funds in permanent facilities, such as buildings, recreation facilities, and maintenance facilities or dikes. Activities that do not conflict with existing development can be permitted on the tracts.

Planning Issues and Objectives

TVA's multipurpose mission, as reflected in the reservoir land management goals contained in the Introduction, establishes the basis for a wide range of uses for TVA land on Kentucky Reservoir. To conform with TVA's mission, this plan must identify sites for development (industrial, navigational, and recreational) and natural resource management activities (forestry, wildlife management, and agriculture). The plan must also reflect TVA's commitment to maximizing public benefit from the use of its land.

This section focuses on the plan's strategies for balancing competing and sometimes conflicting land management goals, while at the same time being responsive to local and regional needs and values. The large size of Kentucky Reservoir and diversity of adjoining counties necessitated developing management objectives for specific locales or portions of the reservoir.

Recreation

TVA's reservoir land management goals include providing a diversity of quality recreation opportunities on reservoir lands. Specific to recreation on Kentucky Reservoir, public comments and TVA staff input resulted in the following objectives:

- Designate public water access points to ensure free access approximately every 10 river miles.

Participants at all five public meetings highly valued fishing and boating on Kentucky Reservoir and supported the development of public water access points. Consequently, TVA has allocated 20 tracts for water access areas. Along with existing developed water access areas, these tracts, when developed, should meet the need for access throughout the reservoir. TVA recreation specialists consider one access point approximately every 10 river miles to be sufficient for meeting public demand, and that criterion is generally met or exceeded by these allocations.

- Identify sites for large-scale commercial recreation operations.

Participants at public meetings in the northern portion of the reservoir supported commercial recreation development as a growth "industry" in that area. Large-scale commercial recreation operations increase tourism activity and make a significant contribution to the regional economy. Four TVA tracts allocated for commercial recreation are considered suitable for large commercial developments that would serve as destination points for reservoir users. The tracts are all located north of Interstate 40. Other commercial operations could be developed on the private land adjacent to the reservoir.

- Encourage upgrading of existing small-scale commercial recreation operations.

Since current operations are expected to meet the recreation demand over the next 10 years, no new sites were allocated for small-scale commercial recreation operations. However, four tracts adjacent to existing commercial operations were allocated to provide a land base for future expansion. Twelve additional tracts, currently under short-term license for commercial recreation, were also allocated for this use. Emphasis over the life of this plan will be on increasing the use and profitability of existing commercial recreation operations and encouraging upgrading of facilities and services.

- Identify opportunities for improved recreation facilities in the New Johnsonville area.

Participants at the Waverly, Tennessee, public meeting expressed a need for improved recreation facilities in the New Johnsonville area. Much of that area is developed or identified for industrial use and few remaining sites are suitable for recreational develop-

ment. This plan allocates one large tract (tract 175) north of the city for public recreation development with a focus on the historic significance of that area. The tract is a Civil War battle site of national significance and adjacent to the existing Nathan Bedford Forrest State Historical Area.

- Maintain TVA land for passive, dispersed recreation (hiking, picnicking, bank fishing, etc.) throughout the reservoir area.

There was strong public sentiment throughout the reservoir area for maintaining some undeveloped TVA land for outdoor recreation activities, such as hiking, hunting, picnicking, bank fishing, and nature observation. Many people valued the seclusion and serenity available on undeveloped land. This plan recognizes these values by allocating 50 tracts for open space, a designation that precludes buildings, paved access, or development that would tend to concentrate public use. Many of the open space tracts have historically been used by the public for dispersed recreation.

Economic Development

Another TVA reservoir land management goal is to promote economic development in the reservoir area. Achievement of this goal with regard to industrial development is complicated by the limited number of suitable TVA waterfront sites (in terms of size, topography, and available infrastructure) to accommodate such development. However, tracts of TVA land, coupled with private backlands, can provide an adequate land base for industrial growth. Additionally, developers of industrial sites on backlying lands can be provided access across TVA land to the water. Toward this goal, the plan allocates 10 tracts for industrial sites and 7 tracts for industrial access. Specific objectives related to economic development on Kentucky Reservoir include:

- Cluster industrial development in the New Johnsonville area.

Wherever possible, it is desirable to cluster similar land uses. In the New Johnsonville area, the availability of land and an excellent transportation system (road, rail, and barge) will continue to attract industrial development. This plan seeks to accommodate that growth by allocating five tracts for industrial sites and two for industrial access within 5 river miles north and south of New Johnsonville.

- Use TVA land to increase job opportunities in the southern end of the reservoir.

Creation of jobs was an important priority of people attending the public meeting at Parsons, Tennessee, and unemployment in the reservoir area is generally highest in the southern counties. However, TVA's land base is limited in those counties. The plan identifies two industrial sites, three industrial access areas, and five barge terminal sites in the area south of the Interstate 40 bridge. Future development could take advantage of the agricultural and forest products' potential in that area of the reservoir.

- Provide sites for navigation facilities to meet current and future needs for commercial water transportation.

The people attending the public meetings at Waverly and Parsons, Tennessee, were interested in greater development of the reservoir's navigation and barge transportation potential. Water transportation represents an efficient, cost-effective means of shipping large volumes of bulky products in both raw and finished form. Such advantages are important in attracting quality industries to the reservoir area. Existing barge terminals on Kentucky are adequate to serve current industries. This plan allocates 11 additional tracts for barge terminals, which should satisfy expanded demand in the next 10 years. Other navigation facilities—minor commercial landings and safety harbors and landings—are also identified in the plan.

- Increase or improve commercial recreation and tourism opportunities in the northern portion of the reservoir to contribute to the economy of the area.

Economic impacts of recreation and tourism are strongest on the northern end of the reservoir due to the proximity of TVA's national recreation area, Land Between The Lakes; three large State resort parks; and numerous commercial operations. The plan encourages recreation-related economic development by allocating 20 tracts for commercial recreation, 20 tracts for public recreation, 3 for group camps, and 20 for water access. About 65 percent of these allocations are located in the northern portion of the reservoir, to take advantage of the area's well-developed road access and recreation clientele.

Environmental Quality

TVA's land management goal for protecting the amenities and environmental quality of the reservoir area indirectly impacts other land management goals. Recognizing the interrelationship between environmental quality and land use, relevant environmental data were carefully analyzed prior to making any allocations. Furthermore, all development and management activities resulting from this plan will be conducted in accordance with legal authorities and other environmental quality controls summarized in Appendix C. Specific objectives designed to protect the amenities and environmental quality on Kentucky include:

- Maintain or improve the visual quality of TVA lands.

Many participants at the public meetings valued the natural beauty of the reservoir area and made direct or indirect references to the scenic qualities of TVA land. Consequently, this plan attempts to preserve those physical characteristics that elicit a positive response from most viewers. The presence of exceptional or unique visual resources resulted in 8 tracts being allocated for visual protection and 24 tracts being allocated for visual management. Additionally, all tracts will be managed to minimize visual disturbance, and provisions have been made for screens or buffer zones on some tracts.

- Protect and preserve threatened or endangered species and other significant natural elements.

Unusual or exemplary biological communities or unique geological features are important components of the environmental quality of an area. This plan allocates three tracts for habitat protection areas and four for small wild areas. The allocations will preserve significant habitat of three threatened or endangered plant populations, an unusual seep swamp, and exceptional limestone bluffs.

- Protect and preserve important cultural resources.

TVA completed a survey of the architectural, historical, and archaeological resources of the reservoir area prior to the development of this plan. The survey information is recorded in the plan's data base and will be considered when any land management actions are taken. Four tracts have been allocated for historic preservation to protect the important cultural resources on the tracts or nearby.

- Protect and enhance water and air quality.

Participants at all five public meetings, but particularly at Paris and Waverly, Tennessee, valued the quality of the water of Kentucky Reservoir. This public concern is reflected in TVA's concurrent preparation of land and water quality management plans for Kentucky Reservoir.

All land uses were evaluated in terms of potential impacts or demands on the water resources. Prior to identifying uses for each tract, TVA evaluated site slope, potential

erosion hazard, State water quality stream classifications, and water intake and discharge locations. Uses that would have impacted the water resources in an unacceptable manner were eliminated. In addition, future development and management activities will be required to adhere to best management practices and sound engineering and construction principles to control erosion and sedimentation.

The only major air quality limitation on the reservoir exists from river mile 79 to river mile 106 where ambient concentrations of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Affected tracts are noted in Appendix A. Potential use of those tracts may be severely limited and restricted if such use would increase the existing SO₂ level.

Natural Resources

In light of TVA's land management goal to protect and enhance the forestry and wildlife resources in the reservoir area, this plan allocates 101 tracts for forest management and 88 tracts for wildlife management. The plan recognizes the interrelationships of forestry and wildlife management, and these land uses are generally part of a multiple use allocation.

On Kentucky Reservoir, there exist large areas containing forest and wildlife resources of regional and, in some cases, national significance. In this plan, a lead TVA program was designated on 31 tracts where the resources were determined to be of particular significance and in need of special consideration. TVA's Forest Resources Development Program was given lead responsibility on 10 tracts and the Wildlife Resources Program was designated lead on 21 tracts. The lead designation reflects a primary interest by the program in seeing that multiple use resource planning is implemented on a specific tract. The lead program will be responsible for ensuring that no activity unacceptably impacts other land uses identified as suitable for the tract.

Specific objectives related to managing the natural resources of Kentucky Reservoir include:

- Improve management of bottom land hardwoods.

Bottom land hardwoods constitute a large and important component of the forest on Kentucky Reservoir. Indeed, reservoir lands contain some of the best hardwood sites in the United States. On some TVA bottom lands, however, drainages have not been maintained and prolonged flooding has caused irreversible damage to bottom land hardwoods. To facilitate better management of this valuable forest resource, most TVA land containing bottom land hardwoods has been allocated for forest management.

- Evaluate appropriateness of State management of wildlife areas on TVA land.

Historically, TVA has issued 30-day revocable letter use permits to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and 60-day permits to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources for cooperative wildlife management on approximately 14,000 acres of Kentucky Reservoir land. These agreements allow the States to regulate hunting and trapping, and in some instances, to license agricultural land for row cropping to benefit wildlife species. The licenses do not limit the use of these areas for other TVA purposes. During this planning process, existing wildlife management agreements were reviewed and consideration was given to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency requests for four additional areas to be made available for State management in the southern portion of the reservoir.

People attending all five public meetings generally valued the hunting opportunities on the reservoir. Hunting was valued most highly by attendees at the Parsons, Tennessee, meeting. They strongly suggested that TVA retain management of its large, heavily hunted tracts in the southern portion of the reservoir rather than making them available for management by the State. On the other hand, concerns were also expressed that use of those tracts by local hunters should not inhibit use by the general public.

In recognition of the public input, two of the areas requested by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (tract 241 on Cedar Creek and tract 250 at Gumdale dewatering area)

will remain in TVA management and open to the general public. Tract 185, adjacent to Camden Wildlife Management area, and tract 220 at east Perryville dewatering area, could be made available for management by the State. In addition, this plan identifies all wildlife lands previously licensed to the States as continuing to be available for State management under current licensing arrangements.

Requests from the State wildlife agencies for tenured agreements will be considered on the basis of demonstrated need and submission of acceptable wildlife management plans. Such plans will describe the management emphasis for the land; specific developmental activities, timeframes, and cost; benefits to the resource and public user groups; duration of agreement; and other information, as appropriate. All proposals must be consistent with the multiple use designations described in this plan as well as TVA's natural resource program objectives.

Agriculture

The management goal for preserving the reservoir area's agricultural resources arises from TVA's Farmland Protection Policy under which TVA manages its land and conducts its programs to prevent the conversion of TVA-owned prime farmland, unique farmland, or farmland of State-wide importance to other uses. TVA carries out all its activities to have the least practicable adverse effect on food and fiber production. Objectives related to agricultural preservation include:

- Cluster new development around existing development to minimize conversion of prime or important farmland.

Data for the Kentucky Reservoir area were carefully analyzed to ensure that irreversible uses—such as commercial recreation or industrial development—converted the least viable farmland, affected the smallest number of farms, had the least effect on the local agricultural economy, and protected investments in onsite and offsite agricultural infrastructure. Consequently, lands allocated for irreversible uses or for access to backlying land for future development are generally fronting private lands already in corporate ownership, are surrounded by similar irreversible land uses, or are locally zoned for industrial development. This plan, therefore, will have minimal impact on the agriculture of the area and places no new farmland at risk of conversion.

- Maintain agricultural licenses on TVA lands that are prime farmland or farmland of State-wide importance.

On the 43 tracts allocated for agriculture, TVA will maintain an agricultural licensing program. These tracts contain significant amounts of prime agricultural land and, in some cases, additional farmland of State-wide importance. The allocations ensure that TVA's best farmland will continue to be used for food or fiber production. TVA lands allocated for other uses could also be licensed for agriculture, where appropriate, as an interim use.

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Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan

APPENDIX A: Tract Descriptions

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX A: TRACT DESCRIPTIONS

APPENDIX A

TRACT DESCRIPTIONS

This appendix describes the use or uses determined to be most suitable for each tract of TVA Kentucky Reservoir land considered in this plan. Definitions of the various land use categories may be found in the report.

The tract descriptions include, where appropriate, discussion of existing land use, the physical capability of the land to support the allocated use(s), and any special considerations relating to that future use.

Certain data, such as the occurrence of threatened or endangered plant and animal species or significant historical or archaeological resources, is of a sensitive nature and may not be included in the tract description. However, a complete record of all data concerning each tract is maintained in the Geographic Information System (GIS). For a detailed summary of the types of data collected and maintained in GIS, refer to Appendix D: Data Base.

The following terms are used throughout the tract descriptions:

Dewatering Areas - These areas include extensive shallow water zones typically found in the upper reaches of large embayments that were created when Kentucky Reservoir was impounded. Since these areas provide ideal mosquito breeding habitat, cost effective ways of controlling mosquito populations had to be developed. This was accomplished by isolating these areas from the reservoir through construction of dikes combined with pumping stations that would permit accumulated water to be removed from the areas during mosquito breeding season. In addition to mosquito control, operations of the dewatering areas provide benefits that include protection of timber resources, highway and railroad embankments, and the ability to

utilize the areas for agricultural purposes. The dewatering areas also provide significant migratory waterfowl and wetland wildlife habitat.

Farmland of State-wide Importance - These are lands with slopes of 6 to 10 percent that are suited for agricultural use but cannot be labeled as prime farmland because of the erodibility factor. However, under good soil management such as minimum tillage, these soils represent valuable agricultural resources.

Lead Program - The TVA natural resource program responsible for seeing that multiple use resource planning and management are implemented on a particular tract and that no activity unacceptably impacts other land uses identified as suitable for the tract. Lead designation reflects a major interest in the resources on the tract by this program.

Net Present Value - The present value of a stand of timber, which when harvested at its financial maturity is discounted back to the present by a predetermined discount and inflation rate.

Prime Farmland - Land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oil, seed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor and without intolerable soil erosion. Prime farmland includes land that is being used currently to produce livestock and timber, but does not include land already in or committed to urban development or water storage.

Safety Harbors/Landings - Designated shoreline areas to tie off commercial barge tows and recreational boats during adverse weather conditions or equipment malfunctions. The harbor area is an inlet

or small embayment, whereas the landing area is a relatively straight bank line. A first class harbor/landing has adequate depth for year-round use with the second class harbor/landing providing adequate depth only during summer pool levels. The U.S. Coast Guard is responsible for installing and maintaining entrance and limit markers for the harbors and landings. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers performs maintenance dredging as needed to ensure proper water depth, and repairs any damaged mooring facilities in the harbor/landing areas.

Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) Nonattainment Areas - Areas in which ambient concentrations of SO₂ violate the National Ambient Air Quality Standard for SO₂. The use of tracts within such areas may be severely limited and restricted if such use increases the existing SO₂ level.

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR TRACT DESCRIPTIONS

Tract 1 (312.4 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is a portion of the Kentucky Dam Reservation and receives heavy informal public use. Existing facility development includes: the dam powerhouse, public safety office, powerlines, access road, boat launching ramp, and firing range. Interpretation of an existing Indian Mound located on the tract will provide cultural educational benefits to the public. Forty percent of this tract is prime farmland, and there are agricultural licenses in effect. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Adjacent backlying land has been developed for industrial use.

Tract 2 (144.4 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is also part of the Kentucky Dam Reservation and serves as a gateway to Land Between The Lakes (LBL). Adjacent backlying land has been developed for industrial use.

Tract 3 (79.3 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Visual Management and located on the Kentucky Dam Reservation, this tract is adjacent to the Reed Crushed Stone Company terminal. The tract has excellent highway access and good rail access. The Reed terminal could serve the water transportation needs of an industry developed on this tract. Management of the shoreline will be required to protect the visual resources associated with this tract.

Tract 4 (49.3 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Visual Management, this tract is bound on the east by LBL's north-south road, "The Trace." It is completely covered in hardwood forest, primarily oak. The forest net present value is high (\$1,500 per acre). This tract will provide a buffer between Tract 3 (Industrial Site/Visual Management) and Grand Rivers Park.

Tract 5 (8.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Visual Management, this tract located near Grand Rivers Park, is bound on the west by The Trace. It receives some informal recreational use.

Tract 6 (4.0 acres)- Allocated for Public Recreation and Visual Management, this tract is adjacent to the existing Grand Rivers Park and could be used for park expansion.

Tract 7 (30.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Visual Management, this tract has high forest net present value (\$1,500 per acre) with the primary hardwood species being oak.

Tract 8 (22.6 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Visual Management, this tract is located along the Livingston/Lyon County line adjacent to the canal connecting Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley. There is an adjacent parking area developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers that provides public access for bank fishing.

Tract 9 (160.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, Agriculture, and Visual Management, this tract is mostly open with gentle topography and existing road access. Three powerlines traverse the tract. Informal public use is heavy. The forest management demonstration potential is excellent. Fifty percent of the tract is prime farmland, and there are agricultural licenses in effect. Wildlife populations are mostly agriculture-related. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 10 (260.5 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is part of the Kentucky Dam Reservation. Existing facilities include restrooms, parking

lot, access roads, visitors overlook, and fishing access. Sixty percent of the tract is prime farmland, and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 11 (2.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this small tract is located in Sledd Creek Subdivision.

Tract 12 (149.5 acres) - Allocated for Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, this tract includes three noncontiguous parcels that are located on the opposite side of Highway 641 from the reservoir. It possesses good waterfowl production and wintering habitat as well as habitat supporting various wetland wildlife species.

Tract 13 (262.8 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation and Trails, this tract is adjacent to Kentucky Dam State Park and opposite Sledd Creek Subdivision. Any proposed development on this large tract should be substantial and should take into consideration the proximity of the State park and subdivision. Trail development, especially horse trails, should complement State park operation. Seventy percent of this tract is land of State-wide agricultural importance and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Existing agricultural licenses may be allowed to continue until development takes place.

Tract 14 (656.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, Trails, and Agriculture, this tract provides a large contiguous land base characterized by moderately fertile soils and gentle topography. There exists a wide variety of harvestable small game. Wetlands wildlife habitat supports limited numbers of wetlands wildlife species. The primary forest species is oak providing good forest

net, present value (\$1,000 per acre). Eighty percent of the tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect. Trail development could be continued from Tract 12 to provide access into this tract.

Tract 15 (42.1 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection and Agriculture, and located at the mouth of Sledd Creek, this tract's tree-lined (primarily hardwood) shoreline can be viewed from several different areas, and is aesthetically pleasing. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland, and agricultural licenses are in effect.

Tract 16 (197.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, and Forest Management, this tract is located on Little Bear Creek. It presently contains a limited variety of harvestable small game, a limited amount of waterfowl production and wintering habitat, and good wetland habitat. Enhanced management of this tract has the potential for improving wildlife habitat and increasing viable populations of wildlife. Moderately fertile soils, gentle topography, and potential road access contribute to a moderate forest net present value (\$297-\$965 per acre).

Tract 17 (3.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of two islands.

Tract 18 (111.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Open Space, this tract, located on Buckhorn Branch, contains a small land base and no established road access. There is a limited variety of wildlife species present. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The forest net present value is moderate (\$562 per acre), and timber stand improvements have been made. This tract receives informal recreation use.

Tract 19 (45.2 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, two parcels comprise this tract located on Malcolm Creek. Moderately fertile soils and gentle topography characterize this tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline of both parcels.

Tract 20 (6.2 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract is located adjacent to Big Bear Resort. Marshall County has a request pending with TVA for approval to improve public access at this location. TVA will license this tract to Marshall County for construction, maintenance, and operation of a public lake access facility. The old roadbed, which terminates in the lake, will be closed to public access and a new ramp constructed to TVA specifications. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 21 (20.2 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this bottom land hardwood tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and existing access. The entire tract is forested and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 22 (68.2 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is located at the upper end of Bear Creek and has good access by road. The tract contains harvestable populations of small and big game and provides excellent habitat for waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) for waterfowl and wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife

management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 23 (304.5 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is leased to KDFWR for a Conservation Education Camp--Camp Currie, and will continue to be operated by the State.

Tract 24 (56.2 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is the site of TVA's Barge Island Public Use Area, which includes the adjacent island. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 25 (102.6 acres) - Allocated for Group Camp, this tract was identified in the TVA Outdoor Recreation Plan of 1974 as having high capability for outdoor recreation. It is adjacent to an existing Girl Scout Group Camp and in the vicinity of Camp Currie (see Tract 22). Allocation of this tract for group camp promotes the concept of clustering similar land uses on the reservoir. Fifty percent of this heavily wooded tract is classified as prime farmland.

Tract 26 (92.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Agriculture, this tract contains harvestable populations of small and big game. In addition, exceptional wetlands habitat supports good populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. Forty percent of the tract is prime farmland, and portions are licensed for agriculture. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for waterfowl and wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife

Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 27 (34.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management (below elevation 375), Forest Management, and Water Access, this large but narrow tract has gentle topography and good existing access, making it suitable for providing boating access. This is the only location between the Highway 68 crossing of Jonathan Creek and TVA's Barge Island Public Use Area--a distance of 10 river miles--for free, public boat launching. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management, and contains harvestable populations of both small and big game. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 28 (8.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, this tract includes the adjacent islands (above elevation 354). This tract contains harvestable populations of both small and big game and exceptional wetlands habitat that supports good populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. It is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for waterfowl and wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 29 (354.0 acres) - Allocated for Group Camp, this tract is leased to the Four Rivers Boy Scout Council. Eighty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 30 (9.4 acres) - Allocated for Historical Preservation, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 31 (103.7 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is located near U.S. Highway 68 and has road access. The size and physical characteristics of the tract make it suitable for development of a large-scale commercial recreation complex. Initial development could consist of a lodge, pool, outdoor game areas (tennis, handball, etc.), restaurant, and cabins.

Tract 32 (107.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Visual Management, the only public access to this tract is by water.

Tract 33 (17.0 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Visual Management, this tract is located along U.S. Highway 68 at the mouth of North Branch Ruff Creek.

Tract 34 (53.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, these two parcels are located at the head of North Branch Ruff Creek on the Jonathan Creek embayment. This tract has limited harvestable small game populations. Its waterfowl production and wintering habitat is limited and its wetlands habitat is capable of supporting only small numbers of wetlands species. Moderately fertile soils, gentle topography, good access, and above average timber stand quality contribute to a moderate forest net present value (\$800 per acre). Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 35 (25.8 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract will be available for development of facilities to serve the needs of residents in the Jonathan Creek area.

Tract 36 (79.9 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection (below elevation 375) and Open Space, this tract fronts Lakeland Wesley Village Retirement Community. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 37 (81.3 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Agriculture, this tract has moderately fertile soils, gentle topography, good potential access, and above average timber stand quality. The forest net present value is moderate (\$800 per acre). Fifteen percent of the tract is prime farmland, and portions are under license for agriculture. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 38 (399.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, numerous parcels make up this tract. It has harvestable populations of small and big game as well as exceptional waterfowl and wetlands habitat. Its bottom land hardwood forests are generally well-drained. Moderate to fertile soils contribute to a moderate forest net present value (\$600 per acre). Twenty percent of the tract is prime farmland and portions are under license for agricultural production and to provide wildlife food and cover. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife and waterfowl management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have

lead responsibility. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 39 (17.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Water Access, this tract has harvestable populations of small and big game as well as exceptional habitat for waterfowl and wetlands species. Bottom land hardwood forests on mostly well-drained moderately fertile soils produce a moderate forest net present value (\$600 per acre). The portion of this tract below elevation 375 is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for waterfowl and wildlife management. State management over the whole tract will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. This tract presently receives some informal use as a boat launching site.

Tract 40 (1.7 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this is a small tract at the terminus of old Highway 68. Because of vandalism and noise problems that have occurred, vehicular access to the tract will be limited by closing the old road where it enters the tract.

Tract 41 (30.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this small tract is characterized by fertile soils, gentle topography, and limited harvestable small game populations. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Sixty percent of the tract is prime farmland, although the majority is forested. This tract receives informal recreation use.

Tract 42 (5.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, these two parcels were formerly conveyed to KDFWR for water access but were never developed and subsequently have been reconveyed to TVA. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 43 (77.7 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Visual Management, this small tract located at the mouth of Jonathan Creek is characterized by poor soils and steep topography. Management of this tract will be designed to enhance its forest potential. This tract is adjacent to a sewage discharge and several water intakes. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 44 (37.3 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is the site of TVA's Pacer Point Public Use Area, which is maintained by Calloway County under a cooperative agreement with TVA. Existing facilities include water access ramp, swimming beach, campground, restrooms, and picnic area. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 45 (49.1 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Minor Commercial Landing, this tract is adjacent to Hutson Chemical Company, whose terminal facilities serve as the port of Murray, Kentucky. The tract offers excellent features (water transportation and highway access) for expansion of Hutson's existing operations or for development of a separate industry that could use the terminal facilities. The minor commercial landing site is centrally located along the tract's shoreline. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 46 (23.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has limited harvestable small game populations. It possesses prime waterfowl production and wintering habitat and contains wood duck roost and staging areas. Wetlands occur on 100 percent of the shoreline. The tract has both fertile and poor soils and rolling topography.

Tract 47 (7.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract has both fertile and poor soils and rolling to rugged topography. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The small land base supports limited harvestable small game populations. This tract was formerly conveyed to KDFWR for water access but was never developed and subsequently has been reconveyed to TVA. Enhanced management of this tract could increase viable populations of wildlife and improve wildlife habitat.

Tract 48 (50.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has exceptional wetlands habitat that supports good populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. It also has harvestable populations of small game species, both fertile and poor soils, gentle topography, and good access. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for waterfowl and wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 49 (12.2 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Water Access, this tract contains harvestable populations of small game, fertile to poor soils, gentle topography, and good road access. The tract's exceptional wetlands habitat supports good populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. An existing gravel road attracts some informal water access activity. This tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for waterfowl and wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 50 (153.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract is located north of Lick Branch. Adjacent and backlying private land is primarily in residential and agricultural use.

Tract 51 (14.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, there is an existing gravel road across this tract that is being used by the public for boat launching. Fifty-five percent of this tract is prime farmland and wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 52 (1.7 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this small tract is located in Center Ridge Subdivision.

Tract 53 (121.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Industrial Access, this tract is characterized by rolling topography and existing access. Timber stand improvements as well as thinning and improvement harvesting have been conducted. The primary

forest species is oak. There are good harvestable populations of deer as well as various species of small game. Additionally, this tract has been proposed as a future wild turkey restoration area. Wetlands occur along a small portion of the shoreline. Industries located on backlying private land could be permitted access across this tract for water intake/outfall or commodity pipeline purposes.

Tract 54 (198.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, the wildlife and forest characteristics of this tract are the same as for Tract 49.

Tract 55 (143.2 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract has good public access and is popularly used during the summer months for informal recreation. Such use has grown to the point that development of facilities and management of the area is desirable. A commercial development--consisting of cabins and/or a motel, pool, outdoor game areas, and a marina--is envisioned.

Tract 56 (40.7 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract also receives significant informal public use. This tract was once identified by TVA as Canters Cove Public Use Area, but was abandoned in favor of Thoroughbred Public Use Area, located 2 river miles upstream. Future public recreation development may become desirable if expanded informal use continues.

Tract 57 (4.0 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, these two parcels were at one time transferred to KDFWR for water access but were never developed and

subsequently have been reconveyed to TVA. Portions of this tract are adjacent to an existing commercial recreation development (Irvan Cobb Resort). Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 58 (75.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is moderately isolated with no established road system. The tract is characterized by bottom land hardwoods, fertile soils, gentle topography, and a wide variety of harvestable small game populations. It contains a limited amount of waterfowl production and wintering habitat, but good wetlands habitat. Wetlands occur along 100 percent of the shoreline. Eighty percent of the tract is land of State-wide agricultural importance. For ongoing resources management purposes, TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 59 (606.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Visual Management, this tract has moderate soil fertility, rolling topography, and existing access. The forest net present value is moderate (\$650-\$900 per acre) with the primary forest type being pine. Significant investments have been made in establishing the existing pine plantation. This tract is located adjacent to an active wildlife management area and supports harvestable deer and small game populations. Because of its location along the outside bend of the Blood River embayment, this tract is important to the visual quality of the entire embayment. Therefore, management prescriptions for the tract will address maintenance and enhancement of the visual quality of the shoreline. For ongoing resources management purposes, TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 60 (581.5 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, Public Recreation, and Trails, this tract is adjacent to TVA's Thoroughbred Public Use Area and is needed for future expansion of this popular recreation area. For several years, TVA's Recreation Resources Program has been looking for opportunities to develop one or more ORV (off-road vehicle) trail areas in cooperation with national and local ORV clubs. Use of ORVs is already established on a portion of this tract. The forest net present value of this tract is moderate (\$650-\$900 per acre), and there has been a large investment made to establish a pine plantation. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 61 (42.1 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this is the site of TVA's Thoroughbred Public Use Area.

Tract 62 (36.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, the portion of this tract below elevation 375 is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife and waterfowl management. Two small parcels (3.3 acres and 1.5 acres) that lie above elevation 375 and are not currently under license could be added to the management area. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Harvestable populations of both big and small game, as well as exceptional wetlands and waterfowl habitat exist on the tract. A combination of bottom land hardwoods and planted pine produce a moderate forest net present value (\$600 per acre).

Tract 63 (109.6 acres) - Allocated for Panther Creek Habitat Protection Area, this tract is located within the floodplain of Blood River at the mouth of the valley that contains Panther Creek. Wetlands occur along 100 percent of the shoreline.

The Panther Creek Swamp (also known as Calloway County Seep Swamp and Highway 614 Seep Swamp) has been recommended by the U.S. National Park Service as a potential national natural landmark for the U.S. Department of the Interior designation. It was given a number one rating defined as "high degree of national significance recommended without reservation." Panther Creek Swamp has also been identified as a potential natural area by the Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission, the State agency responsible for the Kentucky natural areas inventory and nature preserve system. This tract also contains a forest research area administered by TVA's Forest Resources Development Program.

Tract 64 (875.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Trails, this tract is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife and waterfowl management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. It contains harvestable populations of both small and big game populations and provides exceptional waterfowl/wetlands wildlife habitat. A fishing access trail is currently being kept open by casual traffic. If improved, the trail could become a better access point for fishing and an interpretive trail for the public. This tract has excellent potential for growing timber and it is the site of a TVA bottom land hardwood forest research area. The forest net present value is moderate (\$600 per acre). Any plans for intensive management of this tract should enhance both wildlife and forestry objectives.

Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the "Marginal Strip" shoreline fronting this tract. New facilities will be permitted upon approval of plans by TVA, only by those backlying private property owners who have such deeded or implied rights.

Tract 65 (52.1 acres) - Allocated for Small Wild Area, this is the site of TVA's McCuiston Woods Small Wild Area.

Tract 66 (851.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife, Forest Management, and Visual Management, this large tract is characterized by both fertile and poor soils, rolling topography, existing access, and harvestable populations of big game. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract contains the longest stretch of undeveloped TVA-retained shoreline on Kentucky Lake. Existing informal recreational use of this land is significant. Management prescriptions will include provisions designed to maintain or enhance the shoreline's visual quality.

Tract 67 (8.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract will provide needed boating access to the Blood River embayment.

Tract 68 (4.4 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing, this tract may be used for transferring natural resource commodities between barges and trucks. Such activity is usually intermittent.

Tract 69 (11.5 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract will provide needed boating access to this portion of the reservoir.

Tract 70 (88.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract contains various soil conditions, gently sloping land, harvestable big game populations and wetlands along the shoreline. It is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan.

Tract 71 (4.7 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this is the site of TVA's Boyds Branch Public Use Area. Wetlands occur along the shoreline.

Tract 72 (215.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Open Space, this tract has moderate to poor soils, rolling topography, existing access, and harvestable populations of both small and big game. Upland hardwoods predominate. The portion of this tract below the 375 elevation is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management. Continued State management (below elevation 375) will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. This tract contains several islands.

Tract 73 (103.4 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract contains an existing boat launching facility. This tract probably receives the highest amount of informal recreation use by the public of any TVA-retained tract on Kentucky Lake, and is well suited for more extensive public recreation facility development. A portion of this tract (below the 375 elevation) is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management. The outstanding license to KDFWR will be continued until such time as public recreation development occurs. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 74 (161.2 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract supports harvestable populations of big and small game. The primary forest type is upland hardwood, and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The portion of this tract below the 375 elevation that is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management will be considered for continued State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 75 (152.2 acres) - Allocated for Historic Preservation, Upland Wildlife Management, and Visual Protection, this tract contains the site of historic Fort Heiman. This tract supports harvestable populations of big and small game and the primary forest type is upland hardwood. The portion of this tract below the 375 elevation that is currently under a 60-day revocable license to KDFWR for wildlife management will be considered for continued State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. The shoreline of this tract contributes significantly to the visual quality of this portion of Kentucky Lake. Therefore, management prescriptions will include measures to protect the visual resource. A first class safety landing fronts the shoreline of this tract.

Tract 76 (27.1 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is currently under a short-term license for commercial recreation (Missing Hill Resort). Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 77 (5.6 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract may be used for expansion of the existing adjacent commercial recreation development (Cypress Springs Boat Dock). Seventy percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 78 (41.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this tract is characterized by mostly fertile soils, flat topography, and both existing and potential access. Good timber stand quality contributes to a moderate to good forest net present value (\$500-\$1,600 per acre). Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 79 (15.8 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this tract is characterized by mostly fertile soils, flat topography, and both existing and potential access. Good timber stand quality contributes to a moderate to good forest net present value (\$500-\$1,600 per acre). Ninety-five percent of this tract is prime farmland. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 80 (11.0 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection, this tract is surrounded by a TVA-developed subdivision near the mouth of Cypress Creek. It should remain undeveloped in order to continue to protect the visual quality of this area.

Tract 81 (120.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract currently receives informal recreation use. Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 82 (53.1 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, these two parcels are adjacent to an existing commercial recreation development (Shamrock Resort) and could be used for expansion purposes.

Tract 83 (36.3 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, these two narrow parcels have moderately fertile soils. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline of both parcels.

Tract 84 (6.0 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is used by the Coast Guard for storage of navigation equipment.

Tract 85 (4.0 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is the location of a TVA maintenance base.

Tract 86 (7.2 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will protect the right of way along the existing roadway.

Tract 87 (55.9 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Agriculture, this tract has a range of poor to fertile soils and a corresponding range of poor to high forest net present value (\$300-\$1,100 per acre). The forest species composition is varied, consisting of pine and bottom land hardwood. Approximately 50 percent of the tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 88 (24.9 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this is a portion of a tract that was transferred to the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) for a roadside picnic and access area. TWRA is in the process of reconveying the entire tract (north and south sides of Highway 79) to TVA. It is a popular area for informal recreation use during the summer. A portion of the tract is currently being used by Henry County for a fire station and community center. This use will be allowed to continue. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 89 (2.4 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Eagles Nest Resort).

Tract 90 (6.4 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (79 Hide-a-Way).

Tract 91 (248.6 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, these two parcels have fertile to poor soils and a mixed forest species composition (bottom land hardwoods and pine). A portion of this tract was transferred to TWRA for water access but was never developed. TWRA is in the process of reconveying the tract to TVA. The forest net present value ranges from poor to high (\$300-\$1,100 per acre). Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 92 (3.1 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Pine Point Dock).

Tract 93 (28.5 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is the site of TVA's Big Eagle Public Use Area.

Tract 94 (49.5 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is adjacent to TVA's Big Eagle Public Use Area and is suitable for expansion of the existing facilities. Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 95 (8.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract will be available for informal public recreational use. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 96 (50.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has management responsibility over that portion of this tract below elevation 375, including forest management rights.

Tract 97 (56.1 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract is adjacent to Henry County Port and across Sulfur Branch from Camp Hazelwood Girl Scout Camp. The tract will be set aside for informal, dispersed recreation activities subject to an existing letter of commitment from TVA Acting General Manager, H. N. Stroud, to Henry County stating that, subject to environmental and other conditions stated in the letter, TVA will sell the tract for industrial use if an acceptable proposal is received by September 16, 1986.

Tract 98 (17.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, this tract will serve as a buffer between Henry County Port and the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge and will complement the management of the refuge. Lands lying below elevation 375 are part of the refuge.

Tract 99 (63.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract's characteristics include fertile soils, flat topography, and low forest net present value (\$300 per acre). It is located adjacent to TVA's West Sandy Wildlife Management Area and supports harvestable populations of small and big game. This tract is 80 percent prime farmland, some of which is licensed for hay and pasture.

Tract 100 (4,467.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has extensive bottom land hardwoods, moderately fertile soils, a low forest net present value (\$400 per acre), and extensive wetlands. Intensive forest management will be designed

to increase the existing net present value. The site of TVA/TWRA's West Sandy Dewatering Area, this tract is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for waterfowl and wildlife management. There are good harvestable populations of big and small game. Its exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat supports two species of special concern, the river otter and the black duck. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 101 (31.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has the same wildlife and forest resource characteristics as Tract 100, except that it is not currently licensed to TWRA. Ten percent of the tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect. TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have management lead on this tract.

Tract 102 (458.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Trails, this tract includes two noncontiguous parcels north of Highway 79. This tract has extensive wetlands, fertile soils, bottom land hardwoods, and good potential access. The forest net present value is high (\$1,400 per acre) with large sawtimber common on the tract. Drainage work is in progress but additional forest improvements are needed. Located adjacent to TVA's West Sandy Dewatering Area, this tract is a big game concentration area. It contains excellent waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat that supports two species of special concern, river otter and black duck. An interpretive trail could be built to demonstrate forest and wildlife management practices in dewatering areas. One specific site

for such a trail would be on the north side of Sulfur Well Road near Highway 79. For ongoing resources management, TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 103 (295.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has fertile soil, bottom land hardwoods, and a high forest net present value (\$1,400 per acre). Located adjacent to TVA's West Sandy Dewatering Area, this tract has good harvestable populations of small and big game. Its exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat supports two species of special concern, river otter and black duck. For ongoing resources management, TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 104 (60.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has fertile soil, bottom land hardwoods, and potential access. Wetlands occur along 50 percent of the shoreline. Quality timber is common over the tract. It is located adjacent to Henry County Industrial Park.

Tracts 105 and 107 (1,059.9 acres and 57.3 acres, respectively) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management. These tracts have the same resource characteristics and will be managed in the same way as Tract 103.

Tract 106 (39.8 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract protects the right of way along State Highway 69A - Reynoldsburg Road.

Tract 108 (4.5 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is the site of TVA's Greenhead Public Use Area.

Tract 109 (11.9 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Pleasant View Resort).

Tract 110 (55.4 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of six small parcels of land.

Tract 111 (4.6 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Britton Ford Campground).

Tract 112 (13.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, this tract is located adjacent to residential developments, and established roads provide access to portions of the tract. The forest cover is a deciduous/pine mix. The tract supports a limited variety of small game. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 113 (131.6 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Agriculture, this tract has moderate to fertile soils, flat topography, and good access. The forest net present value is moderate (\$700 per acre). There has been a substantial investment made in older pine plantations, and recent hardwood forest improvements have been conducted. Eighty percent of this tract is prime farmland, and agricultural licenses are in effect. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 114 (45.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract fronts existing residential development. It will remain available for informal public use. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 115 (15.2 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Sorrel's Country Junction).

Tract 116 (2.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 117 (4.6 acres) - Allocated for Clendenin Creek Habitat Protection Area, this small tract will protect a population of approximately 100 individuals of the black-footed quillwort (Isoetes melanopoda), a nonflowering plant related to the ferns. The black-footed quillwort is listed as endangered in Tennessee and is presently known to exist in Tennessee only at this site. This plant is at the eastern periphery of its range in Tennessee and is quite rare in Kentucky, known to be found in only one locality in the State.

Tract 118 (2,083.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is part of TVA's Big Sandy Dewatering Area and is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for upland wildlife and waterfowl management. There are good harvestable populations of both small and big game. Its exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat supports two species of special concern, river

otter and black duck. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Bottom land hardwoods exist in dense stands and the forest net present value is moderate (\$850 per acre). Forty-five percent of this tract is prime farmland. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 119 (858.2 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is located along the eastern border of TVA's Big Sandy Dewatering Area. This is a concentration area for big game and has a wide variety of small game as well. This tract contains excellent waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. Bottom land hardwoods are found on its mostly fertile soils. The high quality, dense stand produces a high forest net present value (\$1,400 per acre). Drainage improvements have been recently completed and forest improvements are needed. For ongoing resources management, TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 120 (4.1 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract located adjacent to the L&N Railroad is the site of a portion of the existing Big Sandy Park. This tract is under license to the town of Big Sandy and contains facilities for boat launching. Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 121 (126.9 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is the site of the dike that controls TVA's Big Sandy Dewatering Area.

Tract 122 (66.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is adjacent to TVA's Big Sandy Dewatering Area and existing residential development. Both small and big game are present in wide varieties. Exceptional upland, waterfowl, and wetlands wildlife habitat exists. This tract has moderately fertile soils, level topography, and bottom land hardwoods of medium quality and density. The forest net present value is low (\$300 per acre). However, forestry improvements have recently been conducted. Active forest management is ongoing and TVA Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 123 (17.8 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this small tract was transferred to TWRA for water access but was never developed. TWRA is in the process of reconveying the tract to TVA. The tract is within a residential subdivision area. Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 124 (13.3 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, these two small parcels support a mixture of pine and deciduous forest types.

Tract 125 (97.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract supports good harvestable populations of small game and has fertile soils, flat to rolling topography, and good access. Forty percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are licensed for wildlife-related agricultural production. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract is currently under a 30-day revocable license to the State of Tennessee for wildlife management and will be considered for continued State management with

tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 126 (27.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access and Visual Management, this tract is located adjacent to Highway 79 and was transferred to TWRA for development of a roadside picnic and water access area. TWRA has reconveyed the tract to TVA. Its location adjacent to a major highway crossing increases its value for water access purposes and it is popular during summer months for informal recreation activities. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 127 (130.2 acres) - Allocated for Multipurpose Barge Terminal, Industrial Access, Forest Management, and Visual Management, this tract supports an excellent stand of timber. Its forest net present value is \$2,000 per acre. Industrial development on adjacent backlying land may be allowed access to the reservoir across this tract for water intake/outfall or commodity pipelines as well as use of the terminal. The terminal would be located near the mouth of Standing Rock Creek. Any proposal for development on this tract must include provisions to minimize disturbance to the visual quality of the shoreline. A second class safety harbor fronts the shoreline.

Tract 128 (46.7 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Open Space, this small tract has gentle topography, good access, and moderately fertile soils. It currently receives informal recreation use. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 129 (21.3 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract will be available for expansion of the adjacent Leatherwood Kentucky Lake Resort. A second class safety landing fronts the shoreline of this tract. In addition, wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 130 (3.4 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract is adjacent to an existing commercial recreation development (Kentucky Lake Resort). Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 131 (26.2 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, three parcels make up this tract. They have gentle topography, moderate soils, poor access, and a moderate forest net present value (\$900 per acre). Existing forest cover is dense and of good quality. This is a wild turkey restoration area, and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 132 (67.6 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection (below elevation 375), Visual Management, Upland Wildlife Management, and Forest Management, this tract contributes significantly to the visual quality of this portion of the reservoir. Therefore, proposed forest or wildlife management prescriptions must address management of this tract's visual resources. No resource manipulation will be considered below elevation 375. This is a wild turkey restoration area. The forest net present value is moderate (\$900 per acre). A cemetery is located in the middle of the tract.

Tract 133 (8.3 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this tract has mostly poor soils, rolling topography, poor access, and wetlands occurring along the shoreline. The forest cover is primarily oak of medium quality and size, in moderately dense stands. The forest net present value is \$600 per acre. A cemetery is located on the tract.

Tract 134 (157.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has the same resource characteristics as Tract 133, and is a big game concentration area.

Tract 135 (11.5 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing and Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, this tract is presently being considered for use as a site to transload pulpwood.

Tract 136 (30.8 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract will serve as a shoreline buffer from potential backlying development.

Tract 137 (151.1 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site, Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, and Visual Management, this tract's anticipated use is by a wood products industry. The adjacent privately owned land is being promoted as an industrial site based on its forest resources. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Any development proposal must include provisions for managing (maintaining and/or enhancing) the visual quality of the shoreline.

Tract 138 (56.8 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract contains a small campground, developed by Houston County, and a water access ramp. Both of these facilities are heavily used and will continue to be managed by Houston County. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. A second class safety harbor fronts the shoreline of this tract.

Tract 139 (8.8 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of two parcels.

Tract 140 (19.4 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Southern-aire Resort). Seventy percent of this tract is prime farmland and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 141 (102.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract supports limited harvestable small game populations. However, it occasionally attracts large numbers of wintering waterfowl. Mostly fertile soils and rolling topography contribute to a high forest net present value (\$1,200 per acre). Of this tract, 65 percent is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect. There are two areas within this tract that require management for right-of-way protection. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 142 (54.3 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, a portion of this tract is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Cane Creek Dock). Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline.

Tract 143 (407.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has mostly fertile soils, rolling topography, and poor access. The forest net present value is high (\$1,200 per acre). Harvestable small game populations are limited, but enhanced management is expected to increase the viability of existing wildlife populations. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 144 (1.7 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of numerous islands.

Tract 145 (188.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract is adjacent to an active TWRA wildlife management area, and is a wild turkey restoration area. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The forest cover is primarily hardwood with some mix of oak and pine in dense, high quality stands. The forest net present value is moderate (\$800 per acre).

Tract 146 (97.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this large tract has moderately fertile soils, flat topography, and good access. This tract is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for wildlife and waterfowl management and will be considered for continued State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Harvestable small game populations and good populations of wetlands wildlife and waterfowl are present. This tract is 70 percent prime farmland and portions are licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 147 (12.0 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of an island.

Tract 148 (26.0 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this small tract has flat topography, fertile soils, and potential access. Seventy-five percent of this tract is farmland of State-wide importance and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 149 (180.1 acres) - Allocated for Group Camp and Forest Management, this tract has moderate soils and rolling to flat topography. Timber of medium quality and size contributes to the moderate forest net present value (\$700

per acre). Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract is adjacent to Bass Bay Resort and across from Benton County Park. Access road improvements are needed, but the recent abandonment of an adjacent railroad may offer excellent trail access. Swimming, boating, and lodging facility development are well suited to this tract. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 150 (11.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of numerous islands. All are within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 151 (535.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has mostly moderate soils, rolling to flat topography, and potential access. Medium quality and size timber in dense stands contributes to a moderate forest net present value (\$700 per acre). A wide variety of small game exists on this tract and it provides small amounts of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. Two cemeteries are located on this tract, which is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 152 (17.3 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of three separate parcels.

Tract 153 (141.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, six small parcels make up this tract. They have moderate soils, flat topography, good access, a limited variety of small game and habitat capable of supporting a limited number of wetlands wildlife species. Eighty-five percent of this tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are currently in effect.

Tract 154 (7.8 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing, this tract is well suited for use by the timber industry. Adjacent land is owned by Westvaco and a first class safety landing fronts the shoreline. The tract is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 155 (19.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 156 (11.7 acres) - Allocated for Water Access and Minor Commercial Landing, this tract will provide needed boating access to this portion of the reservoir. There is an existing revocable license for a minor commercial landing (timber) on this tract, and a second class safety harbor fronts the shoreline. The tract is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 157 (14.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract is characterized by poor, shallow soil, steep topography, good access, and a limited variety of small game. This is a big game concentration area, and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. It is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 158 (3.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract is located in the middle of a subdivision.

Tract 159 (37.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this tract consists of three parcels that support primarily deciduous species.

Tract 160 (2,647.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this is a large contiguous parcel of land with an established road system. It includes numerous islands. An established TVA Forest Research Area, this tract has a variety of soil conditions and rolling topography. The forest net present value is high (\$1,300 per acre) due to good species composition (primarily oaks) and moderate to good stand density and tree size. Forestry improvements have been conducted and there is a heavy demand for firewood. TVA's Forest Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility for management of this tract.

Adjacent to an active wildlife management area, this tract is a big game concentration area. It also possesses prime waterfowl production areas and good resting/feeding areas. It has habitat capable of supporting a variety of wetlands wildlife species. An outstanding license to TWRA exists on a small portion of the tract near Harmon Creek Dock for a fisheries management area. Twenty-five percent of this tract is prime farmland and eight agricultural licenses are in effect. Three cemeteries are located here. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 161 (23.4 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is under license for commercial recreation (Harmon Creek Dock).

Tract 162 (423.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Visual Management, this tract is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for wildlife and waterfowl management. It will be considered for continued State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing

resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. This is a TWRA small game demonstration area and offers exceptional wetlands wildlife, waterfowl, and upland wildlife habitat. In addition, this is a prime Canada goose hunting area. This tract, which contains numerous islands, is 85 percent prime farmland.

Tract 163 (4.0 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 164 (33.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and good access. Bottom land hardwoods provide the dominant forest cover. A big game concentration area, this tract supports limited small game populations. Large numbers of wintering waterfowl are attracted to this site, but densities and use patterns are unpredictable. A limited amount of waterfowl production habitat exists on this tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Eighty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 165 (27.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has the same resource characteristics as Tract 164. In addition, it is a wild turkey restoration area. Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland and there are agricultural licenses in effect. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 166 (634.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife and Forest Management, this tract has a variety of soil conditions, rolling topography, adequate access, and is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area. The forest net

present value is \$600 per acre. The forest cover has good species composition, mostly oaks, with tree size and density moderate. Investments have been made in the existing pine plantation and in the road network. This is both a big game concentration area and a wild turkey restoration area. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 167 (56.6 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection, the unique vegetative and water quality characteristics of this tract warrant its protection. Crystal Spring, located on the adjacent, non-TVA land, feeds a small stream that flows across this tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 168 (213.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has a variety of soil conditions, rough topography, and adequate access. It is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area. The forest net present value is \$600 per acre. The forest cover has good species composition--mostly oaks--with moderate tree size and stand density. Investments have been made in the existing pine plantation and in the road network. This is both a big game concentration area and a wild turkey restoration area. This tract also supports a limited amount of prime waterfowl production habitat and habitat capable of supporting a limited number of wetlands wildlife species.

Tract 169 (125.3 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this forested tract was once proposed for a county park. The character of the reservoir in this area is remote and natural. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This is the only remaining parcel of TVA-retained land of sufficient size in the New Johnsonville area for development of a large-scale commercial recreation complex. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland. It is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 170 (13.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of numerous islands.

Tract 171 (35.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Industrial Access, this small tract has fertile soil, good access, and gentle topography. A small amount of waterfowl resting/feeding habitat exists on the tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline and 90 percent of the tract is prime farmland. Adjacent to the tract are a wild turkey restoration area, residential developments, and the Inland Container Corporation site. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area. The city of New Johnsonville has zoned this area for manufacturing. This tract will provide access to the reservoir for industrial development that could occur on the adjacent backlying land.

Tract 172 (44.5 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site, this tract is located between two industries, Inland Container and Conalco, and the backlying private land is zoned industrial. The tract has good water transportation access; very good highway access; and excellent rail, utilities, and topographical characteristics. However, this tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 173 (12.7 acres) - Allocated for Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, this tract, located on Trace Creek, is within an SO₂ nonattainment area. The backlying lands are zoned industrial and owned by Humphreys County. The terminal site is located at the western end of this tract.

Tract 174 (314.2 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Visual Management, this site has good to excellent infrastructure and is adjacent to land zoned industrial and owned by Humphreys County. This tract is within

an SO₂ nonattainment area and wetlands occur on portions of the shoreline. Any proposal for development must consider management of the visual resources associated with this tract and this portion of the reservoir.

Tract 175 (780.8 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, Historic Preservation, and Trails, this tract is known to be a site of Civil War era commerce and industrial development and is adjacent to the existing Nathan Bedford Forrest State Historic Area. It could prove to be one of the most important Civil War era historic sites in the country. There is an existing commercial recreation development (Denver Dock) on a portion of this tract. This tract could serve as an excellent area for future historic area expansion. The tract is currently used by the public (with access permitted by the State) for day use recreation activity. Trail development could provide linkages to the existing trail system within the Nathan Bedford Forrest State Historic Area, interpretive trail opportunities around the Civil War theme, and a possible hookup with a proposed transreservoir trail now being discussed with the State of Tennessee. An existing abandoned railroad bed offers an obvious route for a trail in this area.

Located within an SO₂ nonattainment area, a barge fleeting area fronts this tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 176 (56.4 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Agriculture, this tract is adjacent to the Benton County Park at Eva. A portion of the tract is licensed to TWRA for a fisheries management area. Fifty percent of the tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 177 (9.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of two abandoned railroad fills and several islands.

Tract 178 (31.2 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this is the existing Benton County Park at Eva. Facility development includes a swimming beach, picnic area, campground, toilets, and playground equipment. It is adjacent to a TWRA water access area. The tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tracts 179, 180, and 182 (25.6 acres, 9.4 acres, and 179.5 acres, respectively) - Allocated for Forest Management, these tracts have fertile soils, good forest species composition, moderate to high stand density, and good topography and access. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Forestry improvements that have been made include internal road construction and hardwood plantings. These tracts can be managed to help meet the heavy public firewood demand through TVA's firewood permitting program. The forest net present value is moderate (\$700 per acre). The tracts are located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 181 (39.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Right-of-Way Protection, this tract has the same characteristics as tracts 179, 180, and 182, but is not contiguous to the reservoir. In addition to forest management, this tract will be managed to protect the existing road right of way.

Tract 183 (0.3 acre) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 184 (9.3 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the existing road right of way.

Tract 185 (990.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has fertile soils, gentle to rolling topography, good potential access, and is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area. Adjacent to Camden Wildlife Management Area, this large tract is a big game concentration area, and has exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. Fifty percent of the tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in force. The portion of this tract below the 375 elevation could be made available for TWRA wildlife and waterfowl management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility.

Tract 186 (83.5 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site, these four parcels located along the Seaboard System Railroad could be utilized by adjacent industrial developers requiring rail access. However, these small parcels will require additional backlying lands to be considered viable industrial sites. They are within an SO₂ nonattainment area and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 187 (3,936.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is in Camden Dewatering Area. The portion of this tract below the 375 elevation is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for wildlife and waterfowl management. This tract has poorly drained, moderately fertile soils and flat to gentle topography. Bottom land hardwoods provide the dominant forest cover. Excellent harvestable populations of small and big game as well as significant populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife occur on this tract. This area is used by the endangered bald eagle and is an important area for

the black duck. This tract will be considered for continued State management with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. A first class safety landing fronts the shoreline of this tract. The tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 188 (3.7 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing and known as Camden Landing, this site was prepared for a landing prior to reservoir impoundment. In addition, a first class safety landing fronts the shoreline. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 189 (1.2 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this is the site of an existing commercial recreation development (Anchor Inn). It is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 190 (10.2 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract is adjacent to U.S. Highway 70 and will provide convenient boating access to this portion of the reservoir. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 191 (13.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 192 (229.4 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract is adjacent to the New Johnsonville City Park and a residential development. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. It serves as a buffer to existing industrial development (Foote Mineral) to the south. An oil pipeline, railroad right of way, and power transmission lines cross the tract. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 193 (126.1 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site, this tract is located adjacent to Foote Mineral Company on Indian Creek. It has good highway access and excellent rail, utilities, and topographical characteristics. A railroad right of way and electric transmission lines cross the tract. In addition it is within an SO₂ nonattainment area. Sufficient buffering would be necessary to mitigate impacts on nearby residences. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 194 (26.5 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Access and Multipurpose Barge Terminal Site, the land adjacent to and backlying this tract has existing industrial development and is zoned for industry. Known as Trotters Landing, use of this tract for industrial access will afford industrial developers of backlying land with excellent water transportation opportunities. Located within an SO₂ nonattainment area, the tract has been identified as an alternative terminal site for the development anticipated at Simmons Branch (see Tract 195). The terminal site, located in the west central portion of the tract, would be designed to meet the multiple needs of backlying industries.

Tract 195 (127.9 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Multipurpose Barge Terminal Site, this tract, commonly referred to as Simmons Branch, is within an SO₂ nonattainment area and has reasonably good highway and railroad access. Good water transportation potential, nearby potable water, and excellent topography characterize this tract. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. It is anticipated that this site would be used in conjunction with the backlying Proctor and Gamble property that is available for industrial use. The multipurpose terminal, located at the northwest tip of the tract, is to serve future industries at the Simmons Branch industrial area.

Tract 196 (34.1 acres) - Allocated for Tribble Woods Habitat Protection Area and adjacent to the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, this tract will be managed to protect a population of short-stemmed iris (Iris brevicaulis).

This species, known in Tennessee only from this locality, is being proposed (by TVA botanists) for State listing as endangered. Though widely distributed throughout the United States, the species occurs in small, isolated populations and is apparently very rare throughout its range. The iris population on this tract occurs in a forested floodplain and will probably require little, if any, active management. The long-term survival potential for this species at this site probably depends on the stability of the surrounding forest and the wet, fertile habitat associated with the slough.

The general area of this site, including the nearby Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, is heavily used by wintering bald eagles (Haliaeetus leucocephalus), federally listed as endangered. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Protection of the Tribble Woods site will provide roosting habitat for this species. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 197 (76.3 acres) - Allocated for Paint Rock Bluff Small Wild Area, this tract is located on the north bank of the Duck River at river mile 11. It is within 20 miles of three population centers--Waverly, New Johnsonville, and Camden. A gravel road between the bluff and the river would provide access to the site.

Paint Rock Bluff is formed from thin-bedded limestone, having a light red hue. This color aberration makes it distinctive from other bluffs located along Kentucky Reservoir. Two wooded ravines dissect the bluff, which is bound on the east by Cold Branch.

The designation of this tract as a Small Wild Area will provide opportunities for fishing, picnicking, nature walks, photography, and other forms of passive recreation. The river bank beneath Paint Rock Bluff is a popular fishing spot. A small residential trash dump within the proposed boundary will be removed and the area posted NO DUMPING. A biological inventory will be conducted to determine whether any sensitive species or unusual ecosystems exist. Some trail construction and signage will be necessary to make the area available for public use. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 198 (34.0 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection, development on this long shoreline tract will be prohibited in order to preserve its contribution to the overall visual quality of this portion of the reservoir. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline and it is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 199 (366.6 acres) - Allocated for Historical Preservation, Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, and Forest Management, this tract has both fertile and poor soils, a mix of flat and steep topography, and no existing access. This long shoreline tract supports limited populations of small and big game, and has limited amounts of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area. Eighty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 200 (2.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Water Access, this tract has the same resource characteristics as Tract 199. In addition, this tract is used for water access by river fishermen, hunters, and river floaters alike. Link Bridge is the only Duck River crossing that occurs in an area where TVA landrights would permit water access development. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 201 (105.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract (two parcels) is characterized by moderately fertile soils, rolling topography, and good access. The forest species composition, stand density, and timber quality is good and the forest net present value is \$900 per acre. Firewood roads have been established in response to the high public demand for firewood permits. This tract is a big game concentration area. The shoreline portion of the tract possesses a limited amount of waterfowl production and wintering habitat and limited wetlands habitat. It is located within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 202 (296.2 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract is composed of six noncontiguous parcels. Soils range from fertile to moderately fertile, and the topography is gentle on this bottom land hardwood tract. The forest net present value is moderate (\$970 per acre) and species composition is good. There exists a limited variety of small game with some concentration of big game. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Seventy percent of the land contained in these parcels are prime farmland and agricultural licences are in force. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 203 (18.8 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract will be available for expansion of the adjacent Birdsong Resort. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland. It is within an SO₂ nonattainment area.

Tract 204 (129.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Agriculture, this relatively isolated tract has established road access and supports a wide variety of small game species. Adjacent to the

Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, this tract contains prime waterfowl production and resting/feeding areas and habitat capable of supporting a wide variety of wetlands wildlife species. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect.

Tract 205 (133.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture. This tract is characterized by rolling topography, and potential access. The forest net present value is high (\$1,600 per acre) with dense stands of quality timber. The tract supports limited prime waterfowl production and wetlands wildlife habitat. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses exist.

Tract 206 (31.4 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Right-of-Way Protection, this tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and good existing access. Investments have been made in establishing both pine and hardwood plantations. The existing road right of way will be protected. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline and 60 percent of the tract is prime farmland.

Tract 207 (60.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this is a small, relatively isolated tract with fertile soils and established road access. It supports a limited variety of small game. It contains a small amount of quality waterfowl production habitat and limited wetlands wildlife habitat. Eighty percent of this tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are in effect.

Tract 208 (11.1 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Right-of-Way Protection, this is a small tract with fertile soil. It will be managed to protect the existing road right of way.

Tract 209 (6.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of several islands.

Tract 210 (28.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Right-of-Way Protection, this small tract has established access. Portions of the shoreline have steep topography. A limited variety of small game exists. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline and 75 percent of the tract is prime farmland. Management will protect the existing road right of way.

Tract 211 (5.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract receives considerable informal public recreational use. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline and 75 percent of the tract is prime farmland.

Tract 212 (78.3 acres) - Allocated for Water Access and Agriculture, this tract (two parcels) is heavily used by the public for informal recreation. Boat ramps on both sides of Lick Creek are heavily used. Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 213 (4.6 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing and known as Bohanon's Landing, this tract was prepared for a landing prior to reservoir impoundment. A first class safety harbor fronts the shoreline of this tract.

Tract 214 (79.5 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, bottom land hardwoods cover the two parcels that make up this tract. Moderately fertile soils, gentle topography, and good potential access characterize the tract. It contains a limited amount of prime waterfowl production and resting/feeding habitat and habitat capable of supporting a limited number of wetlands wildlife species. Ninety percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently under licenses for agricultural production.

Tract 215 (28.8 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract includes several islands in the Lick Creek embayment. It has the same general resource characteristics as Tract 214 but is adjacent to a residential subdivision. It will remain available for informal public recreational use. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 216 (71.4 acres) - Allocated for Small Wild Area, this is the site of TVA's Lady Finger Bluff Small Wild Area.

Tract 217 (81.1 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation and Visual Management, this tract is located across Lick Creek from Mousetail Landing State Park and adjacent to TVA's Lady Finger Bluff Small Wild Area. TVA's cultural resource inventory identifies it as a site of likely importance to early 19th Century agriculture and industry. However additional fieldwork will be required.

Together with Lady Finger Bluff Small Wild Area, the right bank of Lick Creek could become a significant cultural/recreational complex. Planned development will recognize the need to maintain and/or enhance this tract's visual quality.

Tract 218 (33.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has fertile soils, gentle topography (except along the shoreline), and good existing access.

This tract contains a limited variety of small game, a limited amount of prime waterfowl production and resting/feeding habitat, and limited wetland wildlife habitat. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 219 (8.2 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is the site of a popular informal water access area. It was developed by TVA as Packett Point Public Use Area but is no longer actively managed by TVA due to a lack of maintenance funds. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 220 (790.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and the potential for good access. The scattered timber stands have good species composition (mainly oaks) and are moderately dense. The forest net present value is high (\$1,200 per acre). This tract supports a wide variety of big and small game as well as exceptional habitat for waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. This tract is within TVA's East Perryville Dewatering Area and has been requested for wildlife management area designation by TWRA. Management of this tract by TWRA will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. Seventy-five percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agriculture production. Plans are underway to widen State Route 20/100 crossing this tract. Additional right of way may be required. A first class safety landing fronts the shoreline of this tract.

Tract 221 (16.7 acres) - Allocated for Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site and Minor Commercial Landing, this tract is the location of an existing terminal facility serving Teague Brothers Sand and Gravel Company. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 222 (6.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has the same resource characteristics as Tract 220. Ninety percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 223 (110.4 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Agriculture, this small tract will help supply the unmet informal recreation demand in this portion of the reservoir. Wetlands occur along a portion of the shoreline. Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland, portions of which are currently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 224 (54.2 acres) - Allocated for Small Wild Area, this is the site of TVA's Alley Bluff Small Wild Area.

Tract 225 - (1.7 acres) - Allocated for Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, this tract is the location of an existing terminal facility serving American Materials Company. In addition, Koch Asphalt has a pipeline crossing this tract.

Tract 226 (51.7 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Visual Management, this tract is located along State Highway 20/100. Plans are underway to widen the south side of this highway, and additional right of way may be required. A small amount of wetlands occur along the shoreline.

Tract 227 (13.6 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract is located at the mouth of Beech River across from Beech Bend Public Use Area. Some of the tract is licensed to Tinker Sand and Gravel Company and Koppers Corporation.

Tract 228 (244.1 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation and Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, this tract is the site of TVA's Beech Bend Public Use Area. The southern portion of the tract contains a hiking trail from which the public can observe wetlands wildlife. Sixty percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 229 (531.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, this tract is part of TVA's Perryville Dewatering Area. It is currently under a 30-day revocable license to TWRA for wildlife and waterfowl management. Continued State management will be considered with tenure based on demonstrated need and submission of an acceptable wildlife management plan. For ongoing resource management purposes, TVA's Wildlife Resources Development Program will have lead responsibility. This tract has excellent harvestable populations of small and big game and good populations of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. This is an important habitat area for black ducks. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 230 (19.6 acres) - This Retained Developed tract is the site of one of TVA's maintenance bases. There is a 30-day revocable license over approximately one acre of this tract for a commercial fish camp.

Tract 231 (90.9 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Access and Agriculture, this tract could be used by backlying industries requiring process water or commodity

pipelines. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Forty percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions below elevation 375 are licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 232 (31.4 acres) - Allocated for Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract is made up of two wooded parcels. It is characterized by both fertile and poor soils, flat to rolling topography, and existing access. This area supports a limited variety of small game and frequently attracts high numbers of wintering waterfowl. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The adjacent backlying lands are being developed for residential purposes.

Tract 233 (82.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Right-of-Way Protection, these two parcels are located along State Highway 69. This tract will provide protection for the right of way along the highway. These parcels have fertile to poor soils, flat to rolling topography, and support a limited variety of small game. Ninety percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 234 (2.2 acres) - Allocated for Visual Protection, this tract will be protected from development and allowed to remain in its natural state, thus preserving its visual quality.

Tract 235 (11.0 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Access, Minor Commercial Landing, and Visual Management, access from adjacent industrial development would be allowed across this tract to the reservoir for water intake/outfall or commodity pipelines. Any development proposal must consider maintenance and/or enhancement of the visual quality of this tract and its contribution to the aesthetics of this portion of the reservoir. Wetlands occur along a

portion of the shoreline. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 236 (83.9 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Visual Management, this tract has good potential for agriculture-related industrial development. However, any development would have to occur above elevation 382--the 100-year floodplain. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland. Any development must recognize the visual quality of this tract and provide for maintenance and/or enhancement of that quality. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Private water use facilities (docks, boathouses, boat ramps, etc.) have been constructed along portions of the shoreline of this tract; however, no new facilities will be permitted.

Tract 237 (4.2 acres) - Allocated for Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site and Visual Management, the topographic features of this tract are suitable for the development of a terminal facility. Such development would be designed to serve the special needs of industry that may develop on adjacent backlying private land, and will consider the maintenance and/or enhancement of the visual quality of this tract.

Tract 238 (85.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and good access potential. The forest net present value is high (\$1,200 per acre). The scattered forested areas provide moderately dense stands with good species composition--mostly oaks. This tract supports a wide variety of small and big game. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Fifty percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 239 (178.5 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Site and Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, this site has excellent water transportation potential. It is anticipated that this site could be used by the wood products industry for the processing and/or shipment of timber; a use that would not require major infrastructure improvements. Located nearby is a natural gas pipeline that could be beneficial to a fertilizer-related industry. Some of the back-lying land is owned by Westvaco, a timber-related industry. The terminal location is at the mouth of Marsh Creek. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 240 (1,050.1 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has moderately fertile soils, rolling to steep topography, potential road access, and a moderate to high forest net present value (\$700-\$1,200 per acre). Timber stands are dense with good species composition (mainly oaks) and timber quality. There have been substantial investments made in plantations and other forestry work. This tract supports a wide variety of small game. It is a big game concentration area and wild turkey restoration area. It contains prime waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat.

Tract 241 (265.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this tract supports a wide variety of harvestable small game. It contains exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. A portion of this tract is licensed to the Tennessee Department of Conservation for a seed orchard. This tract is 100 percent prime farmland that is inundated annually, and current agricultural licenses cover the majority of the tract.

Tract 242 (6.8 acres) - Allocated for Commercial Recreation, this tract is the location of an existing commercial recreation development (Cedar Creek Boat Dock).

Tract 243 (46.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space and Agriculture, this tract receives heavy informal recreation use. Seventy percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agricultural production. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 244 (328.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this large tract has poor to moderate soils, flat to rolling topography, and good access. It has a limited variety of small game present. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Enhanced management of this tract could increase viable wildlife populations and improve wildlife habitat and the forest resources. Thirty-five percent of the tract is prime farmland and portions are currently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 245 (119.2 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, Trails, and Agriculture, this tract can be accessed by a road adjacent to Kelly's Landing. This Cedar Creek site is dominated by oak/hickory forest with some old growth cedars. A mosaic of sloughs and bottom land pasture provides visual diversity. Sixty-foot limestone bluffs provide scenic views of the reservoir with Gumdale Dewatering Area, immediately across the reservoir, as a picturesque backdrop. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. There is an informal trail system on this tract. Ninety percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are presently licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 246 (8.2 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract will be available for development of boating access facilities to serve this portion of the reservoir.

Tract 247 (11.4 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the right of way along Cedar Creek Road.

Tract 248 (3.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract, which includes an island, will provide the public with opportunities for informal use of reservoir lands, i.e., hunting, camping, hiking, and picniking.

Tract 249 (44.6 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the existing public road right of way.

Tract 250 (466.7 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Agriculture, this tract encompasses TVA's Gumdale Dewatering Area. Although the dewatering pumps are inactive, TVA continues to maintain dikes and manipulate the water control gates to provide wintering waterfowl habitat and hunting opportunities for the general public. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract has fertile soils, flat topography, and moderate access with exceptional waterfowl and wetlands wildlife habitat. This tract is 95 percent prime farmland and approximately 75 percent is currently being licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 251 (17.8 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the public road right of way.

Tract 252 (23.0 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Agriculture, this tract is adjacent residential development. This tract supports a limited variety of small game. Seventy percent of this tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are currently in effect.

Tract 253 (30.9 acres) - Allocated for Water Access and Right-of-Way Protection, this tract is the site of TVA's Piney Crossing Water Access Site. The concrete boat launching ramp and gravel parking area were recently developed in response to public demand. A portion of this tract will also be managed to protect the public road right of way.

Tract 254 (14.4 acres) - Allocated for Agriculture and Right-of-Way Protection, 70 percent of this small tract is prime farmland, portions of which are currently licensed for agricultural production. Adjacent private lands are in row crops. A portion of this tract will be managed to protect the public road right of way.

Tract 255 (4.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract will provide access to this portion of the reservoir for the boating public. Seventy percent of this small tract is prime farmland and agricultural licenses are currently in effect.

Tract 256 (63.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Agriculture, this small, relatively isolated tract supports a limited variety of small game. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. Enhanced management of this tract could increase viable populations of wildlife and improve wildlife habitat. This tract is 40 percent prime farmland and

20 percent is farmland of State-wide importance. Approximately two-thirds of this tract is currently being licensed for agricultural production and adjacent private lands are in row crops.

Tract 257 (51.6 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of two islands.

Tract 258 (63.0 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, Agriculture, and Right-of-Way Protection, this tract contains an old road fill that could be improved to provide better access to the reservoir. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland and portions are under licenses for agricultural production. The existing public road right of way will continue to receive protection.

Tract 259 (3.7 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract consists of two islands.

Tract 260 (8.6 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the public road right of way.

Tract 261 (158.9 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Forest Management, and Agriculture, this bottom land tract is characterized by fertile soils and gentle topography, and supports a wide variety of small game. This tract contains a small amount of quality waterfowl production and resting/feeding habitat and has habitat capable of supporting a limited number of wetlands wildlife species. Ninety-five percent of this tract is prime farmland with approximately two-thirds under license for agricultural production.

Tract 262 (10.7 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing, Water Access, and Agriculture, this tract is the site of a ferry boat landing. It is popularly used for boating access to the reservoir, especially by residents of the Clifton Bend area. Use of this tract for the transfer of natural resource commodities between barges and trucks is not expected to conflict with public boating access. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland and suitable portions could be licensed for agricultural production.

Tract 263 (8.7 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the public road right of way.

Tract 264 (34.8 acres) - Allocated for Public Recreation, this tract is under a 30-day revocable license to the City of Clifton for expansion of their city park. A first class safety landing fronts a portion of the shoreline. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland.

Tract 265 (15.5 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract located along the Hardin/Wayne County line is subject to annual flooding. It will remain available for informal public recreational use.

Tract 266 (51.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management, Agriculture, and Right-of-Way Protection, this small tract supports a limited variety of small game. It contains habitat suitable of supporting limited numbers of waterfowl and wetlands wildlife. Approximately two-thirds of this land is currently licensed for agricultural production. The public road right of way will continue to receive protection.

Tract 267 (4.1 acres) - Allocated for Minor Commercial Landing, this tract may be used for the transfer of natural resource commodities between barges and trucks.

Tract 268 (87.9 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management and Agriculture, this tract contains mostly fertile soils, gentle topography, and good potential access. This land is 95 percent prime farmland with approximately 80 percent currently being licensed for agricultural production. Backlying lands are also being farmed. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

Tract 269 (10.8 acres) - Allocated for Forest Management, this small tract is adjacent to a TWRA water access area. The tract has moderate soil fertility.

Tract 270 (21.8 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Visual Management, this tract is a historical nesting site for the Cliff Swallow. It has potential for designation as a TVA/TWRA Wildlife Observation Area. The shoreline of this tract will be managed to maintain and/or enhance its contribution to the visual quality of this portion of the reservoir.

Tract 271 (50.1 acres) - Allocated for Industrial Access and Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, this tract near Saltillo has good highway access and excellent water transportation potential and topographical characteristics. The lack of utilities may be a limiting factor, but it could be used by a nonrail industry with limited public utility requirements. The western portion of this site contains prime farmland, some of which is currently under license. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. The special purpose terminal site is located at the southwest end of the tract.

Tract 272 (21.9 acres) - Allocated for Open Space, this tract will be available for informal public recreational use. One hundred percent of this tract is prime farmland and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. A first class safety landing fronts the shoreline of this tract.

Tract 273 (53.3 acres) - Allocated for Upland Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this tract has fertile soils, level topography, and potential access. Bottom land hardwoods dominate the forest cover. This is a wild turkey restoration area. This tract contains a small amount of good waterfowl production and resting/feeding habitat and habitat capable of supporting a limited number of wetlands wildlife species.

Tract 274 (31.6 acres) - Allocated for Upland Wildlife Management and Forest Management, this small, relatively isolated tract has fertile soils, gentle topography, and good access. It supports a limited variety of small game. Eighty-five percent of this tract is prime farmland and wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline. This tract contains a TWRA fish management area.

Tract 275 (8.7 acres) - Allocated for Right-of-Way Protection, this tract will be managed to protect the right of way along Highway 104.



Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

**KENTUCKY RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

APPENDIX B: PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

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INTRODUCTION

Public involvement is an important element of the Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan. Local residents and users of the reservoir were involved early in the planning process through a series of meetings. Their comments from the meetings were used along with extensive data to develop a draft plan, which was then circulated for public review. This appendix documents the public's involvement and TVA's contact with the public related to this plan. Included within are: (1) a description of information meetings held in the reservoir area before the first public meetings; (2) TVA correspondence with the public throughout the planning process; (3) TVA's contacts with the media in the area; (4) a booklet containing the results of the first public meetings; and (5) a summary of public comments on the draft plan and TVA staff's responses to the comments.

Copies of all correspondence received from the public regarding the Kentucky plan are on file and available for review by contacting TVA's Reservoir Lands Planning Program, Division of Land and Economic Resources, Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828.

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

Information Meetings

INFORMATION MEETINGS

From August through October 1983, TVA staff met with numerous officials, media representatives, and organized groups in the reservoir area to describe the planning process and encourage public involvement. The purpose of these information meetings was to convey why, how, and what TVA was doing in relation to planning TVA land on the Kentucky Reservoir and to give advance notice of the five public meetings to be held in November 1983. Individual contact with people at local newspapers and radio and television stations resulted in several newspaper features and appearances on radio and television talk shows. Contacts and meetings were arranged by TVA's district administrators offices in Jackson and Nashville, Tennessee, and Hopkinsville, Kentucky. The following tables show the locations and type of groups with which TVA staff met.

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

RESULTS OF INFORMATION MEETINGS

Number of Meetings
Conducted

- Media	32
- County Leaders	11
- City/County Commissions	9
- State/Regional Agencies	8
- Chambers of Commerce	5
- Tourism Groups	4
- Industrial Groups	3
- Congressional Aides	3
- Development Districts	3
- Environmental Groups	2
- Others	<u>2</u>
	82

Number of people directly contacted - 695

INFORMATION MEETING COVERAGE

<u>Kentucky District</u>	<u>County Government</u>	<u>Others</u>
- Trigg - Cadiz	-	X
- Lyon - Eddyville	-	-
- Livingston - Grand Rivers	-	X
- Marshall - Benton	X	X
- Calloway - Murray	-	X
- McCracken - Paducah	X	X
- Christian - Hopkinsville	-	X
- Graves - Mayfield		X
<u>Central District</u>		
- Stewart - Dover	X	X
- Houston - Erin	X	-
- Humphreys - Waverly	X	X
- Perry - Linden	X	X
- Wayne - Waynesboro	X	X
<u>Western District</u>		
- Hardin - Savannah	-	-
- Decatur - Decaturville	X	X
- Henderson - Lexington	X	X
- Madison - Jackson	X	X
- Benton - Camden	X	X
- Carroll - Huntingdon	X	X
- Henry - Paris	X	X
- Chester - Henderson	X	X

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

TVA Correspondence

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

October 4, 1983

Dear Citizen:

TVA is initiating a planning project to better manage its 66,000 acres of public land on Kentucky Reservoir. We are very interested in hearing your concerns and needs in relation to this reservoir land and will be holding public meetings in the area. You are invited to attend. The plan resulting from this project will guide the use and management of the TVA land for the next 10 years.

The meetings will be held 6-9 p.m. at the following locations: March 11 County High School Cafeteria, Highway 641, Draffenville, Kentucky on November 7; Henry County High School Theater, 315 Wilson Street, Paris, Tennessee on November 8; Murray State University, Curris Center, Chestnut Street, Murray, Kentucky on November 9; Waterly Central High School Auditorium, Highway 60 West, Waverly, Tennessee on November 14; and Riverside High School Cafeteria, Old Highway 100, Parsons, Tennessee on November 15.

These will not be public hearings; rather, the format of the meetings will be informal, designed to allow everyone a chance to be heard.

Please complete and return the enclosed card if you are interested in receiving more information about the Kentucky Reservoir Planning Project and the public meeting. If you have any questions or know of others who might be interested in attending the meetings, have them contact TVA's toll-free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee and 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Kentucky Reservoir Planning Project
Division of Land and Forest Resources

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

October 11, 1983

Dear Citizen:

Thank you for indicating an interest in the Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project. We are looking forward to working with you at one of the public meetings to be held from 6-9 p.m. on the following locations: Marshall County High School cafeteria, Draffenville, Kentucky, on November 7; Henry County High School Theater, Paris, Tennessee, on November 8; Murray State University Curris Center, Murray, Kentucky, on November 9; Waverly Central High School Auditorium, Waverly, Tennessee, on November 14; and Riverside High School cafeteria, Parsons, Tennessee, on November 15.

We have tried to anticipate and provide responses for some of the questions you might have about this project and the public meetings. Please read this material in the packet prior to the meetings. If you have any other questions, please call TVA's toll-free Citizens Action Line (1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee, 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee).

Sincerely,

Jean H. Allen
Project Manager

Enclosure

WHAT IS THE KENTUCKY RESERVOIR PLANNING PROJECT?

The purpose of this TVA project is to develop a management plan--a guide for the future--for approximately 66,000 acres of TVA land on Kentucky Reservoir. The plan will streamline TVA's handling of requests for the land and allow the agency to better meet its resource management responsibilities.

TVA manages land for recreation, forestry, wildlife, industrial development, navigation, and agriculture, among other uses. In this planning project, careful consideration is given to all these possible uses of land. Public comment and TVA staff input are combined with extensive local and regional data to identify best uses for TVA land. Specific tracts of TVA land are designated for one or more uses to be managed by TVA.

Plans have already been completed for two TVA reservoirs (Pickwick and Guntersville in northern Alabama) and will eventually be completed for all mainstream reservoirs. On completion, the plans will direct TVA's land administration and management activities for 8-10 years, after which each plan will be evaluated and updated if necessary.

WHAT LAND IS BEING PLANNED?

This project deals only with TVA land that has not been committed or developed for other uses. It excludes such land as the Kentucky Dam Reservation, Land Between The Lakes, the land around Johnsonville Steam Plant, and the marginal strip (shoreland owned by TVA or subject to easement rights retained by TVA on behalf of the public.)

WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The public meetings are the first and most important arena for public discussion of land use on Kentucky Reservoir. The meetings are held early in the planning process so public needs, desires, and concerns can be expressed and considered before uses are identified for TVA land.

The use and management of specific tracts of TVA land can affect the use of land around it. Furthermore, the use of TVA land in general can affect the whole region. As citizens of the reservoir area or the Tennessee Valley region, you are being asked to comment on how you think TVA's public lands should be used. Your comments and suggestions will be important in determining the final outcome of the plan.

HOW WILL THE MEETINGS BE CONDUCTED?

As indicated by the meeting agenda on page 3, most of the time will be spent in small group discussions. We have found that these small groups give everyone a better chance to be heard. A leader will be assigned to each group to encourage discussion and record comments.

The leader will ask the group to respond to three questions:

1. What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?
2. What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value to you?
3. What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?

In considering the first two questions, think of the ways you use the reservoir and how TVA land could be used to meet local and regional needs. The third question is designed to make TVA planning staff aware of local issues and concerns.

The questions will be dealt with one at a time. After all three questions are addressed, each small group will be asked to choose a spokesperson to summarize the group discussion in a final session for all participants.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER THE PUBLIC MEETINGS?

The lists generated in the small groups at the public meetings will be compiled and a report of the results of all the meetings will be sent back to the participants. The report gives you a chance to check that we correctly recorded your comments.

TVA planning staff will use the public comments along with other information about natural resources, socio-economic factors, adjacent land uses, and existing local and regional plans, to identify suitable uses for TVA's reservoir land. The draft plan showing the uses identified will be distributed for public review in September 1984. You will have several weeks to comment by mail or you may comment in person at other public meetings to be held during the review period. The staff will consider all comments about the draft plan, make changes as appropriate, and send the public a report on recommended changes to the draft plan.

Following public review, the TVA Board of Directors will hold a listening session in the reservoir area. At that public meeting, you will have the chance to tell the Board whether or not the plan appropriately reflects public concerns.

Finally, the planning staff will make any further revisions and submit the plan to the Board for formal approval at an open Board meeting. Copies of the final plan will be available upon request.

TENTATIVE AGENDA

- 6:00-6:15 Registration
- 6:15-6:40 Introduction by Jean Allen, project leader of the Kentucky Reservoir Planning Project.
- 6:45-7:30 Small group discussions of first question: What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?
- 7:30-7:40 Break
- 7:40-8:10 Small group discussion of second question: What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value to you?
- 8:10-8:30 Small group discussion of: What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?
- 8:35-9:00 Presentations from representatives from each small group; large group discussion and questions.

WHERE ARE THE MEETINGS LOCATED?

Monday, November 7

Marshall County High School Cafeteria
Highway 641
Draffenville, Kentucky

Tuesday, November 8

Henry County High School Theater
315 Wilson Street
Paris, Tennessee

Wednesday, November 9

Murray State University
Curris Center, Banquet Room #1
Chestnut Street
Murray, Kentucky

Monday, November 14

Waverly Central High School
Auditorium
Highway 70 West
Waverly, Tennessee

Tuesday, November 15

Riverside High School Cafeteria
Old Highway 69
Parsons, Tennessee

Each meeting will be held from 6-9 p.m. local time and a map to each location is enclosed for your convenience.

LETTER SENT TO RESPONDENTS UNABLE TO ATTEND PUBLIC MEETINGS:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

October 19, 1983

Dear Citizen:

Thank you for indicating an interest in the Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project. We regret you will be unable to attend one of our public meetings but encourage you to submit comments to us in writing.

Enclosed is the information we are sending to people who will be attending the meetings. It might answer questions you have about this project. We will keep your name on our mailing list for future public notices.

If you have other questions, please call TVA's toll-free Citizen Action Line (1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee, 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee).

Sincerely,

Jean H. Allen

Jean H. Allen
Project Leader

Enclosure

COVER LETTER FOR "RESULTS OF PUBLIC MEETINGS" BOOKLET:

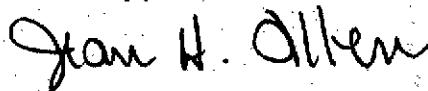
January 16, 1984

Dear Citizen:

Thank you for your interest in the Kentucky Reservoir planning project. We hope you will continue to be involved in the project by reviewing the enclosed booklet that documents the discussions at our public meetings. If you believe there are other issues or concerns not reflected in the information gathered at the meetings which should affect decisions about TVA land, please submit your written comments to me by January 30, 1984.

The public comments will be used, in combination with information about existing natural and man-made conditions around the reservoir to determine uses for the fee-owned TVA land on Kentucky Lake. We will then prepare a draft land management plan which describes the proposed uses. The draft plan will be mailed to you in early fall of 1984, and you will have the opportunity to review and comment on the plan in writing or at additional public meetings. After the review period, we will revise the plan and the Board of Directors will hold a listening session in the area to hear any final comments.

Sincerely,



Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Lands Management Planning
Division of Land and Forest Resources

Enclosure

LETTER SENT TO ALL AREA CONGRESSIONAL¹⁸ REPRESENTATIVES, MAYORS, AND
COUNTY JUDGE/EXECUTIVES:

February 2, 1984

The enclosed booklet contains the results of five public meetings the Tennessee Valley Authority conducted in communities around Kentucky Reservoir in November. The public comments we received will be used in combination with information about existing natural and man-made conditions around the reservoir to determine uses for the 66,000 acres of fee-owned TVA land (excluding Land Between The Lakes) on Kentucky Lake. We will then prepare a draft land management plan that describes the proposed uses. The draft plan will be available for public review in early fall of this year. After a final plan is adopted by the TVA Board of Directors it will guide the use and management of this public for the next 10 years.

I would appreciate your review of the enclosed document. If you feel there are additional issues that TVA should consider as we develop the land management plan, please contact me or the toll free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-251-0242.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Kentucky Reservoir Land Management
Planning Project
Division of Land and Forest Resources

LETTER SENT TO NAMES ON MAILING LIST THAT HAD NOT RESPONDED TO INITIAL CONTACTS:

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

February 20, 1984

Dear Citizen:

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has underway a planning project to determine the appropriate management of the 66,000 acres of public land (excluding Land Between The Lakes) on Kentucky Reservoir. The plan resulting from this project will guide the use and management of TVA land for the next ten years.

In November the agency asked the public to share their concerns and identify issues related to TVA reservoir land at five public meetings. The result of these meetings has been published and is now available to the public. If you desire a copy of the booklet, please contact TVA's toll-free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee and 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee.

The public comments will be used in combination with information about existing natural and man-made conditions around the reservoir to determine uses for the fee-owned TVA land on Kentucky Lake. We will then prepare a draft land management plan which describes the proposed uses.

If you contact the Citizen Action Office you will remain on our mailing list and will receive the draft plan in early fall of 1984. You will have the opportunity to review and comment on the plan in writing or at additional public meetings. After the review period, we will revise the plan and the TVA Board of Directors will hold a listening session in the area to hear any final comments.

Sincerely,

Jean H. Allen

Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Kentucky Reservoir Land Management
Planning Project
Division of Land and Forest Resources

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

October 4, 1984

Dear Citizen:

Enclosed for your review is a copy of the draft Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan. We welcome your comments about the plan or suggestions for changes.

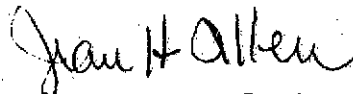
Please send us your written comments on the plan by November 16, 1984. If you prefer to comment in person, public meetings will be held at the following locations and times: Marshall County High School cafeteria in Draffenville, Kentucky, November 5, 7:30-9:30 p.m.; Henry County High School theater in Paris, Tennessee, November 6, 7:30-9:30 p.m.; Riverside High School cafeteria in Parsons, Tennessee, November 7, 5:30-8:00 p.m.

Following the close of the review period, we will send you a report on all the comments received and proposed changes to the plan. You will have another opportunity to comment before the TVA Board of Directors considers formal approval of the plan.

If you would like copies of any of the four appendices to the plan or have questions, please call TVA's toll free Citizen Action Line (1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee, 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee).

Thank you for your continued interest in this planning process.

Sincerely,



Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Kentucky Reservoir Land Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources

Enclosure

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY**NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828**

January 11, 1985

Dear Citizen:

We apologize for the delay in getting back to you about the draft Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan. We have compiled all public comments and are in the process of making appropriate changes to the draft plan. A few of the issues, however, may take several more weeks to resolve. When all the issues have been properly considered, we will send you a description of our proposed revisions to the draft plan and responses to comments and questions received during the public review process.

We appreciate your continued interest in this planning process.

Sincerely,

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Program Manager
Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources

22
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

NORRIS, TENNESSEE 37828

February 15, 1985

Dear Citizen:

Enclosed is a compilation of all the issues raised during public review of the draft Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan. We have included a record of who commented on each issue, along with a response from TVA's planning staff. The responses reflect staff's recommendations for changes to the draft plan based on public comments, review of our data base, and consideration of overall reservoir management goals and objectives. This enclosure also includes questions asked during the public review period, with answers provided by TVA staff.

If you have further comments or reactions to staff's recommendations, please contact me by March 4 in writing or through TVA's toll free Citizen Action Line (1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee, 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee).

Thank you for your continued interest in the planning process.

Sincerely,



Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Program Manager
Reservoir Lands Planning
Division of Land and Economic Resources

Enclosure

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

Media Contacts

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY
KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE 37902

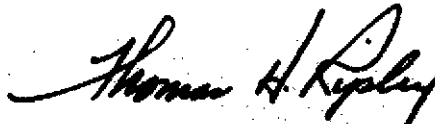
March 17, 1983

Because of your interest in TVA, we thought you would like a copy of the enclosed news release concerning the initiation of a land planning process for Kentucky Reservoir.

Public participation will be integral to this process. You will be notified when public sessions are scheduled in your area, and we hope that you plan to participate. In the meantime, questions about the planning process or requests for additional information may be directed to Robert L. Curtis, Jr., Program Manager, Lands Management Planning, at (615) 632-6450.

We look forward to your involvement in this planning effort.

Sincerely,



Thomas H. Ripley, Manager
Office of Natural Resources

Enclosure

INFORMATION OFFICE
E3D92
400 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
News Desk (615) 632-6000

WASHINGTON OFFICE
Capitol Hill Office Building
412 First Street
Washington, DC 20444
Phone (202) 245-0101

TENNESSEE
VALLEY
AUTHORITY

Contact: Dick Green, Knoxville, (615) 632-6491

For immediate release

Next Planning Effort TVA's Kentucky Lake Lands

Some 66,000 acres of TVA land around Kentucky Reservoir have been selected for the agency's next major land planning effort.

Public participation will be a key component in this process which is designed to help resolve the conflicting demands often made on TVA reservoir lands. Preliminary assessments of potential land uses will be made this spring as TVA staff talk with area landowners and other interested residents, and state and local governments. A series of public meetings will then be held next fall to get additional views on how the TVA land should be used. A draft plan will be written, submitted for public review, and finalized in 1984.

"This effort enables local governments to be a part of the decision process and is of value to them in setting and meeting their own future growth objectives, because TVA land use can often influence the use of adjacent lands," said Robert L. Curtis, TVA project manager.

Curtis pointed out that TVA completed its first reservoir land use plan, on Pickwick Reservoir, in 1981 and is now completing its second, on Guntersville Reservoir in north Alabama.

"The current TVA land use planning process came about because of growing public demands being placed on a dwindling amount of Federal property," Curtis said. "In addition, new computer technology has given TVA the capability of handling more intensive land planning efforts.

"What we hope to achieve is a flexible land management tool that will take into account the concerns of the public, state and local governments, and TVA, and can be updated as needed," Curtis said.

LG3075.02

(Mailed March 18, 1983)

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- If change of address is needed (show change, including zip code)

Contact: Don Bagwell, Knoxville (615) 632-8109

For immediate release

TVA Schedules Meetings on Kentucky Lake Plan

Five formal public meetings concerning TVA's Kentucky Reservoir Lands Planning Project have been scheduled at various locations around the lake beginning in November.

The meetings are scheduled from 6-9 p.m. in the following locations: Marshall County High School cafeteria, Draffenville, Kentucky, on November 7; Henry County High School Theater, Paris, Tennessee, on November 8; Murray State University Curris Center, Murray, Kentucky, on November 9; Waverly Central High School Auditorium, Waverly, Tennessee, on November 14; and Riverside High School cafeteria, Parsons, Tennessee, on November 15.

Purpose of the meetings is to learn the public's concerns and desires about how 66,000 acres of TVA land around the reservoir is used in the next 8 to 10 years. Following these meetings, TVA will prepare a draft plan, conduct another series of public meetings, and make needed revisions. The Board of Directors will conduct a final public listening session to receive comments on the revised draft prior to plan publication.

TVA's Citizen Action Office is mailing invitations to persons who have already expressed an interest in the project, however, invitations are not required to participate. Those who respond to the invitations or who contact the Citizen Action Office will receive an informational packet explaining TVA's purposes in the planning project and how the public can assist during the public meetings. For more information, call 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee or 1-800-251-9242 in Kentucky.

#

(Mailed October 3, 1983)

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FACTSHEET

TVA's Kentucky Reservoir Plan

- Kentucky Lake, the largest in the TVA system, is the third mainstream reservoir to come under the agency's new reservoir planning process. The lake was impounded in 1944, is approximately 160,300 acres in size, with 2,380 miles of shoreline, and approximately 66,000 acres of TVA land.
- This new planning process is a progressive approach aimed at better management of reservoir resources through detailed computer analysis of land capabilities and suitabilities and an emphasis on public participation.
- The Land Management Planning process considers the land's physical CAPABILITIES and CHARACTERISTICS (i.e., slope, soil type, access) as did the agency's earlier reservoir land planning efforts. One of the prime differences is a more intense focus on the land use SUITABILITY (i.e., public values, environmental considerations, adjacent land uses, reservoir management goals, etc.)
- Reasons for changing the planning approach are many. They include increased pressures on a limited land base; a rise in environmental laws, regulations, and agency policies that emphasize environmentally sound decisionmaking; recognition of the importance of public participation in planning the way TVA land will be used; awareness of the impact TVA land uses can have on adjacent privately owned property; the availability of computer technology capable of quickly analyzing land characteristics; and maintaining a constantly changing inventory of reservoir information.
- Steps in the planning process:
- 1) collection of land use data and public opinion
 - 2) formulation of draft land use decisions
 - 3) preparation of draft plan
 - 4) public review of draft plan
 - 5) revisions of draft plan
 - 6) board listening sessions
 - 7) publication of final plan
- Benefits:
- 1) incorporates public needs and values into TVA's decisionmaking
 - 2) gives adjoining property owners a clear statement of how TVA intends to manage its lands
 - 3) allows local communities to plan in such a manner that they can take advantage of TVA lands in their growth
 - 4) clearly identifies sites for different developmental purposes, i.e., recreation, industry, wildlife, etc.
 - 5) can speed handling of requests for use of TVA land
 - 6) minimizes conflicting land uses
- Contact: Jean H. Allen, Project Leader, (615) 632-6450

Contact: Don Bagwell, Knoxville (615) 632-8109.

For immediate release

TVA's Kentucky Lake Meetings Begin November 7

Public meetings to help determine how 66,000 acres of TVA land around Kentucky Lake are to be used will begin November 7.

The meetings are scheduled from 6-9 p.m. in the following locations: Marshall County High School cafeteria, Draffenville, Kentucky, on November 7; Henry County High School Theater, Paris, Kentucky, on November 8; Murray State University Curris Center, Murray, Kentucky, on November 9; Waverly Central High School Auditorium, Waverly, Tennessee, on November 14; and Riverside High School cafeteria, Parsons, Tennessee, on November 15.

The meetings will give members of the public the chance to express their desires and concerns about how TVA manages its lands around the reservoir for the next decade. Following the meetings, the agency will prepare and circulate a draft management plan, conduct another series of public meetings, then make needed revisions. The Board of Directors will conduct a final public listening session prior to publication of the final plan.

TVA has already completed land use plans on two other mainstream reservoirs, Pickwick and Guntersville, as part of a comprehensive process to streamline its reservoir land management program and improve land use decision-making.

For more information about the planning process and the upcoming meetings, call TVA's Citizen Action Line, 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee or 1-800-251-9242 in Kentucky.

#

RG3305.N1

(Mailed November 3, 1983)

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Contact: Don Bagwell, Knoxville (615) 632-8109

For immediate release

Kentucky Reservoir Plan Ready for Review/Comments

TVA has released a draft plan for the management and use of lands it owns on Kentucky Reservoir and has scheduled a series of public meetings in early November to allow the public to comment on the plan.

The draft plan identifies a variety of uses for each tract the agency owns on Kentucky Reservoir. When revised following the public comment period and adopted by the TVA Board, the plan will serve as the basis for land-use and management decisions during the next decade.

Copies of the draft plan have been sent to a number of interested individuals and organizations in the area. Others may obtain copies by calling TVA's toll-free Citizen Action Line at 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee and 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee.

Public meetings are scheduled on November 5 at Marshall County High School cafeteria in Draffenville, Kentucky, 7:30-9:30 p.m.; on November 6 at the Henry County High School theater in Paris, Tennessee, from 7:30-9:30 p.m.; and on November 7 at the Riverside High School lunchroom in Parsons, Tennessee, 5:30-8 p.m. TVA will also accept written comments on the plan until November 16.

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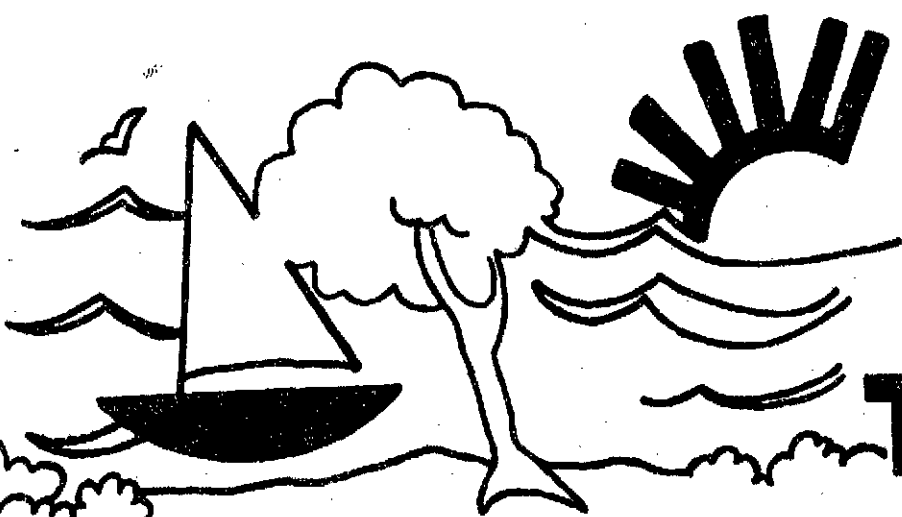
(Mailed October 11, 1984)

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APPENDIX B: Public Participation

***Booklet Containing Results Of
First Public Meetings***



TVA Land Management Planning: Kentucky Reservoir

results of public meetings

INTRODUCTION

This booklet documents the results of five public meetings held November 7, 1983, at Draffenville, Kentucky; November 8, 1983, at Paris, Tennessee; November 9, 1983, at Murray, Kentucky; November 14, 1983, at Waverly, Tennessee; and November 15, 1983, at Parsons, Tennessee. TVA staff will use this information along with extensive resource data to make preliminary decisions about suitable uses for TVA land adjacent to the reservoir.

While many concerns mentioned in the public meetings and reported in this booklet are not directly related to this land management planning effort, all public input will be considered by TVA staff prior to developing a draft reservoir plan. Many comments that appear irrelevant to land planning may indirectly relate to TVA's activities on its reservoir land. For example, the draft land management plan will not specifically address maintenance of water quality on the reservoir but decisions about suitable land uses and management activities will take into account potential impacts to water quality. TVA considers all public input relevant to the management of its reservoirs.

The people who attended the public meetings received a short introduction to the planning process and then broke into small groups where they answered three questions:

1. What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?
2. What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value to you?
3. What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?

A TVA employee assigned to each small group to facilitate the group interaction recorded all responses on flip charts in front of the group. Another employee took notes to record explanations and elaborations of the material shown on the charts.

TVA staff asked question 1 to determine what uses and characteristics of the reservoir are most important to local residents and users of the reservoir. Since everyone values some things more than others, participants were also asked to rank their responses as either first, second, or third priority. Recognizing that it is impossible to accommodate all possible uses in any one given area of the reservoir, it is important to have an understanding of land uses acceptable to the public. For example, if people in one portion of the reservoir place a high value on undeveloped shoreline, planners can deduce that uses resulting in development of the shoreline on that portion of the reservoir would be unacceptable. Because of the size of Kentucky Reservoir, values expressed at each meeting were expected to be slightly different.

Question 2 gave the public a chance to suggest courses of action for TVA to improve the management and use of its land. It goes beyond the values identified in question 1 to look at needs and desires related to management of the reservoir. For example, if boating is identified as an important value, responses to question 2 would identify ways to improve boating. Possible responses might be building more boat ramps, improving navigation markers or teaching boaters safety.

The object of the third question was to identify other issues (not directly related to values or improvements) that might affect development of this reservoir plan. The reservoir area encompasses numerous governmental bodies (e.g., States, counties, communities) and is of interest to a variety of groups and individuals. Among all those entities there are a multitude of issues and concerns that may or may not apply to reservoir land management; they do however set the context in which the management will take place. Successful implementation of the plan depends on having an

understanding of the issues and concerns (i.e., the frame of reference) of all the entities involved.

The first major section of this booklet is a verbatim report of the comments recorded on the charts in the small groups at each meeting. This section also includes responses to an evaluation form and lists of registered attendees at each meeting. The second section contains a compilation and analysis of the information received at the meetings. In the third section, TVA staff provide responses to questions or issues raised during the discussions of Questions 3. In cases where suggestions were not directly tied to a TVA responsibility, the appropriate, responsible agency has been noted and the comment will be referred to them.

The final section contains letters from the public about the Kentucky Reservoir planning project. These letters will be considered along with the other public input.

The following are sources for additional information on this project or issues related to TVA:

Lands Management Planning Program
Tennessee Valley Authority
Ridgeway Road
Norris, Tennessee 37828

Citizen Action Office
Tennessee Valley Authority
East Plaza B6
400 Commerce Avenue
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

District Administrators:

L. Darryl Armstrong
Tennessee Valley Authority
Post Office Box 1107
115 Hammond Plaza
Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240

Charles H. Howell
Tennessee Valley Authority
1719 West End Building
Suite 100
Nashville, Tennessee 37203

Wesley H. Motley, Jr.
Tennessee Valley Authority
Post Office Box 1788
Jackson, Tennessee 38301

Land Management Field Office:

Larry W. Fielding
Tennessee Valley Authority
Post Office Box 280
Paris, Tennessee 38242

SECTION 1

Introduction

This section is a verbatim report of the comments received at the public meetings. The lists were transcribed off of the sheets of responses generated in each small group. An "X" in parentheses indicates that the item was mentioned more than once in the group; it is used in place of ditto marks that appeared on some of the sheets.

An evaluation form was handed out at the meetings to obtain suggestions on how the meetings could be improved. The responses and a list of attendees are given for each meeting site.

DRAFFENVILLE

GROUP 1

Dennis McCarthy, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Industrial benefits (siting, employment, physical amenities that attract industry)

Produce electricity (too high now)

Beauty of region - for writing/photography

Economic benefit through tourism (X)

Recreation (boating, skiing, fishing) (XX)

Recreation fishing

Priority 2

Recreation for tourism and retirement

Tourism

Personal recreation (fishing, boating, skiing, hunting, etc.) (X)

Leasing farmland

Aesthetics (serenity, peacefulness, seclusion, retreat)

Retirement on large lake - seclusion, beauty, etc.

Aesthetics - own land

It's home

Group 1, Question 1 (continued)Priority 3

Free access to waters
 Reservoir joins LBL - national recreation attraction
 Wildlife protection
 Property investment
 TVA is easy to work with for dock owners

Group 1, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Industrial benefits

- Identify transportation routes
- Sources of utilities (identify locations)
- Make available long-term leases
- Sell property rather than lease
- Identify land use zones - i.e., plan the land

Produce electricity

- Sell local electricity locally
- Maintain steady voltage
- Produce maximum capacity

Beauty of region

- Preservation of natural resources (pollution control - air and water and environmental protection - forests and wildlife)
- Control shoreline development
- Limitation of industrial development

Economic benefits through tourism

- Stock fish
- Maintain high water level later in season
- Encourage high quality tourism facilities
- Make more lands available for tourism facilities (quality)

Personal recreation

- Dredge coves
- Identify boating hazards
- Greater policing
- Identify boat camping areas
- Education - boating safety
- Advertising public information materials
- Stabilizing pool for optimal fishing conditions

Group 1, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Water level too low in fall, too high in spring - constant level
 More policing of lake - interference for fishermen and women, skiers, etc.
 Highway 58 loading ramp at Big Bear - Do not wait until December 1984 to decide
 Camp Roy C. Manchester Boy Scout camp - lease rate is too high
 Open up TVA landlocked lands at Grand River
 Water quality deteriorating
 Shoreline erosion needs correction
 TVA communication too bureaucratic - deteriorating
 Boating access (docks) at LBL (accommodate houseboats and cruisers - permanent mooring)
 Deteriorating wildlife habitat - improving in some areas, such as farm leases

GROUP 2

Buster Smith, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priorities 1, 2, and 3

Irreplaceable outdoor experience
 Beauty of the area
 Low population density
 Readily available public access to the water and by water to land
 Available access for fishing
 Enhanced lifestyle
 Sailboating and pleasure boating
 Creating an area for industrial development through proper land planning and management - compatible land uses
 Flood control
 Wildlife preservation

- Limited hunting
- Viewing
- Feeding

Present TVA land management - okay
 Present limited development (maintain)
 Appreciation of rugged shoreline
 Mosquito control activities
 Commercial navigation

Group 2, Question 1 (continued)

Water quality (good)

- ° Municipal water supply
- ° Industrial water supply

High quality of lower echelon employees (TVA)

Group 2, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Irreplaceable outdoor experience

- ° Preserving for future generations
- ° Educational value
- ° Balanced community - Not a haven for one particular group
- ° Specific areas for various uses - pure areas segregated by uses

Beauty of the area

- ° Some government body must be responsible for policing of shoreland
- ° Advertising program to promote litter pickup or keeping area clean
- ° Reforestation
- ° Clarification of TVA policy on marginal strip - cutting of trees

Low population density

- ° Maintain current subdivision restrictions and enforce strict restrictions on multidwelling
- ° Planned development for multifamily development

Readily available public access

- ° Identify public access areas (map) and post user rules
- ° Enforce rules

Available access for fishing more needed

Enhance lifestyle

- ° Reduce electric rates
- ° Legalize liquor
- ° Improve response to public

Appreciation of rugged shoreline

- ° Liberalize shoreline preservation policy
- ° Riprap to protect public shoreline
- ° Protect private property

Group 2, Question 2 (continued)

Wildlife preservation

- No hunting on marginal strip
- Fronting subdivision

Present limited development

- Sea plane port

Commercial navigation

- Additional lock?

Group 2, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Additional navigational lock (larger) at Kentucky dam

Define and limit parameters of TVA's mission to improve lifestyle of area

Three-man board should be reviewed

- Now there are political appointments on board
- Make appointments openly political
- Okay like it is

Wildlife management should be done by State wildlife agencies

Consider the value to entire U.S. of the recreational facilities in addition to local importance

GROUP 3

Porter Russ, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation

Cleanliness of water and II shoreline

Commercial and industrial development

Residential areas

Water and its use

Group 3, Question 1 (continued)

Maintain scenic quality
 Do not overcrowd
 Maintain industry at moderate level

Priority 2

Flexible restrictions
 Free use of TVA land
 Safe boating area
 Wildlife protection
 Erosion control (to enhance conservation measures involving TVA and private land)
 Better location of navigation markers
 Further development of access and parking areas
 Use of TVA land between private property and lake
 Planning process that allows people affected by development to participate

Group 3, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Recreation

- Buoys need improvement
- Maintain spring pool longer (October 31)
- More boat docks on east side
- Keep water level up until fish eggs hatch
- Develop more public access areas on west side
- Better maintenance of existing public use facilities
- More fish covers
- Dredging to allow access to areas not now boatable
- Riprap to control land erosion
- More sandy beaches
- Control of no-wake areas
- More control of tow boats
- Watch industrial development carefully
- Control waste from boats
- Stop land erosion
- Garbage control on shore
- No size control on size of fish kept

Water quality

- Require holding tanks for waste from boats
- Monitoring for water quality
- Require treatment from plants and residential areas

Group 3, Question 2 (continued)

Residential areas

- Beautify waterfront (TVA land between reservoir and lake)
- Landowner control access to land as though it were his own (between owner and lake)
- Improve title to land or lease
- Deed TVA land to owner
- Establish buffer zones between residential and industrial sites
- Let people vote on land use decisions for industry and business

Group 3, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

TVA competition with private people in recreation
 Not being able to control access to TVA land that fronts private property
 More stable water at higher levels
 Lessen red tape
 Allow people to lease land who will agree to improvements
 TVA not consistent in land use policy
 Better guidelines for site-specific use

GROUP 4

Gary Downer, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation (water-related)
 Fishing
 Industrial development (TVA encouragement of)
 Industrial development
 Recreation (water skiing)
 Home - place to live

Priority 2

Natural surroundings
 Low degree of commercial development adjacent to lake
 TVA land provide natural buffer - tranquility
 Existing recreation development
 Public access

Group 4, Question 1 (continued)Priority 3

Water quality - good

Existing quality of present land use development

Natural setting/low degree of commercialization

Mosquito control

Group 4, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Recreation

- A reserved area for competition skiing
- Should be designated hazard areas (skiing)
- Maintain higher water elevation through fall season
- TVA assume enforcement on lake
- More selective on permits (dock, etc.) more inspection of maintenance of private facilities (docks, etc.), including existing homes

Fishing

- Do away with gill nets
- Increase size limit on bass
- Keep gill nets in off-season

Industrial development

- Streamline approval process for new industry, including expansion
- Concentrate on or emphasize small business development (family-run type) no absentee owners
- Stress water quality

Home

- Specify minimum lot size and dwelling type and size
- Inspect and review existing dwelling quality on TVA leased property

Group 4, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Keep natural surroundings

Lake levels (maintenance)

GROUP 5

Allen Miller, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Adjacent land uses (private) should be compatible with designated use of TVA land (vice versa)

Honor deed restrictions that apply to private backlying land

Preservation of land as is

No sale - use for recreation or other public benefits

Maintain privacy for adjacent residences

Maintain lake's aesthetic beauty

Value lake for its residential use "quietude" and relaxation

Value natural beauty for long term

Priority 2

Preservation as is (XX)

TVA not become directly involved in tourism operation

Looser

Tighten lakeshore management restrictions

- For wildlife

- For trees

Solid waste disposal

More direct line of communication with TVA to discuss problems

Relaxation and recreation (X)

Economic potential

- Commercial recreation

Priority 3

Tourist attractions and recreation (XXX)

Relationship with TVA staff (helpful in promoting tourism)

- Tourism

- Land planning

Integrity of area as is (preservation)

Economic benefits through tourism (X)

Nice place to live

Group 5, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Public input
 Professional land use planning comprehensive shoreline erosion protection
 Public input
 Greater awareness of public
 Make buyers more aware of restrictions
 Shoreline erosion protection
 Control siltation
 Guard against development because of additional barge traffic
 Confine industry to certain zones
 Restrict heavy industry zones
 Make long-term easements to private citizens
 More camping areas
 Better access to camping
 Some small tracts for residential use
 Undeveloped areas for wildlife
 Aesthetic beauty, control industrial effluents
 Control pollution from boats and barges
 Solid waste, no nuclear, no toxic, not landfill - prefer burning

Group 5, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Not be used for any type of landfill
 No heavy industry
 Possible TVA-operated solid waste incinerator
 No further development, preserve as is
 No waste disposal of any kind
 Beware of development due to barge traffic from Tennessee-Tombigbee

GROUP 6

Peter Scheffler, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation

- Boating, fishing, swimming, skiing
- Fishing and camping
- Access to the water

Group 6, Question 1 (continued)

- ° General water recreation
- ° Especially fishing recreation
- ° Fishing
- ° Boating
- ° Tourist attraction
- ° Industrial potential from Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway
- ° Water quality - temperature, clarity
- ° General physical and chemical properties (from a skier)
- ° Volume of water (expanse) for dispersed activity
- ° Length, depth, also size of bays for boating

Priority 2

Serves whole family (diverse activities)
 Education value (Empire farm best)
 Size of lake lets you do your thing
 Financial value to Marshall County tourism
 Hunting opportunities
 Employment opportunities (industry - Calvert City for example)
 Retirement haven (tax base)
 Revenue from recreation and tourism (smoother industry - contributes to overall quality of life)
 Solid orderly buildup of the communities along the lake
 Retirement - due to lake being near center of U.S. population

Priority 3

Clean water generally (keep it that way!)
 Size of the lake (length and depth)
 Size of lake - lot of shoreline
 Friendly people
 Camping and picnicking
 Organized and well-marked facilities
 Family reunions are held on lake - brings people together
 Abundance of power due to dam
 Broad spectrum of recreation - water and land
 Pure virgin appearance due to restricted use and development of shoreline to certain areas and high quality
 Employment, cheap transportation, party boat traffic to coast, and better fishing due to Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

Additional priorities

Common ownership allows orderly development
 Lake has given State opportunity to put in complementary facilities (parks and golf courses especially)
 Outstanding and well-managed State parks and lodges
 LBL is home for variety of animals (herds and wildlife)
 Tourism and how its contributed to the area, made it organize and cooperate and be better overall

Group 6, Additional priorities (continued)

TVA participation in development of lake area (especially working with public)
 better than the corps of engineers
 Kentucky lake gives the area something to advertise for tourism

Group 6, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Keep lake 350 feet until October
 Restock fish
 Allow government units to try to improve facilities with less red tape and bureaucracy
 More response from TVA
 More access points
 Control erosion by cypress trees or seedlings
 Develop more camping areas - primitive or developed
 Rid lake of undesirable fish (carp and gar)
 Control commercial fisherman better (nets)
 Police lake to make sure trotlines are removed (helps boating too)
 Build access ramps
 Improve access ramps (eroded) (many agreed) especially Water Field Park needs deeper dredging
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 Better markings on roads to access points (especially off S.R. 962 Birmingham point)
 More continuity in restrictions - same treatment everywhere, better explanation of restrictions regarding roads, especially
 Continue mosquito control
 Spray moths and bugs that eat leaves on trees along reservoir (especially Jonathan Creek) - if not done bugs could ruin forest in area
 Add trails (walking and horse) to otherwise unused property
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 Restrict them to certain areas (LBL side where there are no homes)
 Restrict to certain times
 Make land available to private enterprise to develop for hotels, resorts, etc.
 Adapt a zoning plan for whole area to keep some area primitive, allow development elsewhere
 Local TVA offices to deal with instead of Knoxville to administer plan (some people did not know about Paris office)
 ° Move Paris office to Benton
 TVA should put out own brochure or work with local tourist organizations to develop brochures
 Make LBL an official national park (people look for them as the best attraction, and overlook other areas)
 Bring in liquor (hanks #2)
 Industry potential

Group 6, Question 1 (continued)

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 Industry potential

Group 6, Question 2 (continued)

Zone land for industrial use and provide specific development guidelines to prevent damage to reservoir and areas environment
 Marshall County Port Authority developed with TVA assistance (take advantage of Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway
 Primary and secondary navigation considerations to handle increased barge and vessel traffic to separate industrial from other traffic (e.g., lanes) (there was some discussion of infeasibility)
 Educate boat owners regarding barges
 Tourism and industry work together to iron out problems (especially sailboat races)
 County will need help in meeting R.C.R.A. (my term) regulations to help industry - e.g., air incinerator

Group 6, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Too much red tape

- ° Application reviews need better compartmentalization of duties rather than so many departments having to approve
- ° Property on Highway 58 - Marshall County wants to improve ramp but TVA has said to wait until plan - what to do in emergency situations, e.g., fire truck got stuck getting water (Mike)

Citizens are due more explanation of decisions about specific parcels, e.g., access lane (Mike)

TVA needs uniform procedures for making applications

Relax policy requiring government agencies to have title or lease to make improvements

Concern about unorganized development - hope plan prevents

A fish hatchery would show tourists fishing is good

GROUP 7

Art Allen, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Total economic impact from tourism and recreation - jobs

Land ownership and private use facing reservoir - boat docks, etc.

Recreation - attracting tourists general

Utilization of wildlife and fish resources, personal fishing

Group 7, Question 1 (continued)

Maintain the privacy of existing property owners - no public facilities adjacent to private property
 Fishing and hunting - personal
 Living on the lake - fishing, hunting, and enjoying wildlife
 Living on lake - recreation in general sense

Priority 2

Enjoyment of living on lake
 Tourism - commercial resorts, etc.
 Wildlife - fishing, hunting
 Aesthetics, unobstructed shorelines
 Maintain scenery as is
 Quality of water for personal use - watering gardens
 Commercial resorts - private enterprise
 Jobs - tied to recreation
 Quality of air and water in absence of industrial development
 Wise development of recreation - hunting and fishing for other than private use
 The draw of national events to the area - boat races, ski tournaments
 Camping sites for groups, e.g., scouts

Priority 3

Use of water for pleasure boating
 Controlled use and patrolling of shoreline - beauty
 Use by groups such as scouts, camping
 Quality of water and land environment that supports - hunting, fishing, other recreational uses
 Public access ramps
 Appeal of area for vacation and retirement homes - aesthetics
 Lack of heavy industrial development
 Long-term lease holds on land - open up more land for private use in public type development, e.g., condos

Group 7, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Take land (sites) that has no development and control (poachers)
 Open up existing land held by TVA for long-term controlled development, e.g., resort, condo, etc.
 On land adjacent to residential, restrict hunting
 Control dredging for boat access - group as opposed to individual
 Use land away from waterfront for waste disposal plants or facility
 Keep water level higher during fall and winter
 Put out more fish attractors
 Maintain channel markers in secondary channels
 More effort into impressing or at least maintaining present water quality
 Control shoreline erosion and simplify procedure for private control

Group 7, Question 2 (continued)

Study silting problems and make recommendation (Buckhorn Creek)
 Provide for patrol of reservoir from other than just Paris, e.g., from
 Kentucky dam
 More boat ramps - public

Group 7, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Lack of enforcement of litter on lakeshores
 No unified, integrated plan for the reservoir
 Tow boats pumping out bilge - oil slicks, done at night, private house boats
 Shoreline erosion
 Commercial boats not paying fair share for use
 Lake level too low
 Too lenient toward abusers of public land
 Fishermen cutting bottles off lines and letting lines sink

GROUP 8

Terry Monday, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Untouched beauty to look at
 Fishing (boat)
 Boating
 Tourist, retirement and business attraction that helps western Kentucky
 develop
 Attracts people for private housing development - retirement, availability
 of water access
 Economic impact - tourism
 Industry - makes sites available

Priority 2

Place for wildlife for their own sake
 Place for walking
 Home development - a place to live
 Control of shoreline development by TVA
 Views of water and access to it for public use
 Boating
 Accessibility to water for various recreational uses

Group 8, Question 1 (continued)Priority 3

Biking and hiking paths
 Ability to have private docks
 As a place for resorts - the economic impact
 Timber development for growing trees, management for tree cover and cutting
 Attraction for private housing
 "Liveability" because of recreation, the lake
 Educational nature programs
 Use of timber for firewood
 Electrical power
 As a site for trees that do not grow up North - an attraction, thing of beauty
 Barge transportation
 (Small game) wildlife as an attraction
 Hunting - all game - bow and gun
 Waterfowl as an attraction
 Preservation of wildlife

Group 8, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

"Old folks" hiking trails
 Should not block the view of water by plantings, etc.
 More boat ramps and picnic areas for public use
 Consider subdividing tracts down to 1-acre size
 Consider developing land to increase tax base
 Maintain attractiveness to attract businesses
 Better land management - trees, soil erosion, beautify shoreline, more forest industry
 Property restrictions should be enforced, county should be zoned
 Do not develop all of shoreline to protect boating, fishing, etc.
 Stocking different types of game fish or commercial species
 Need to handle household sewage better, houseboats, houses on shore
 More control of litter on lake
 Control of houseboat waste
 Keep water level higher, longer
 Stocking of fish
 Need education for boaters, safety and navigational tips
 Buoys painted more frequently
 Buoys maintained
 Mark stumps when water is at low levels and house foundations
 More sites available, deep waters, service-industries
 Need for deep-water terminal in Marshall County
 More stringent restrictions on use of shoreline, for "untouched beauty"
 Land use restrictions enforced, TVA should be consistent in handling
 Better communication
 More public launching ramps
 Fix existing ramps

Group 8, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Tennessee-Tombigbee

- Accessibility to coast
- What is TVA doing to enhance the use of Tennessee-Tombigbee on this end of the reservoir

Any industrial land use should have some study, community involvement, other land uses that also impact retirement homes

TVA not enforcing existing policies

Existing picnic areas are not maintained

Need more that are cared for properly

Assist county with maintenance

Nineteen public parks deeded for public use are not developed

Need guidelines sent to lakeshore landowners

Public take all the rights they can, conflict - TVA public use versus adjacent landowners private property

GROUP 9

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Pleasure boating - skiing (midsize boats)

Water skiing

Family recreation - pleasure boating, skiing, swimming, fishing, hunting (waterfowl)

Business opportunity for retirement homes waterfront or close proximity draws people

Professional employment on lake

- Professional satisfaction (fish biologist)
- Fish species diversity

Project functions - project benefits

- Flood control water quality
- Hydropower
- Navigation

Natural beauty of shoreline

- Buildings set back
- Trees along shoreline

Group 9, Question 1 (continued)

Public boat launching facilities

Commercial recreation operation as a living - income producing

Small craft sailing

Small craft sailing 25 feet

Family recreation - passive and active

- ° Picnic, small craft boating

- ° Fishing, hunting

Tidy shorelines - look good - both residential and natural

- ° Make people want to come back

- ° More tourists - helps business

Swimming in good quality water

Priority 2

TVA allocation of public use

Areas undeveloped - informal use and to a lesser degree developed

Recreational fishing - crappie in spring and fall when water levels permit

Scenic quality of lake - natural scenic quality from water and from around shoreline

Good quality of life - close to a "good life"

- ° Recreation - living in a nice place - beauty of area

- ° Natural water quality

Recreational fishing - catfish - trotline - sometimes crappie

Sport fishing with family (weekends) crappie (boats)

Tourist industry - job opportunities

Natural shoreline and well kept residential shoreline but not industrial, where cleared to water - unvegetated

Family recreation - boat fishing, living (good place to live), good view, wildlife, pretty land and water

Scenic value of living on lake

Quiet living area (residential)

Recreational fishing - bank and boat

Recreational fishing - bank and boat (catfish, crappie)

Living in natural setting

- ° Natural residential

- ° View of LBL

Priority 3

Scenery - big picture - whole works

Recreation fish - all types

Waterfowl hunting

Waterfowl hunting

Aesthetics - panoramic view

"Quality" of life - rates high

Everything we have mentioned

Group 9, Question 1 (continued)

Commercial fishing - good living
 Low cost power for the TVA system
 Property value appreciation, personal
 Water transportation for industry - power allows more industrial opportunity
 Waterfowl hunting
 Appreciate mosquito control
 Quality of life - peaceful
 Recreation fishing - boat and shoreline

Group 9, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Pleasure boating
 More private docks
 More commercial dock space (then may not need as much private space)
 Summer pool 2 feet higher and longer
 More policing of pleasure boating (wake control, too fast speed)
 Less restriction on dock construction - riprap docks allowable
 Improvement of launching facilities
 More control and care of TVA access areas

- ° Jonathan Creek - between lots 9 and 10
- ° Out lot for subdivision

Launching in primitive areas - remote areas
 Water skiing

- ° More water patrol
- ° More control on trotlines

Family recreation

- ° Waterfowl refuge areas - managed for waterfowl
- ° Hunting too close to residential property

Business opportunity for retirement homes

- ° Education facilities - superior now
- ° More residential development on lake
- ° Sell more land for residential
- ° Demand for property is high

Professional employment

- ° Stabilize lake in springtime
- ° Less brush cutting in embayments
- ° More commercial development on lake directly at water - motel, marina, restaurant, etc.

Group 9, Question 2 (continued)

Project function - improve navigation aids, secondary channels
Shoreline beauty

- ° Restrict cutting more on residential areas
- ° Erosion control of shoreline - TVA shoreline
- ° If cut - replace with new trees
- ° More control over littering

Public launching - clean out silt, make accessible to trailers

Commercial recreation - low water too soon, 2 feet higher until October
(docks not now full--note to RLC)

Sailing - higher summer pool, extend full pool until or as long as possible

Hunting lands sufficient but more development for small game - deer (upland game) turkey

Hiking trails needed - none in the area

Picnic tables for "boat access only" areas - low level of facilities

- ° Public group camp facilities like LBL

Swimming

- ° Maintain summer pool
- ° Designate swimming areas
- ° Place to swim - sand ropes, safety, no charge, lifeguards?
- ° Better use of existing public facilities - maintenance
- ° Appreciate the development

Upgrade some of the existing areas

Restriction on boat noise

Group 9, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Boy Scout negotiations (fair market value assessment policy)

- ° Values to the camp - scenic
- ° Making it too hard on the groups

Need something other than landfills for garbage

Tennessee-Tombigbee impacts on future recreation will hurt boating

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EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Draffenville

(74 evaluation forms returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

<u>46</u>	strongly agree
<u>28</u>	agree
<u>0</u>	not sure
<u>0</u>	disagree
<u>0</u>	strongly disagree
<u>0</u>	no response

Comments: - He was very good
 - I hope the next meeting is held this way and more definite yes/no can be given to questions
 - He was exceptionally enthusiastic and inspired lots of input

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

<u>52</u>	strongly agree
<u>19</u>	agree
<u>2</u>	not sure
<u>1</u>	disagree
<u>0</u>	strongly disagree
<u>0</u>	no response

Comments: - Did a good job

3. An adequate amount of time was allotted for discussion of each question.

<u>33</u>	strongly agree
<u>28</u>	agree
<u>8</u>	not sure
<u>4</u>	disagree
<u>3</u>	strongly disagree
<u> </u>	no response

Comments: - We needed a little more time on last question
 - Too much time spent on questions 1 and 2
 - Could use more time
 - Time did not allow

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Draffenville (continued)

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public meeting.

9 strongly agree
28 agree
13 not sure
18 disagree
6 strongly disagree
1 no response

Comments:

- We could have had more information
- Did not receive advance brochure
- The subject which was handed out should have been put in the local newspaper. I perceived this as dealing with the marginal strip
- Not enough time
- Heard about it a couple of times on the radio
- I had no information. A neighbor told me about it
- I had hoped we would be able to discuss some current problems that we as a county face in dealing with TVA
- Didn't know how comments would be presented
- Attended two meetings telling about the project

5. I was informed of this meeting by (check all that apply):

41 mail
30 newspaper
13 radio
3 TV
20 other (please explain)

Comments:

- Presentation at Kentucky Western Waterlands Board meeting
- Marshall County fiscal court
- Personal contact
- Telephone
- Neighbor (7 comments)
- Other concerned people in area
- Accident
- Friend
- Word of mouth
- Out-of-State property owner
- Personal visit to Paris, Tennessee office
- Important meeting
- Madisonville Division of Water office
- County Judge

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Draffenville (continued)

- TVA hotline
- Public appearance at various meetings by TVA staff
- Organized meeting
- The American Water Ski Association sent me a letter informing me of the project
- TVA representative attended Kentucky Lake Vacation Land Association

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this meeting.

- Good meeting for public information.
- Very good.
- Very informative, very well conducted, as usual everyone had almost same input.
- Excellent.
- Well conducted.
- Appreciate my being able to input with TVA in control of public lands. I fear near my property activities by the public will be determined to my family's safety if not controlled.
- What land is being considered not specific enough. Maps not large enough scale.
- It was very good and I'm glad I had an opportunity to participate.
- The way the meeting was divided up in the small group was very good.
- Enjoyed meeting.
- We think we were in the wrong group--we should have been in the Grand River group. (2 comments)
- Meeting was orderly and proper.
- Good way to conduct business
- TVA personnel certainly are more pleasant to deal with as opposed to U.S. Corps of Engineers.
- Need more information on the plans, future and present.
- Great--need more.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Draffenville (continued)

- I appreciate your inclusion of public sentiment in decisionmaking. This gives a better chance of fair distribution and protection of all interests.
- Good meeting.
- Facilitator did a good-to-excellent job.
- Boy scouts should not be charged fair market value.
- Interesting and informative.
- The session was somewhat elementary! I anticipated a more detailed discussion dealing with specific areas and problems.
- It was a very open meeting and I hope many of the suggestions will be carefully evaluated and followed.
- This was a well conducted meeting by the TVA people and also the public.
- Commend effort to plan for orderly development.
- Very enlightening.
- How will this public input be weighed in the final decisions?
- Dividing into small groups was an excellent method for expressing opinions as compared with gathering comments from a large group.
- Very good.
- More time was needed in the group discussion.
- Deep concern that input will not be used in this Land Management Plan.
- Found this interesting and learned a lot about area opinions. Felt feelings are GOOD about Lake area.
- Well planned! Well executed!
- I'd like to say I had a very enjoyable evening. It was educational and not boring.

PARIS

GROUP 1

Buster Smith, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Large body or clean freshwater

Fishing and hunting - sport - size of crappie in spring

Camping

- Developed areas
- Controlled public areas providing security for campers

Economic benefits provided by tourism

Valuable and desirable residential development - makes county a better place to live

The planning effort - past and present

Natural scenic values

Boating

- Pleasure - speed
- Fishing
- Sailing
- Skiing

Commercial navigation

Hiking and birdwatching - nature study

Wildlife preservation

- Not to exclude hunting
- Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge

State parks and overnight accommodations

Resorts

Public shoreland surrounding reservoir

Available public access

Availability of TVA land for development of community recreation

Group 1, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Large body of clean fresh water

- Stabilize pool - especially in fishing season

Group 1, Question 2 (continued)

- Better monitoring and more control of discharges at New Johnsonville and water and air - other industrial areas
- Also from commercial navigation

Fishing

- More fish attractors with location identified
- Stabilize pool
- Hold summer pool through Labor Day - safety benefits also

Hunting

- Open Duck River bottom for limited public hunting - duck season
- Increase waterfowl crops in Big Sandy area (Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge)

Valuable and desirable residential development

- Declare lands not necessary for TVA purposes surplus - place in private ownership - with specific restrictions
- Cooperate on development of sanitary facilities residential and industrial

Camping

- Level campsites
- Maintenance and supervision of State campgrounds
- TVA assistance for private campground development - small developer as well as large

Available public access

- Retain existing access points

Resorts

- Provide dredging for access in low water

Group 1, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Bridges inundated at high water should be marked for safety of boaters and fisherman - Eagle Creek and Little Eagle Creek
 Reopen Duck River bottom for public hunting
 Siltation increasing erosion
 Potential for pollution - commercial and domestic
 Proposed release of red wolves at LBL - possible impact on other lands
 Possible loss of public access at Antioch community
 Noise from Henry County County Port
 Increase in rental price of TVA land
 Lack of supervision at TVA campgrounds
 Lack of support from TVA to operators of leased recreation areas
 Prohibition of directional signs on LBL property

GROUP 2

Gary Downer, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation (water-related)
Power production
Power
Home as place to live
Environmental character
Economic benefits
Home as place to live
Fishing - pleasure
Boating access
Water quality
Campgrounds
Navigation

Priority 2

Economic benefits
Recreation
Navigation
Natural surroundings
Home as place to live - "nature"
Good place to "get away"
Boating/fishing
Boating
Value existing level of development
Public access
Nature trails

Priority 3

Good place to retire
Scenery
All recreation
Wildlife preservation
Recreational fishing/boating (not hunting)
Place to live
Wildlife preservation
Good place to retire
Good place to retire
Industrial development compatible with environment
Pleasure fishing
Industrial development potential - jobs
Good place to retire

Group 2, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Recreation

- Cut out or reduce TVA red tape more local control and more TVA authority at local office to handle concern
- Older boat landings need to be upgraded/improved
- Do not close Antioch ramp
- Better policing of access areas and lake
- More stability of water elevation-maintain higher elevation year round

Power

- Operate reservoir (maintain higher water levels) to maximize power production

Home as place to live

- Antioch
- Quicker response at local level to local concerns

Environmental character

- Existing is good

Economic benefits

- Things noted under recreation
- Higher water levels
- Improve approval process for proposed uses

Water quality

- Water quality of "big" and "small" polluters

Navigation

- Higher water elevation
- Better marking of secondary channels
- Improve review process for uses that navigate
- Remove known obstruction to navigation

Group 2, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Antioch

Sulfur Creek - port

- Uncertainty regarding local impacts if developed
- Recognize need and benefits of development

Group 2, Question 3 (continued)

Development does not necessarily mean negative impacts to surroundings
Water pollution

° Industrial

GROUP 3

Peter Scheffler, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Scenic beauty of shoreline

Provides source of non-nuclear power

Wildlife - fishing area game fish

Sport (bass) fishing

Public land base for free public use when private land is being posted -
sizeable blocks especially for hunting

Sport fishing - game fish

Camping (developed) Piney Campground

Wildlife (fishing) - crappie

Water recreation (boating, fishing, swimming) Paris landing area

Boating (pontoon boating)

Crappie and bass fishing in Big Sandy Chute

Natural untouched look (quiet coves around west Sandy)

Opportunity for public to utilize resources for their best use - recreation,
farming, public access

Priority 2

Wildlife other than fish, birds, and small animals

Wildlife refuges (Big Sandy area) and where Highway 70 crosses - geese

Public access - Old Antioch Hotel area

Swimming and skiing (Big Sandy)

Recreation facilities (especially Paris landing)

Public shoreline - generally

Swimming and skiing around Piney

Wildlife - birds and small animals (his place especially) - across from
Buchanan's eagles nest

Clean water

Fishing (catfish)

Seeing wildlife in Big Sandy Chute waterfowl - ducks and geese

Boating - Big Sandy area - variety of water for all types of boating

Educational value of mother nature

Priority 3

Economic benefit and jobs created from recreation - are compatible with the environment

Camp - particularly tent (Benton County area)

Boating - Antioch area

Wildlife - National Wildlife Refuge and Piney - for photography

Natural overall scenery

Accessibility - there are many access points and access in general

Fishing (catfish and jug fishing)

Clean water

Tourism

Deer hunting (bow hunting) LBL

Being in his cabin 100 feet above the water

Wildlife (geese) Britten Ford Pen

Wildlife - deer, geese, ducks, squirrels

Group 3, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Manage narrow strip of land along shoreline

Do not allow blocking of access roads

Turn over marginal strip to landowners

Turn over marginal strip to landowners for maintenance purposes

Address marginal strip in plan

Providing dumpsters for litter (entire shoreline) and dump them regularly

Protect watershed as dependable source of water (prevent sedimentation)

Do not lower lake levels on Friday a.m. - wait until Monday (ruins weekend fishing and tourism)

Fish attractors

Leave level up later in Fall

Consider fish spawning in fluctuating lake level

Regulate pollutant discharge (especially sewage treatment plants)

Minimum size limit on bass

Restrict hunting on marginal strip near homes

Designate uses along marginal strips

Sign and mark public land as for public use

If developed camping is lacking, provide more

Backpacking trails (hiking, too)

Police and control campgrounds

Restrict motorcycles and off-road vehicles or have special areas for them (especial problem in refuges) - enforce

Control reckless boating around swimmers and others

Increase size of C.G. patrollers

Control partying around New Hope Road

Tennessee State Water Patrol

Better management of marinas

Clean out West Sandy Tributaries and in Benton County (Birdsong) to drain backwater and prevent erosion of farmland - beaver dams a big problem

Proper forest management to improve wildlife habitat - larger and more manageable areas especially

Group 3, Question 2 (continued)

Help farmers to control weeds (e.g., Johnson grass, sickle pod) spread by wildlife so farmers will allow wildlife to have some grain - National Refuge Area, Duck River, Big Sandy

Help farmers install erosion control devices

Regulation of activity on marginal strip for homeowners benefit

Enforce "nuisance" laws better to control problem users of strip

Group 3, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

How do we use the river as an economic and transportation resource and protect the environment and recreation, especially with Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

Conversion of public land to private use for resorts - provides benefits but cuts off public access (need both but must have a balance)

"Industrial designated" land 1,700 feet deep by 50 feet wide on Big Sandy Chute River Mile 4 - seems very inappropriate

Possible transfer of small $\frac{1}{4}$ acre piece of land in same area in a point near Bill Jeistad's property 80-20

Control type of industry no pulp or steel mills - would ruin environment and tourism

No type of water-polluting industry endangering water quality

Kentucky Lake downstream to dam is beside Barkley - TVA and Corps of Engineers have different policies - should they try to make them consistent especially regarding marginal strip

Docks need TVA and Corps of Engineers, State wildlife agency, State environment agency approval

Adequate TVA staff to manage Kentucky Lake lands

Kentucky Lake or Reservoir?

No barge port on Big Sandy

Barge port on Big Sandy

Need for adequate drainage on small streams draining private lands, then can be farmed

Do not want access road to the boat ramp at Old Antioch Hotel - blocked to accommodate three more condos heavily used ramp in summer) needs expansion only have ramp in area

Do not want many big structures on a scenic shoreline

Planning of non-TVA lands needed to support TVA plan

Is TVA looking into acquisition of private land to maintain access to public land

Control of overnight camping in areas without facilities next to homes - Pine Point area, closing of Eagle Creek, area dumped people into Pine Point - could not control problems

Use of lands for local environmental study areas for schools (areas near schools) - nature trails, etc.

Better use of existing trails - educational areas

GROUP 4

Terry Monday, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation - boating, fishing
 Flood control
 Fishing - from boat
 Fishing - boat
 Fishing, skiing, boating
 Fishing (boat and shore)
 Fishing (bank and boat)
 Management and availability for public
 Hunting waterfowl
 A place to take family for picnicking, sunbathing
 Waterfowl - numbers and diversification
 Fishing (bank and boat)
 Water recreation - skiing

Priority 2

Water ecosystem as a diversified habitat
 Waterfowl - improved
 Electric power
 Economic value - tourism, hunters, fishing people
 Picnicking - shoreline recreation, camping
 Scenery - attractive for retirement
 Large, safe body of water - boating
 Scenery - attractive for retirement
 Recreation in general
 Recreation

Priority 3

Recreation
 Scenery
 Electric power - if price is low
 Electric power - if price is low
 Being kept for recreation
 Beauty and size of lake
 Flood control's contribution to conservation
 Recreation - picnicking, camping
 Scenery
 Scenery to retire in
 Water-oriented recreation
 Scenery
 Barge transportation
 Commercial fishing and clamming

Group 4, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Fishing

- Maintain water levels at the right time
- Better control of commercial fishing in bays
- Better control over commercial fishing in general
- More control over jet boats
- Removal of large stumps in shallow areas
- Let public know when they are raising and lowering water levels
- Stop large companies from dumping raw sewage or mercury - local company is dumping in ditch
- Erosion control
- Control of commercial fishing
- Restrict heavy industrial development - they dump gunk at night
- Better maintenance of boat ramps - Springville Pump Station ramp needs repaired

Management and availability to public

- Springville and Big Sandy - need to harvest timber and start pumping; not managing timber
- Cutting red tape for getting a dredging permit and cooperation in getting it done
- Cutting red tape for getting a dredging permit and cooperation in getting it done
- Should consider whether dredging and contouring is an improvement
- Leave things in natural state
- Make land available for off-road vehicles - motorcycles
- Protect wildlife
- Set off areas for off-road vehicles
- Clean up litter on shoreline
- Fish attractors are hazardous and ugly when water is low
- TVA too lenient on what goes in lake
- Better control over size, content of fish attractors
- Better management of run-off; gravel washes off road

Hunting

- Put out more corn, etc., to feed wildlife

Safety control on lake; particularly on weekends

Cable blocks access to your property (formerly TVA)

Ban jet boats; high-speed, loud race boats

Boating

- Other boaters; especially high-speed boats need to consider others
- Need Coast Guard rescue unit
- Secondary channels marked better w. shore; Paris to Kentucky Lake

Group 4, Question 2 (continued)

Need sandy beaches

More control over beach areas

Group 4, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Erosion - siltation

High-speed race boat

Conflict between skiers and fishing

More natural sequence of raising and lowering of lake

Antioch area ramp - possible will be closed

Preservation of historical areas; should be noted and posted

TVA going beyond established authority

Wasting timber - sell it to timber industries; better forest management

Ought to leave it alone

Who will pay for adequate management

Speculation about Tennessee-Tombigbee affect on lake and possibility of

deep-waters barge terminal; where will they get grain to ship

Control of beaches

GROUP 5

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Scenic beauty and open space (natural shoreline) size and scale - large -
being out in open

Fishing - recreational

Best fishing around - boat

Motorcycle riding not now but wish he could

Boating, bank fishing

Scenic beauty - nice areas - pretty spots for things like camping

Water itself - "climate" - recreational climate provided by lake - also
opportunity for commerce

Reservoir provide recreation attraction - would not live here without it

Fishing (boat), camping

Group 5, Question 1 (continued)Priority 2

Water quality - maintain-facilitates alot of recreation
 Scenic quality - viewing wildlife - all types
 Good place to retire
 Benefits to county

- ° Tourists
- ° Commercial dock - jobs and income

Increase adjacent land values
 Business opportunities-store, campgrounds, fishing supplies
 Quality of environment, water, air, natural shoreline
 Economic opportunity
 Scenic beauty, water, and land

Priority 3

Colleciton of natural and cultural resources - historical, archaeological,
 recreational - public ownership is good - management should be good
 Good place to live
 Tourist attraction - good for area
 Overall beauty of area
 Transportation, shipping - water transportation
 Good lake access in some areas
 General business opportunity and potential
 Creates industrial site opportunities
 Good place to live - good public access

Group 5, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Adjacent land values unclog feeder streams - some lands are flooding
 Designate some areas for off-road vehicles - motorcycles
 Public boat launching facilities would pay a reasonable fee if close by -
 be better if free
 Marginal strip - uncertain policy over the years - (tree cutting) adjacent
 owners
 More uniform enforcement of marginal strip policy
 Develop better relations with private businesses in lake area
 Boat ramps
 Make efforts to "know the resource" - Identify specific resources - wetlands,
 area - know what we have, then protect - water quality
 Consider long distance horse or foot trail - ideally, may be separate but
 could trail - join with easement, two parcels

Group 5, Question 2 (continued)

Better coordination between State and Federal agencies, example U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, TVA lands of mutual interest

Work better with State and county in drainage problems on easement lands

Reservoir needs overall comprehensive plan that preserves present values and important resources - adjacent land uses considered as decisions are made - so people do not live in fear!

Robert agrees but do not remove the diversity of possible uses on each tract
Reservoir operations levels - raising levels could help tourism - but could breed more mosquitos

Expand facilities for industrial development

- Port facilities
- TVA to identify better sites

More constant operating levels helps fishing

Increase untapped resource potentials

- Waterfowl populations
- Port facilities

Assurances that the plan is the truth

Group 5, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Waiting for the plan before responding to citizen requests

TVA not responsive to needs and wishes of the public, cannot get a decision

Lease rates for commercial marina properties went up - not a long-term

adjustment, but sudden - do not know what rates will be 2 or 3 years ahead

Flooding of bottom land hardwoods - kill trees - need to harvest bottom land hardwoods - what is TVA priority in these bottom land areas

TVA should be aggressive in maintaining water quality

Need more communicating with public regarding water levels

Boat access - needs to be sufficient places - large enough (parking) etc.

Reassess future power needs - maybe release some undeveloped power sites

Backwater flooding on private lands upstream of dewatering area - needs

dredging - clean out

Secondary channels silting in - needs dredging

As industrial sites are identified in the plan - make this a certain and firm designation - land would be available for that use

Soil erosion a problem on TVA lands - also shoreline erosion

More and better camping facilities with utilities

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EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Paris

(47 evaluation forms returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

25 strongly agree
20 agree
1 not sure
0 disagree
0 strongly disagree
1 no response

Comments: - Very good
 - Very informative
 - Good at arriving at and phrasing subject matter
 - Excellent

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

27 strongly agree
19 agree
0 not sure
0 disagree
0 strongly disagree
1 no response

Comments: - Very good (2 comments)
 - Good

3. An adequate amount of time was allotted for discussion of each question.

15 strongly agree
25 agree
5 not sure
2 disagree
0 strongly disagree
0 no response

Comments: - Not really enough time
 - A little too much time
 - Some apparent reticence to attempt to come to grips with flooding caused by TVA stream channel clogging
 - Questions 2 and 3 needed more time than 1

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Paris (continued)

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public meeting.

6 strongly agree
9 agree
8 not sure
17 disagree
4 strongly disagree
3 no response

Comments: - I had none
 - New to area--no prior information
 - Just what I read in paper
 - I really didn't understand what TVA is up to

5. I was informed of this meeting by (check all that apply):

17 mail
24 newspaper
8 radio
0 TV
7 other (please explain)

Comments: - Late
 - Through soil conservation service
 - TVA
 - Meeting with TVA staff
 - Other interested people
 - Individual
 - Word of mouth
 - Friend informed me

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this meeting.

- Didn't get to discuss enough.
 - A good program if something comes of it.
 - It is evident that retirees who make their home in the reservoir area are most desirous that there be little changes made in their area in respect to developments that do not enhance their home.
 - Just keep trying.
 - Very well done. Suggest TVA on name tags.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Paris (continued)

- Consensus: Maintain pretty close to present administrative condition with more local input and better TVA response feedback. Control pollution (industrial).
- A good idea to have local input.
- Very well done.
- Good public involvement process--no real good suggestions for improvement.

MURRAY

GROUP 1

Gary Downer, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation

Quality of life factor induces economic growth

Potential for port facility and industrial development

Recreation

Flood control

Good geographic location (in U.S.)

Cultural resources (particularly prelake development resources)

Equal access for all (public domain)

Access to recreation

Recreation

Priority 2

Industrial development is controlled

Strategic tie-in with Tennessee-Tombigbee and inland waterway system

Tourism potential

Tourism industry (base)

Transportation/navigation

"Permanency" of TVA land ownership in terms of stability - nondisruptive research

Natural resources/quality of life

Natural resource conservation

Accommodate multiple uses

Economic development

◦ Tourism

◦ River port development

Priority 3

Multipurpose recreation

Multiple use accommodation

Water quality (good existing)

Aesthetic value

Group 1, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Recreation

- More control/authority in local TVA offices to handle land management concerns
- Better maintenance of TVA facilities
- Better policing of public facilities
- Better information/education particularly peripheral areas (maps, information stands, better distribution of public materials)
- Ground marking of boundaries

Quality of life factor

- Environmental interpretation/education
- Do something about siltation problems

Industrial development potential

- Maintain proper channel depth to industrial sites
- Identification and designation of potential industrial sites through phase 1
- Conduct cultural resource surveys in compliance with executive order (tie in with industrial acceptability)
- Environmental review
- Make available environmental parameters
- Reexamine TVA charter regarding power and its role in new south - small towns, new ways of bringing jobs and providing services

Flood control

- Life of reservoir/siltation
- Maintain higher water elevation more of the year

Group 1, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

- Lack of enforcement of regulations protecting cultural resources
- Lack of awareness of importance/significance of cultural resources
- Land management planning as being done does not encompass totality of TVA as a change agent for resource development, i.e., TVA should become national type regional planning agency for mid-south
- Lack of awareness by agencies, industrial prospects, and public of land use designation
- Siltation/reservoir life - upper Blood River - shoreline and island erosion
- Monitoring of siltation - development of TVA approval to problem
- Monitoring of Tennessee-Tombigbee (barge traffic)
- Little local management or work to develop and monitor fisheries resource (Bo Collins is step in right direction)
- Is money there to implement the plan

GROUP 7

Tere McDonough, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation - fishing and boating - wonderful place to live - scenery,
quietness, beauty
Tourism - economic impact
Recreation - fishing and boating
Tourism - bringing in new residents
Recreation - sailing, swimming, and skiing
Tourism - new residents
Hunting (duck)
Hunting (waterfowl) and fishing

Priority 2

Coordinated water levels (temperature how long it can be stabilized)
Recreation - fishing and boating
Retirement - nice place to live
Tourism - economic impact
Education and research
Tourist trade
Recreation - skiing, boating, fishing
Fishing - recreational; by boat (X)
Fishing

Priority 3

Land management - light industry, retirement homes, and natural areas
Peace, quiet, beauty - luring in new residents
Industry - jobs - water-oriented industries
Beauty - nice place to live
Limited number of water businesses
Boating and camping
Wildlife refuges - wildlife observation

Group 7, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Recreation

- ° More Federal and/or State camping facilities with launch areas, showers, tables

Group 7, Question 2 (continued)

- More security and law enforcement at Wildcat Creek - expand facilities - too many people for small area
- More security and management of TVA campgrounds - need someone to police areas
- More litter pickup at TVA campgrounds
- More launching areas between Egner Ferry and Scott Fish Bridge
- Better coordination between flood control and fishing habitat - more stable in spawning periods
- Keep summer pool through September
- Repair and extend existing ramps
- Levee for refuge (waterfowl) in Blood River area
- Delay drawdown as much as possible
- More gradual drawdown
- Avoid sudden increases in water levels if possible
- Notify radio stations and other media of sudden increases
- Repair and replace and repaint channel markers
- Secondary navigation channels need to be marked better
- Clear brush along shoreline - make trails - especially Kentucky Lake area
- Limit number of commercial activities - spread them out
- Inspect and require maintenance of existing and future recreation (commercial) facilities
- Develop more commercial recreation areas
- Do not allow small commercial nets (small 4-inch mesh)
- Build more fish attractors - brush piles - tires
- Avoid destruction of fish habitat
- Stop erosion
- Let natural vegetation remain around inundated areas and islands (Blood River to Paris landing)

Tourism

- Develop more sand beaches
- Keep lakeshore clear of brush
- Remove bureaucracy - put more authority at local levels
- More zoning and control and development standards for subdivisions
- Maintain higher water levels higher in the season
- Dredge (or approve dredging at) public and commercial boat dock areas - especially along Old Murray Highway for better boat access and avoid stagnation
- More spraying for mosquitos
- Printed material about lake (map of area, channel depths)
- Set up information center for handing out information about lake - maybe distribute at docks
- Update maps of lake - recreational maps, navigational charts, topo maps - show fish attractors
- Identification (directional) signs along interstate

Group 7, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Water quality - Federal facilities disregarding own regulations (i.e., Oak Ridge pollution, mercury scare a few years ago)

Group 7, Question 3 (continued)

Sewage facilities (houses, houseboats)
 Odor in water
 Counties are not enforcing septic tank regulations - TVA should take over
 Some places do not have septic systems
 Need for maintenance and removal of old trailers from TVA subdivisions
 Sewage running in lake
 Lack of security at TVA campgrounds
 Reduce erosion and siltation
 Maintain and improve water quality
 Questionnaire for resorts to hand out (how did you find the TVA area, did
 fishing meet your expectations)
 Maintain guidelines on water pollution and inspect for water (chemical,
 industrial waste pollution)
 Be consistent in issuing dock (private) permits

GROUP 4

Robert L. Curtis, Jr., facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Fishing - boat
 Affords business opportunity (water-based recreation)
 Business opportunity in home construction - retirement - second home
 development
 Good place for outdoor education - formal instruction - wildlife management
 opportunity habitat development
 Helps make a living - subdivision development on former TVA lands and
 adjacent lands
 Biological teaching and research opportunity - fish limnology aquatic-related
 Research opportunity - training opportunity for students - outdoor lab
 Sailing opportunity - large craft

Priority 2

Viewing wildlife - diversity
 Tourism opportunity - boating in general
 Recreation - sailing - water skiing
 Recreation - fishing - boat
 Brings in outside revenue

- Tourists - visit
- Retirees - come to build

Opportunity for waterfowl hunting
 Reservoir not over restricted - have heaven right here

Group 4, Question 1 (continued)

Economic enhancement of surrounding region - resorts, boat docks - come in to spend money - tourism

Tourism bring money - jobs for area people

Priority 3

Relaxing environment - quiet, pretty (scenic) - nice place, beautiful lake, scenic natural shoreline

Close to "prime time" recreation - good proximity

Scenic beauty - water, wildlife, fish, people having fun

Enjoy beauty of nature

Presence of criteria (standards) for construction on waterfront

Convenient opportunity for fishing

Opportunity to meet new people - that come here as a result of a "nice" lake

Many recreation opportunities

- Historical sites
- Flower walks
- Bird watching, etc.

Quality of life is good - private atmosphere, but close to many activities and amenities

Group 4, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

More fish attractors in the lake

Additional marina development - boat mooring space - more facilities for boats - fuel, etc.

More professional fisheries, biologists on the lake to enhance fishing opportunities - stocking other management practices

Sell TVA property for homes on the lake - large lots

A facility on lake to combine all recreation

- Beach
- Wind surfing
- Volleyball (beach)
- Snack bar
- Moor boats
- Small boat sailing

Keep water level at 359 feet year round

Find good use for Carp fish (research)

Wildlife refuge - waterfowl - available to public - consumptive and nonconsumptive - manage water levels

Need more safety patrols water-based

Additional residential development - lease TVA lands for development of single and multiple family

Additional subimpoundment development - like the dewatering areas in Tennessee

Group 4, Question 2 (continued)

TVA people available as a teaching resource to area schools regarding Kentucky Reservoir

Additional port authority - encourage river transportation - maybe a port Mooring for sailboats - and larger boats needing deep water 8-10 feet

Decrease electric rates

TVA to provide to public daily activity agenda at LBL and around the lake

National public relations regarding what is available here

Boating regulation enforcement

Group 4, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Jonathan Creek, TVA public road adjacent to private citizens property (Pat Wilson) - problems - not clean and dumping fish - need better care of the area

Water levels are a problem for deep draft boats in the winter (pool)

How to strike a balance in industrial development and natural resources uses (recreation)

How to consider aesthetic value - importance in locating industrial facilities

Impact of Tennessee-Tombigbee - increase opportunity (pressure) for industrial use - TVA be prepared with a policy and alternatives

Differences exist (conflict) between natural resources users - commercial fishermen/sport fishermen - waterfowl/fishing - tournament fishing/sport fishing - do research and public relations to resolve

Want controlled tourism

Good industry is already here - tourism - "the greatest"

Lack of things to do for family while others are fishing, etc. - diversified activity for whole family

Get rid of "red tape" in dealing with TVA

Be responsive to issues (requests) in timely manner - proportional to impact

GROUP 5

Peter Scheffler, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Hunting - waterfowl (Blood River to Tennessee line)

Tourism (Old Birmingham to Tennessee line benefits him - ready mix concrete business)

Group 5, Question 1 (continued)

Privacy (concern about mile 50 across from TVA tract - Paradise resort)
 Recreation-generated dollars (purchases of tourists)
 Privacy - light development and large lots
 Boy Scout camp (Four Rivers) - ideal location - serves two purposes - scots and wildlife for seeing - buffer for hunters
 Aesthetic value - buffer from housing, and natural areas for nonconsumptive and consumptive use (lower floodplains around Blood River to Tennessee line - small creeks and wetlands, too)

Priority 2

Fishing - all types
 Waterfowl hunting - especially Blood River area due to much swampy area
 Boating - really brings in tourist dollars (Lake Barkley rotten due to shallow depth)
 Electric generation from dam
 Fishing - bass crappie (especially Jonathan Creek)
 Home sites - close to boating, hunting, fishing, wildlife
 Drawing card for Murray State University - outdoor lab for natural resource management students

Priority 3

Camping - developmental and primitive (Wildcat Creek, Biological Center - White's Beach)
 Fishing - general (crappie, bass, sauger)
 Wildlife for enjoyment - restriction on hunting - everywhere is good wildlife
 Sailing - particularly for nonlocal and out-of-State visitors
 Boating (skiing, fishing, whatever the grandchildren want to do)
 Wildlife refuges and other areas with controlled hunting
 Recreation - general
 Water sports - skiing, jet skiing, everything
 Commercial fishing - money (catfish, gar)

Group 5, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Refuge in Blood River area and other areas there for hunting nearby
 TVA put adequate money into managing Kentucky Reservoir lands according to the plan

Group 5, Question 2 (continued)

TVA build a levee at Blood River for a dewatering area and State of Kentucky management area

Corps of Engineers assist in management - more dollars through Federal lab

TVA help in planning wildlife at scout camp

Improve sewage treatment at older campgrounds and other public areas - check and inspect to make sure they are adequate

Add sewage treatment facilities at Girl Scout camp

Inventory and review all existing sewage treatment facilities at Girl Scout camp

Inventory and review all existing sewage treatment facilities (make sure every development needing one has it) and bring up to standards

Clean up undesignated public landings owned by TVA - just places where roads end (nuisance to homeowners)

TVA contract with State for maintaining areas - private companies, others, landowners

Sell undesignated access areas (e.g., Jonathan Creek between lots 9 and 10)

More patrols on Lake - too many accidents - spend the money

Improve Highway 68 public ramps on Jonathan Creek so you can launch a bass boat - water is too shallow if below 356 feet

Leave water level up until November 15 to allow launching

If any areas are sold have codes regarding lot size, construction, keeping a vegetation buffer of some kind between home and lake

Improve erosion control (e.g., mile 50 biological station need buoy)

- ° Inform homeowners

- ° Plant mimosa trees (beavers do not eat)

- ° Provide vegetation free

- ° Reduce sediment from adjacent agricultural lands (including TVA-leased)

TVA should control pollution going into lake (especially barge bilge cleaning after Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway) - fishing

Put in more fish attractors

Supervision of commercial fishing (especially gill nets - general concern with abuse) - tourism and recreation

Add more campsites between Anderson Creek and Ledbetter - lakeshore is unique - and keep existing ones open - more access

Charge higher fees if necessary (general agreement responsibility must be assumed)

Coast Guard - pick up and replace the buoys now under water

More access to scenic areas - example pine bluff shores - Egner Ferry Bridge

Trade private lands for public lands to get access to scenic point

Next time TVA marks the trees for building lines and TVA access (e.g.,

375 feet) notify people first and do not hack with machettes and do not litter

Group 5, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Concern about Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway - especially barges pumping bilge out, traffic, erosion from wakes, effect on recreational traffic

Group 5, Question 3 (continued)

Water fluctuation - bad fishing and hunting, erosion, dock problems - 5 feet or so sometimes

What will TVA do with its land

Funding the management plan - recommendations (implementation)

Adequate public notice before sale of property

Do not sell anymore public land

Should any TVA land be sold

Industrial development - what is the definition - what types will be allowed

- Want clean
- Maybe none acceptable
- Grain terminal okay too moist
- Police pollution
- TVA should not sell land (Boy Scout camp is a particular concern - too high a price)
- What would happen if land reverted

Public input into decisions

Barge traffic pay its fair share - fuel tax, locking fees

More TVA monitoring of impact of Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

Need better enforcement of pollution, water safety, especially pollution control (sewage)

Need more public boat ramps (especially public park at Highway 68 Jonathan Creek) - Cypress Creek (a private dock but no ramp) - Pine Bluff needs improving to get in at low water)

Improvement and maintenance of wildlife - need a refuge for them to keep them here

Domino effect of management of TVA land on adjacent private land - needs to be considered and dealt with

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EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Murray

(30 evaluation forms returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

19	strongly agree
11	agree
0	not sure
0	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments: - Excellent job of maintaining group focus on questions

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

22	strongly agree
6	agree
2	not sure
0	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments:

3. An adequate amount of time was allotted for discussion of each question.

7	strongly agree
19	agree
2	not sure
2	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments: - Somewhat redundant answers received and discussed a second time

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public meeting.

2	strongly agree
7	agree
9	not sure
7	disagree
5	strongly disagree
0	no response

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Murray (continued)

Comments: - The questions being available prior to meeting would have been helpful

5. I was informed of this meeting by (check all that apply):

19 mail
10 newspaper
8 radio
3 TV
8 other (please explain)

Comments: - Ducks Unlimited called me
 - Chamber of Commerce Bulletin (2 comments)
 - Individual
 - No response
 - Call
 - Administrator on campus
 - Invitation - personal
 - My real estate office

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this meeting.

- Discussions lead to larger considerations than the subject matter. Can TVA conduct a broader based public meeting by competent much below the Board and principal staff levels?
- Went smoothly.
- In developing the summary of the discussion, I detected a bias to de-emphasize the natural resource (+) aspects of the discussion in favor of economic development.
- Needed better visual aids of land areas under consideration.
- A map identifying TVA lands under discussion should be made available at group meetings. Might help to obtain more discussion.
- Need someone from TVA qualified to answer questions about TVA policy.
- Surprised at the age group and wish more people had attended.
- Overall, I appreciate the opportunity for input.
- Would like to be contacted by Larry Fielding--Kent Carstens (502) 762-4058.
- To be more of them.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Murray (continued)

- Very good.
- Very well done.
- This looks like an extremely expensive planning process. I hope similar amounts of dollars will go into initiation of the product.

WAVERLYGROUP 1Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Quality of wildlife environment, fish, game, and nongame
 Reservoir as navigational highway, especially freight
 Flood control and generation of power
 Benefits to industry energy, water in industrial processes, transportation
 Industrial benefits - same as above
 Recreational uses - water skiing, boating, hunting, and fishing
 Increase in industry and labor force
 Industry - jobs
 Recreational opportunities livelihood (boating, skiing)
 Total economic value to Tennessee ("whole ball of wax")
 Economic impact

- ° Tourism
- ° Recreation
- ° Transportation
- ° Local TVA work force (jobs)

Priority 2

Aesthetic value of reservoir and shoreline which leads to recreational use
 Power generation (New Johnsonville) attraction to industry
 Helps land erosion through flood control
 Recreation - Wildlife water sports
 Industrial uses
 Boat docks
 Industrial attraction
 Relatively existing quality of recreational base
 Water quality - environment fish and wildlife

Priority 3

Recreation - boat docks, resort
 Recreation - fishing, pleasure boating
 Employment and percapita income
 Environmental benefits - wildlife and aesthetic value
 Flood control
 Buffer zone created by properties (undeveloped)
 Flood control
 Tourism helps economy
 Relatively nature of sparse human population
 Cost-effective power

Group 1, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Lower power cost would help industrial development along the reservoir
 Improved air quality (SO₂)
 Dredging in creek embayment (Trace) to improve fishing and water sports
 Close cooperation between all factions involved with the reservoir
 Releasing TVA lands for developments and the economy this will help
 (county & local)
 Lack of TVA interest for eastern counties (Humphry, Houston, Stewart, Perry, and Hickman) high unemployment - grants, townlift, anything else TVA can do to boost employment
 Give Humphry County 80 acres fronting lake adjacent to proctor and gamble immediately east for industrial use
 Development of a port at New Johnsonville
 Long-term TVA commitment of critical wildlife lands
 Changes to lock and navigational facilities (update and improve existing)
 Make TVA land available for public or private ownership
 Reconsideration of amount of leased land - increased rental fees
 Clean up existing air and water quality problems
 Suction dredge creeks, sp. Birdsong, Trace, Duck River, Cypress, etc.
 Make TVA land available (No. 11)
 Stabilize water level (3 feet higher in winter)
 Police small boat traffic, especially around boat docks
 Improve air and water quality (monitor the sting of fish flesh)
 Develop good swimming areas
 Develop White Oak and Bear Creek for residential development
 Low water mark launching ramps (bring water level to 357 or get ramp projects going
 Improve water level management
 Better stabiling, reducing fluctuation

Group 1, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir

What is mitigation for Tennessee-Tombigbee in Tennessee
 More flexibility in power rate schedule
 High power rates are closing industry in high unemployment area
 Stringent ("over-motherly") bureaueratic dictation of regulations with regards to private land
 Lack of a property intigrated safe growth plan for the reservoir
 TVA should get out of land management business altogether and turn it over to private. Look at this as an issue or problem
 High power rates contribute to unemployment also air quality that restricts industrial development and recreational improvements that need to be made (dredging, water stabilization)
 Issues between environmentalists and industrialists

WAVERLY

GROUP 2

Nan Scott, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Development with large industry
 Development with water-using industry
 Industry and jobs
 Jobs and recreation
 Bountiful natural resources
 Abundance of wetland habitat and standing timber
 Cheap electricity, resources, jobs recreation
 Concentrated industries
 Jobs and recreation

Priority 2

Recreation promotion of river traffic
 Tourism and Recreation
 Recreation - hunting and fishing
 Jobs/recreation
 Tremendous water recreation
 Jobs/recreation
 Residential land development
 Promotion of river traffic

Priority 3

Good water quality maintained
 Water transportation, quality, and supply
 Natural beauty
 Clean water, shoreline
 Clean nonpolluting industry needed

Group 2, Question 2

What improvements and changes on K. R. would increase its value to you?

Develop river terminal regarding Tombigbee
 Designation of specific areas for industry, recreation, and wildlife
 Make some TVA land available to public
 Accessibility to wildlife
 Planning process followed goals objectives

Group 2, Question 2 (continued)

Protection of shorelands/wetland habitats
 Building and maintaining roads to increase accessibility
 TVA responsibility for access road maintenance
 More stable water level (XXXX)
 Water quality improved
 Convert heavy industry to clean industry
 More stable water level
 TVA become lead agency in protecting environment
 Better TVA land management - e.g., timber, waterfowl maintenance - (dewatering areas), shoreline erosion
 Timber harvest on TVA land halted to help prevent soil erosion and enhance Natural Beauty

Group 2, Question 3

What are the major issues and problems on K.R.?

Make it accessible for recreational and industrial use
 Making recreation and industrial use compatible i.e., control pollution of water and air
 Water stability
 Pollution around lake; in water i.e., litter
 Public education in maintaining resources and aesthetics of reservoir
 Economic issue: Can we afford to make best balanced plan?
 TVA participation indetermining economic feasibility of port (area may not be able to support port on own-needs "partners" i.e., TVA, State, etc.)
 Make sure partnership works
 Use 27 miles industrial development to maximum benefit
 Water pollution - keep it declining
 Improve TVA local Kentucky Reservoir public communication
 Decrease pollution from Johnsonville Steamplant so industry can be recruited
 TVA electric rates need to be low and competitive
 Concentrated industrial development
 Humphries County could benefit from recreational facility resort at Blue Creek and I 40
 TVA taking lead in tourism and recreation development

GROUP 3

Terry Monday, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Group 3, Question 1 (continued)Priority 1

Local Economic Growth - tourism, recreation
 Navigation - (barges)
 Economic Growth - homes & jobs
 Economic Development - industry & port
 Sports fishing
 Tourism, fishing, and recreation
 Economic Development - industrial, jobs
 Navigation - boating
 Flood control
 Rural, natural environment
 Natural shoreline

Priority 2

Wildlife potential
 Potential for family activities and recreation
 Industrial development
 Recreation - boating, fishing
 General recreation
 Picnics, parks - (recreation)
 Water-based activities
 Access areas
 Wildlife preservation and recreation
 Flood control
 Wetlands, water quality
 Clean water and land preservation and management

Priority 3

Active and passive recreation and boating and fishing
 Wildlife and recreation
 Local crafts
 Navigation
 Wildlife
 Historical artifacts
 Wildlife preserves - scenic
 Provides wildlife habitat
 Navigation
 Orderly and balanced industrial development
 Clean water and land management
 Drinking water
 Irrigation
 Balance of uses

Group 3, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Cleaning up shoreline, litter, trees, etc.
 Port - (economic growth)
 Firm answers from TVA on availability of land
 Raising level
 Provide public access on east side
 A port (economic growth)
 Holding water level during fishing season
 Put in tourist attraction (mussels)
 Low water ramps need some
 Port facility to stimulate economic growth
 Port and transportation routing to port
 Reservoir zoning - lake management plan
 Roads to open up lake access - good State highways
 Provisional of additional industrial sites
 Secondary navigation - creeks are filled in
 Dredging some areas and repairing shoreline
 Providing wildlife habitat land and water; sharecropping
 New types of crops (brought in with irrigation)
 Orderly development of water and shoreline recreation in this area
 Orderly development of water and shoreline recreation in this area
 Signs of main channel for boats
 Controlling of silt
 Help speed-up highway to bridge
 TVA provide financial aid for projects
 A marina - east side
 Public camping facilities
 More parks
 Duplicate Paris Landing
 Counties should work together
 Government agencies should form a consortium
 Mosquito control!!!
 No competition for private facilities

Group 3, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

More jobs - unemployment
 Water level stabilization
 What is planning period? What will it take to change plan
 Insufficient public and private facilities to serve local and tourist
 Control of silt land sluffing off at creeks, etc.
 Existing industry could preclude other development
 Government agencies don't coordinate efforts
 TVA less stand-offish and more willing
 Need more direct contact with TVA to get answers (X)
 Should there be more output of power; more lines
 How local initiatives get to be done--opposition from TVA

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EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Waverly

(24 evaluation forms returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

9 strongly agree
13 agree
0 not sure
2 disagree
0 strongly disagree
0 no response

Comments: - Judith Powers was excellent and pleasant, a good staffer

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

13 strongly agree
10 agree
1 not sure
0 disagree
0 strongly disagree
0 no response

Comments: - Judy did a perfect job of controlling group

3. An adequate amount of time was allotted for discussion of each question.

5 strongly agree
12 agree
6 not sure
0 disagree
1 strongly disagree
0 no response

Comments: - We had to rush towards the end
 - Need 5 more minutes per question
 - Need more time on some issues

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Waverly (continued)

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public meeting.

<u>1</u>	strongly agree
<u>13</u>	agree
<u>4</u>	not sure
<u>5</u>	disagree
<u>1</u>	strongly disagree
<u>0</u>	no response

Comments: - No response
 - I felt that most in this group did not understand the goals or the process
 - Really wasn't sure what would be discussed

5. I was informed of this meeting by (check all that apply):

<u>19</u>	mail
<u>11</u>	newspaper
<u>3</u>	radio
<u>0</u>	TV
<u>6</u>	other (please explain)

Comments: - In every area, our small group facilitator was very informative and a great discussion leader
 - Letters
 - Word of mouth
 - Land use Specialist from Paris
 - Through work
 - Attendance at meetings of Humphrey's County Port Authority

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this meeting.

- I concluded that for the most part the people in my group were not very well informed as to TVA's limitations when it came to improvements, maintenance, and development of TVA lake and lands as it now exists.

- I only hope that these meetings will prove successful from all standpoints. Being allowed to participate in the planning process is very valuable and involved.

- Good thing if carried out.

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Waverly (continued)

- The planning process is useless unless TVA draws on all databases available to them.
- Very informative, great to express oneself, good cross-section of participation.
- Judy (Judith Powers) was patient and firm as a leader.
- A good idea to allow public to have input if you will accept and consider their ideas.
- These meetings are very worthwhile and will be very helpful in development of this area when the plan is completed.

PARSONS

GROUP 1

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Wildlife and hunting
Hunting
Hunting and fishing
Energy
Scenery
Boating
Hydro & steam electricity power
Picnicking
Recreation-all
Social benefits from outdoor and healthy environment
Industrial development
Boating, skiing
Recreation-all hunting, fishing
Hunting
Public hunting area

Priority 2

Fishing
Source of raw materials - sand, gravel, mussels, etc.
Power source
Transportation Route
Industrial development
Scenery
Water transport and port facilities
Commercial fishing
Power resources
Hunting
Power
Camping, swimming - family activities

Priority 3

Family activities
Clean water
Industrial development
Wildlife reservation
Industrial development
Commercial musseling and fishing

Group 1, Question 1 (continued)

Musseling operations and fishing
 Commercial transportation
 Wildlife reservation
 Fishing
 Boating
 Musseling
 Scenery
 Fishing
 Commercial navigation
 Commercial fishing and musseling
 Barge transportation
 Electrical energy
 Wildlife preservation
 Wildlife development and preservation
 Power resources
 Recreation
 Public hunting areas
 Electrical energy
 Industrial development
 Forest-protected, managed regrowth
 Public hunting areas
 Wildlife refuges
 Agricultural use
 Historical uses
 Agricultural use
 Malarial control
 Flood Control
 Public water supply

Group 1, Question 2

What improvements and changes on K. R. would increase its value to you?

Leave crops in field for wildlife (rather than cash rent)
 Have TVA keep State out of hunting so additional fees aren't charged
 Put idle land under cultivation e.g., Cedar Creek
 Put more penalties on waste dumped in river and enforce it
 Raise minimum water levels
 Develop port in this area
 More picnic tables & chairs in the area
 Leave crops in field; minimal access into areas
 Check to make sure seeds, fertilizers are used in crop areas left for wildlife
 Promote industry in suitable areas
 Row cropping of idle land for wildlife
 Multiple-use on forested areas
 Industrial development preserving aesthetic values
 Development of port and development of industries on appropriate tracts
 TVA improvement of wildlife management areas; more contact with people about row cropping
 Row cropping idle lands
 Development of a port

Group 1, Question 2 (continued)

Build access roads to river for camping
 Put idle lands in row crops
 Take seasons into consideration on water levels
 Row cropping e.g., Gumdale, Spring Creek
 Stabilize bank erosion
 TVA give more information on pearl culturing
 Dredging of streams to prevent flooding on private property farms effected
 Don't allow dumping in river
 Camping areas developed with access roads but not in good hunting areas
 Development of port or industry for better use of forest resources
 Shoreline improvements for better places to bring boats to shore
 Use rip-rap or whatever to prevent shore erosion
 Limit wildlife refuges; need more places to hunt
 More emphasis on boating rules and safety
 Better water pollution control as far as industrial dumping, etc.
 Cleaning up of parks and the reservoir - litter
 Enough refuges, need more hunting areas
 Maintain pumping stations at dewatering areas
 Keep public hunting areas noncommercial

Group 1, Question 3

What are the major issues/problems at K. R.?

Use of dewatering areas - row cropping, pumping, etc.
 TVA should consider river traffic
 Unemployment; underemployment - industrial development and ports will impact this
 Flooding - stream dredging
 Why aren't other mainstream reservoirs drawdown like Kentucky
 All over river:
 Beech River filling up; washing away private land
 Morgan's Creek also filled in
 Banks were dredged; no rip-rap or stabilization
 Birdsong & Cypress Creek
 Commercial fishermen catching shovelbill for eggs and discarding rest.
 Water quality - affects fishing hunting-industrial development campgrounds problems
 Help Decaturville revitalize and improve downtown
 Power rates
 Jobs from TVA - Decaturville/Decatur County
 TVA support educational programs
 TVA should seek out people to row crop lands that might not be profitable

PARSONS

GROUP 2

Nan Scott, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about K. R.?

Priority 1

Transportation access for economic development
 Wildlife and recreation
 Recreation
 Industrial development
 Prime agricultural land protected
 Flood control "Power Production"
 Potential for economic development
 Public unrestricted hunting - land rights Keep Country "Country"
 Recreation
 Recreation and wildlife
 Improves transportation
 Recreation

Priority 2

Maintenance of recreation/wildlife potential
 Wildlife refuge
 Recreation - parks/camping
 Erosion control on cropland/riverbank to control siltation
 Transportation
 Economic development including agriculture
 Transportation/navigation for industrial development
 Proper agriculture procedures
 Flood control
 Transportation for industry
 Recreational facilities/wildlife
 Agriculture

Priority 3

Flood control
 Controlled industrial development (X)
 Stream channelization
 Recreational benefits
 Water recreation
 Flood control
 Transportation
 Industry
 "Industry" sites

Group 2, Question 1 (continued)

Economic Development
 Water quality by best management practices
 Educational opportunities

Group 2, Question 2

What improvements/changes on TVA land at K. R. would increase its value to you?

More organized managed access points, - i.e., improved management Spring Creek
 Balanced use of industrial and recreation and agriculture
 Improved industrial land into industrial parks
 Implementation of best land management practices
 Retainment/identification of natural areas for tourism, etc.
 TVA release of some 4-county area (of sites identified for industry) for Port development
 Development of planned industrial parks in conjunction with 4-county Port authority (Perry, Decatur, Wayne, Hardin)
 Better management of pump stations for agricultural purposes
 Water level lowered in Spring for agriculture and erosion control
 Keep pump stations open to public
 Ramp at Gundale Pump Station
 Better coordinated efforts for water quality - State, Federal
 Improve communication with TVA and 4-county Port Authority
 More swimming areas like Paris Landing State Park in this area
 More boat ramps in Perry, Decatur Counties
 Cultivate idle and grass lands to grain crops for improved wildlife habitats
 No change - likes it "as is"
 Improved camping accommodations at Beach Bend Park - add TVA electricity for larger RV's
 Educational Program for K. R. area including conservation programs, etc.
 Identify and develop more transportation terminals to take advantage of increased river traffic resulting from Tombigbee
 Emphasize development to take advantage of T.B.

Group 2, Question 3

What are the major issues/problems at K. R.?

Erosion and sedimentation resulting from misuse of agriculture land
 Lack of TVA interest/support economic and industrial development between Pickwick Dam and New Johnsonville
 Closer relationship between TVA and local governments
 Lack of TVA support/interest in recreation and agricultural issues
 Improved, faster communications of sudden lake level changes
 Bridges obsolete, e.g., Perryville, hamper transportation
 Completion of U.S. Route 641 south of I-40 additional bridge from Decatur to Wayne or Hardin (Clifton)

Group 2, Question 3 (continued)

Improvement of TVA top management decisions so that power rates stabilize or decrease (X).

Preception that TVA is "Big Business" rather than service

Water quality protection and pollution with control increase barge use traffic

PARSONSGroup 3

Hugh Barger, facilitator

Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Recreation - all types

Expand tax base - development

Economic development

Navigation (barges)

Navigation

Hunting and fishing (X)

Electric power for economic development

Educational facilities in this area, e.g., empire farms and environmental education

Flood control

Hunting and fishing

Priority 2

Electric power

Navigation

Flood control

leasure boating

Electric power (XXXX)

Economic development

Recreation - all types

Clean air and water

Economic development - jobs

Priority 3

Economic development - jobs

Clean shorelines

Flood control

Recreation - all types

Group 3, Question 1 (continued)

Electric power and flood control
 Flood control (X)
 Pollution - air, water, et al.
 Flood control
 Navigation
 Flood control
 Wilderness areas
 Wetlands
 Rowcrops on agriculture lands
 Bank protection where eroding
 Row crops
 Stable winter water levels
 As is
 As is
 Row crops
 Educational use
 Make more land available for economic development
 More land for industrial use
 More land for agriculture development
Long-term lease agreement with TWRA

Group 3, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

TVA should be responsive
 Speciality agriculture demonstrations - aquaculture
 TVA should assist in funding development
 Focus development in four county - port area

Group 3, Question 3

What are the major problems or issues on Kentucky Reservoir?

Air pollution in the New Johnsonville area
 Maintenance of public lands - open (non-TWRA)
 Keep lands open for public hunting
 Litter - public education
 Open to public hunting
 Bank erosion
 Bank erosion - related to Tenn-Tom
 TVA does not assist enough
 Impact of Tenn-Tom on recreation - hunting & fishing
 Siltation
 Land erosion in west Tennessee TVA assistance in research institute in area
 Release some of TVA land
 Shortage of TVA land - by more

GROUP 4Question 1

What do you value about Kentucky Reservoir?

Priority 1

Flood Control regarding agriculture
 Catalyst for industry to area (Perry County)
 Use of TVA Land for agriculture.
 Availability of TVA land for general public use - all types. Land as a resource.
 River transportation. Tow boats
 Catalyst for industry
 Hunting on TVA lands (not State lands)
 Use of TVA land for agriculture (grazing)
 Waterfowl hunting
 Use of TVA land for agriculture pasture, hay
 Flood control - (high easement elevation)
 Good water quality

Priority 2

River transport - commercial (cheapest)
 Recreation - hunting and fishing
 Wildlife - unmanaged able to hunt
 Opportunity to lease for agriculture (X)
 River transportation (catalyst)
 Recreation - hunting and fish
 Recreational boating
 Hunt and fish when they want to
 Recreation - hunt, fish, boat
 Recreation - hunt, fish

Priority 3

Recreation - whatever a person wants to do. Hunt, fish, ski, camp
 Continue agriculture use of TVA land
 River as an aid to navigation
 River transportation - comm. (XX)
 Availability of land to public recreation
 Farming on TVA land (XX)
 Industry that is already here Johnsonville
 Public use of land in general hunting, fishing, recreational boating (X)

Group 4, Question 2

What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value for you?

Group 4, Question 2 (continued)

Gumdale - work on levee for water control - farm, hunt and pasture the land
 TVA to lime and fertilize agriculture lands it leases
 Need for grain terminal - (Perry, Decatur)
 Management of land to control silt/erosion erosion of chemicals into lake
 agriculture and industrial chew management and agricultural land a concern
 Erosion of River Banks, all of it
 Give 4-county area help to build and finance port (X)
 Drop water sooner in spring (XX)
 Port to help agriculture as well as other industries TVA to give the public a
 "better ear"
 Cub Creek, White Creek, Morgans Creek, Lick Spring, Beech Creek Wayne County
 Channel work needs to be done to clear silt. Beech River - Mouth of
 Beech River.
 All navigable waterways leading to main channel (help recreation as well as
 agriculture)
 Channel work stopped in Beech River watershed
 Leave areas alone for hunting agriculture explore water management techniques
 in timber lands other locations silt control, erosion, bank stabilization
 More land for hunting
 TVA to more land manipulated for water fonil but not like Camden, Big Sandy
 but not KEEP STATE OUT
 Beaver control - protect cropland across from Deasin landing (Decatur County)
 Hunting season dates on USFOW Refuge not compatible

Group 4, Question 3

What are the major issues/problems at K. R.?

TVA to give more help: Industrial Development
 Toxic Waste

Best agriculture land flooded in the spring above flowage easements
 Look at purpose of why they bought land to begin with - and evaluate

- ° Flood control
- ° Malaria
- ° Mosquitos - have not kept up with this

Mosquito control a problem - Hog Creek

Make more progress regarding river terminals - transportation

Maintenance of main channel depth Little Shoat - Demisons Island

Gravel dredging in Mussel Sanctuary

Industrial and commercial (barge) water pollution. Leaking barges
 (siltation - agricultural)

Gas and diesel pollution of boats

Oilfilm on beaches

How will Tennessee-Tom affect commercial fishing commercial diving, recreation
 skiing, watersports, fishing? Has study been done?

How will Tennessee-Tom effect - river levels - water diversion - bank erosion -
 from higher water levels.

Rip-rap banks an major problem areas - regarding subject to current or wave
 action

Group 4, Question 3 (continued)

Check with 4-county port authority regarding this plan development agencies

More consideration and closer contact with adjacent landowners

Erosion under powerlines from TVA vehicles and others

See small blocks of land for agriculture, (under 100 acres)

Lease land for commercial purposes, in general i.e., recreation at reasonable rate

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EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Parsons

(40 evaluation forms returned)

1. Our small group facilitator did a good job of keeping group discussion on the subject.

16	strongly agree
23	agree
1	not sure
0	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments:

2. Our small group facilitator guided the discussion without interjecting his/her opinion.

22	strongly agree
16	agree
2	not sure
0	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments:

3. An adequate amount of time was allotted for discussion of each question.

14	strongly agree
21	agree
1	not sure
4	disagree
0	strongly disagree
0	no response

Comments:

- So many topics were raised it was difficult to cover each entirely, however, a good attempt was made
- Question 3 was an extension of question 2
- Not enough time
- Less time on question 3

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Parsons (continued)

4. I had enough information about this planning project prior to this public meeting.

5 strongly agree
9 agree
9 not sure
12 disagree
5 strongly disagree
0 no response

Comments: - Only saw once in newspaper
 - Was not publicized

5. I was informed of this meeting by (check all that apply):

15 mail
12 newspaper
1 radio
1 TV
14 other (please explain)

Comments: - Represented my director, southwest development district
 - Word of mouth
 - Briefing in Jackson
 - Word of mouth
 - Word of mouth
 - Decatur County Planning Commission
 - Mayor of Linden
 - Other person
 - Personal contact
 - Word of mouth
 - Accident
 - Telephone
 - Friend
 - From another public

6. Please list any other comments or observations that you have about this meeting.

- A good program that can have lasting benefits in follow-up and implementation are performed.
 - Would like to see results in 2 years. Do the right people really take note?

EVALUATION OF PUBLIC MEETING

Parsons (continued)

- This meeting was quite helpful in gaining a good overall view of the issues that comprise all inputs (views and standpoints) of this issue.
- Need more publicity to achieve more public participation.
- A good meeting with a cross-section of public in attendance.
- Need to expand public awareness.
- Had a problem with personal desires versus area needs.

SECTION 2

Introduction

Each individual comment reported in Section 1 is considered important in this planning process. In the following section, however, TVA staff has attempted to group similar responses and, in some cases, attached numerical values (ranking or times mentioned) to grouped responses to help develop a sense of priorities and predominant concerns in the reservoir area. Because of their subjective nature, the numerical values will only be used to determine common concerns and priorities and to identify potentially acceptable combinations of uses.

QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR

To get a sense of the uses and characteristics of the reservoir most valued by the people who attended the meetings, TVA grouped similar responses to Question 1 and assigned them weighted values based on the priorities given by the participants. Each time a participant listed a value as first priority it was given three points; second priority, two points; and third priority, one point. The points were totaled to obtain a priority value. For example, if a value was mentioned as a top priority by four people, second priority by five people and third priority by six people, the priority value would equal 28 ($4 \times 3 + 5 \times 2 + 6 \times 1 = 28$). Comparison of priority values allowed staff to rank the responses to get a simple method of identifying the most important values expressed by the participants.

The following list shows the 10 highest ranked responses at each meeting. Since the values differ slightly at each site, no attempt was made to compare the responses across meetings. The matrix following the list shows the priority values and rankings for all the categories of responses at each meeting.

TOP TEN RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1 AT EACH MEETING SITE

Overall Rank	Category of Response	Priority Value
<u>Draffenville, Kentucky</u>		
1	Fishing	61
2	Tourism	39
2	Natural Beauty of Area	39
3	Boating	29
4	Hunting	27
5	Free Access to Water and TVA Land	26
6	Seclusion/Serenity	19
6	General Recreation	19
7	Industrial Development	18
7	Skiing	18
<u>Paris, Tennessee</u>		
1	Fishing	75
2	Boating	35
3	Natural Beauty of Area	31
4	It's Home/Good Place to Live	18
4	Camping	18
5	Good Water Quality	16
6	Free Access to Water and TVA Land	15
7	Scenic Natural Shoreline	14
8	Skiing	13
8	Hydropower/Power Production	13

TOP TEN RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1 AT EACH MEETING SITE
(continued)

Overall Rank	Category of Response	Priority Value
<u>Murray, Kentucky</u>		
1	Fishing	36
2	Tourism	35
3	Boating	14
4	Natural Beauty of Area	12
4	General Recreation	12
5	Commercial Recreation/Resorts	10
5	Seclusion/Serenity	10
5	Skiing	10
6	Sailing	9
6	Outdoor Education--teaching and research	9
<u>Waverly, Tennessee</u>		
1	Industrial Development	36
2	General Recreation	17
3	General Economic Benefits	15
4	Navigation--Barge Transportation	14
4	Job Opportunities/Employment on Lake	14
5	Wildlife/Wildlife Protection	13
6	Flood Control	12
7	Fishing	10
7	Hydropower/Power Production	10
8	Good Water Quality	8
<u>Parsons, Tennessee</u>		
1	Hunting	56
2	Navigation--Barge Transportation	36
2	Hydropower/Power Production	36
3	General Recreation	32
4	Fishing	29
5	Use of TVA Land for Agriculture	23
5	Flood Control	23
6	Industrial Development	15
6	Job Opportunities/Employment on Lake	15
7	Boating	14

QUESTION 1

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?

Categories of Responses	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Economic Benefits</u>										
General Economic Benefits			11	9	8	7	15	3		
Tourism	39	2	8	12	35	2	3	12		
Commercial Recreation/ Resorts	9	15	2	17	10	5	1	14	1	14
Industrial Development	18	7					36	1	15	6
Port/Industrial Develop- ment Potential					6	9			8	8
Navigation--Barge Trans- portation	5	19	11	9	2	13	14	4	36	2
Benefits from Tennessee- Tombigbee Waterway	4	20			2	13				
Commercial Development/ Business Opportunities	6	18	1	18						
Job Opportunities/ Employment on Lake	3	21	2	17			14	4	15	6
Commercial Fishing	1	23			1	14			4	11

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
Categories of Responses	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Economic Benefits (cont)</u>										
Mussel Industry							7	9		
Home Construction					6	9				
Increased Property Values	2	22	1	28						
Local Crafts							1	14		
Source of Raw Materials (sand, gravel, etc.)									2	13 ¹⁴⁴
<u>Quality of Life/Lifestyle</u>										
Natural Beauty of Area	39	2	31	3	12	4	3	12	7	9
Seclusion/Serenity	19	6			10	5	1	14		
Natural Resource-Based Quality of Life	2	22			2	13	3	12		
Scenic Natural Shoreline	9	15	14	7	4	11	7	9	1	14
Free Access to Water and TVA land	26	5	15	6	3	12			5	10

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

Categories of Responses	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Quality of Life/Lifestyle (cont)</u>										
TVA land as buffer to Development	6	18			6	9	1	14		
Mixed Land Uses			3	16	5	10				
It's Home/Good Place to Live	16	9	18	4						
Nice Place for Retirement	14	11	11	9	8	7				14
Retirement/Vacation Homes	5	19								
Residential Areas	5	19					1	14		
Draws Friendly People	1	23			1	14				
Proximity to Prime Recreation Amenities			2	17	7	8				
Healthy Environment									3	12
Moderate or Controlled Commercial and Indus- trial Development	15	10	2	17	3	12	5	10		
Enhanced Lifestyle	2	22								

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
Categories of Responses	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Recreation</u>										
General (all recreational activities)	19	6			12	4	17	2	32	3
Fishing	61	1	75	1	36	1	10	7	29	4
Boating	29	3	35	2	14	3	4	11	14	7
Hunting	27	4	10	10	7	8	2	13	56	1
Sailing	8	16	10	10	9	6				14
Swimming	9	15	7	13	3	11			2	13
Skiing	18	7	13	8	10	5				
Camping	4	20	18	4	2	12			4	11
Picnicking			6	14			2	13	3	12
Sunbathing			3	16						
Birdwatching			6	14	1	13				
Walking/Hiking			7	13	1	13				
Trails--hiking, biking	3	21								

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
Categories of Responses	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Recreation (cont.)</u>										
Family-oriented Activities	8	16					2	13	1	14
Existing Development	2	22								
Organized and well-marked facilities	1	23	2	17						
Associated State Facilities	3	21								147
Group facilities (Scouts, etc.)	3	21								
Boat Access Sites	7	17					5	10		
Availability of TVA land for commercial recre- ation			3	16						
National Tourist Attraction	16	9								
<u>Natural Resources</u>										
Conservation of Natural Resources					2	13	7	9		

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
Categories of Responses	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Natural Resources (cont)</u>										
Wildlife Management/ habitat development					3	12	1	14		
Wildlife/Wildlife Protection	13	12	9	11			13	5	4	11
Wildlife Refuges			6	14					1	14
Natural Areas			1	18	1	14				148
Wilderness Area									1	14
Wetlands							5	10	1	14
Wildlife Observation			6	14	7	8				
Nature Trails			2	17						
Outdoor Education-- teaching and research	3	21	2	17	9	6			4	11
Use of Timber Resources/ Forest Management	2	22					3	12	1	14
Waterfowl/Waterfowl Protection			6	14						

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 13: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
Categories of Responses	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Natural Resources (cont)</u>										
Use of TVA Land for Agriculture	2	22							23	5
Protection of Prime Agriculture Land									3	12
Good Air Quality	4	20							3	12
Mosquito Control	4	20							1	14
										149
<u>Water-Related</u>										
Good Water Quality	17	8	16	5	1	14	8	8	8	8
Flood Control	3	21	4	15	3	12	12	6	23	5
Public Water Supply							1	14	1	14
Water and Its Uses	3	21					2	13		
Expanse of Water (Volume, Depth, Amount of Shore- line)	10	14			2	13				
Water as a Diversified Habitat			2	17						

COMPILED RESPONSES TO QUESTION 1: WHAT DO YOU VALUE ABOUT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR?
(continued)

Categories of Responses	Draffenville, Kentucky		Paris, Tennessee		Murray, Kentucky		Waverly, Tennessee		Parsons, Tennessee	
	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking	Priority Value	Overall Ranking
<u>Other</u>										
Hydropower/Power Production	12	13	13	8	7	8	10	7	36	2
Controlled/Patrolled Use of Shoreline	1	23								
Flexible Restrictions On Use	2	22			2	13				
Land Ownership and Private Use of Shoreline	1	23								
TVA Assistance/Activities	3	21								
Permanency of TVA Land Ownership					2	13				
Cultural Resources (historical and archae- ological sites)			1	18	4	11	1	14	1	14
Planning Efforts--Past and Present			2	17						
Four Rivers Boy Scout Camp					3	12				
Geographic Location in U.S.					3	12				

Question 2

The following is a compilation of the responses to Question 2: What improvements and changes on Kentucky Reservoir would increase its value to you? The responses have been grouped into categories by subject, and the specific responses listed under each subject category. The number of times each specific response was mentioned has been tallied for each meeting as well as for all meetings combined.

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
<u>Fish and Wildlife Management</u>						
Improve Fisheries Management by increasing personnel	1	1				2
Increase Fisheries stocking programs	4					4
Avoid destruction of fisheries habitat		1				1
Provide more cover for fish spawning	1					1
Optimize fishing by stabilizing reservoir levels	3	2	8	1		14
Eliminate size limits on fish caught	1					1
Increase size limit on bass	1		1			2
Prohibit the use of gill nets	4	1				5
Exercise more control over commercial			2			2
Eliminate undesirable fish species	1					1
Provide more and better identified fish attractors		3	2			5
Control appearance, size, hazardousness of fish attractors			2			2
Prohibit trotlines - Remove existing ones	2					2
Research uses for carp		1				1
Provide more information on pearl culturing				1	1	2
Protect wildlife	1		1			2
Feed wildlife			1			1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Control poaching	1					1
Improve accessibility to wildlife				1		1
Maintain undeveloped areas for wildlife	1					1
Make more land available for hunting					1	1
Prohibit hunting on marginal strip adjacent to subdivisions	3		2			5
Improve wildlife management areas					2	2
Enter into long-term TVA commit- ment of critical wildlife lands				1	1	2
Corps of Engineers should assist in wildlife management		1				1
States should not be involved in hunting on TVA lands					3	3
Assist farmers with weed control (spread by wildlife) to improve attitudes toward wildlife			1			1
Have farmers leave share of crop in fields for wildlife rather than paying for agriculture licenses				1	4	5
Minimize hunter access into cropped areas					2	2
Require use of specific seeds and fertilizer in row crop areas to benefit wildlife					2	2
Promote row cropping of idle land to benefit wildlife			1		12	13
Promote proper forest management to improve wildlife habitat - Multiple Resource Management			2		1	3
No more land should be designated "Wildlife Refuge" because it decreases available hunting areas						

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Keep public hunting areas non-commercial					1	1
Put more emphasis on small game management	1					1
TVA should promote and become more active in waterfowl management		2		1		3
Maintain pumping stations at dewatering areas					2	2
Improve the Gumdale levee for water control					1	1
Construct a levee for a waterfowl refuge at Blood River		3				3
Provide wildlife and waterfowl refuges for consumptive as well as nonconsumptive uses		1				1
TVA provide assistance in wildlife planning at Scout Camps		1				1
<u>Public Recreation</u>						
Police the use of the reservoir and land - TVA assume enforcement (public use areas, no wake areas, jet boats, campgrounds, off road vehicles, New Hope Road)	8	2	8	1		19
Provide boating safety education and enforce water safety regulations	2				3	5
Maintain higher reservoir level through fall	9	7	1			17
Maintain higher reservoir level year round			3	1	1	5
Retain and improve existing boat ramps - extend below winter pool level	6	2	1	2		11
Improve access to camping areas and boat ramps	3		1	1	3	8

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Improve shoreline for boat access from water					1	1
Improve camping areas					1	1
Improve sewage treatment at Public Use Areas and Girl Scout Camps		1				1
Improve maintenance of Public Use Areas, undesignated public boat landings, and State campgrounds	3	4	1			8
Contract maintenance of Public Use Areas		1				1
Develop more public boat launching ramps	6	2	2	1	3	14
Develop more picnic areas	1				2	3
Develop more trails	3		3			6
Develop more sandy beaches and swimming areas	3	1	1		2	7
Develop more camping areas	2	2	3	1	2	10
Develop public group camp facilities	1					1
Develop areas for off-road vehicles			3			3
Purchase and provide access to scenic areas - Egner Ferry Bridge	1	1				2
Develop a public access area in Jonathan Creek Subdivision between lots 9 and 10	1					1
Sell the public access area in Jonathan Creek Subdivision between lots 9 and 10	1	1				2
Advertize recreational opportunities	1	2				3
Identify boat camping areas	1					1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Identify public access areas	1					1
Identify an area for competition skiing	1					1
Provide a balance of recreational opportunities	1	1				2
Provide recreational programming at TVA Public Use Areas		1				1
Provide buffers between specific use areas	1					1
Do not develop all of shoreline - provides benefits for boating and fishing	1					1
Identify boating hazards	2					2
Reduce conflict with commercial barges	1					1
Monitor impact on recreation from industrial development	1					1
Make LBL a national park	1					1
Do not close Antioch Ramp			1			1
<u>Land Management</u>						
Assure the public that the land management plan will have meaning			1			1
The planning process should follow goals and objectives				1		1
Preserve the diversity of uses of TVA land	1		1	1		3
Protect shorelands and wetlands				1		1
Leave things as they are					3	3
Implement best land management practices					1	1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Improve communication between TVA and the public	4	1	1	1	2	9
Maintain closer coordination among all interests including State and Federal Agencies			2	1	1	4
Eliminate red tape (bureaucracy) in dealing with local govern- ment units	1					1
Allow the Paris Field Office to exercise more authority and control in decisionmaking		2	2			4
Allow for more public input	3					3
Exercise more consistency in responding to requests for the use of TVA land	2					2
Liberalize the shoreline perservation policy	1	1				2
Plan and manage the Marginal Strip			3			3
Communicate a clear Marginal Strip Policy to the Public	1		1			2
Be more restrictive in approaching private land use permits (docks, etc.)	3					3
Allow more private docks	1					1
Loosen restrictions on dock construction and allow placement of rip-rap	1					1
Inspect private and commercial facilities and require proper maintenance	2	1	1			4
Move the Paris Field Office to Benton, Kentucky	1					1
Release TVA land for public or private use		1		4		5
Clear shoreline or vegetation	2	1				3

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Sign and mark boundaries of Public Land		1	1			2
Do not allow blocking of access Roads			1		1	2
Build and maintain roads to improve access to public lands				1		1
Control littering	2			1	1	4
Control Erosion (rip-rap, vegetation)	6	5	2	1	6	20
Maintain the natural vegetation in the Blood River Area		1				1
<u>Reservoir Management</u>						
Develop a comprehensive plan that preserves present values and important resources and considers adjacent landowners			1			1
Develop a lake management plan that zones lake uses				1		1
Separate industrial from recre- ational reservoir traffic	2					2
Improve and mark secondary channels and explain marking system on maps	3	1	3			7
Maintain navigation buoys	4			1		5
Improve navigation review process			1			1
Establish a coast guard rescue unit			1			1
Mark or remove stumps and house foundations for boater safety	1		2			3
Better manage reservoir water levels		1		7	3	11

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Maintain secondary navigation - channels by dredging	3			3		6
Determining whether dredging is an improvement			1			1
Eliminate red tape regarding dredging and provide assistance			1			1
Control dredging for private boat access	1					1
Enforce monitor water quality and regulations	4		1	1		6
Increase penalties for water pollution					6	6
Require holding tanks on boats	3	1	1			5
Require treatment of industrial and residential effluent	2	1				3
Regulate discharges from sewage treatment plants			1			1
Prohibit dumping of toxic wastes	1		1			2
Monitor and control air and water discharges at New Johnsonville			2			2
Continue mosquito control efforts	1	1	1			3
Control siltation	2	1	1	1		5
Control brush cutting in embayments	1					1
Control excessively loud boats - restrict to nonresidential areas or to certain time of day	1					1
<u>Industry/Port</u>						
Make more land available for industrial development					2	2

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Lower power rates to encourage industrial development				1		1
Confine development to identified zones	1					1
Streamline approval process for new and expanding industry	1					1
Allow area residents to vote on proposed industry	1					1
Identify utility locations and transportation routes	2					2
Sell TVA land rather than lease	1					1
Make TVA land available through long-term leases	1					1
Identify potential industrial sites		1				1
Develop industrial potential of Reservoir	1		2	1	5	9
Restrict heavy industry zones	1					1
Convert heavy industry to clean industry				1		1
Make more service industry sites available	1					1
Transfer 80 acres adjacent to proctor and gamble to Humphreys County				1		1
Make more deep water sites available in Marshall County	2					2
Develop a new port (New Johnsonville)			1	6		7
Develop a new port		1			5	6
Guard against development due to additional barge traffic	1					1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Take advantage of impacts from the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway	1				2	3
Maintain channel depths to industrial sites		1				1
Update and improve existing lock and navigation facilities				1		1
Provide an additional lock at Kentucky Dam	1					1
Comply with environmental regulations		1				1
Provide specific development guidelines to prevent damage to reservoir and area environment	1				1	2
Assist counties in meeting environmental regulations regarding industrial develop- ment	1					1
<u>Recreational Development</u>						
Encourage residential development	1			1		2
Sell more land for residential development	1		1			2
Make some small tracts available for residential use	2	1				3
Promote business opportunity for retirement homes	1					1
Establish buffer zones between residential and industrial sites	1					1
Inspect existing dwelling quality on leased TVA land	1					1
Maintain and enforce current sub- division regulations	3	2				5
Subdivide tracts down to 1 acre size	1					1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Enforce strict restrictions on multifamily development	2					2
Cooperate on development of sanitary facilities	1	2				3
Manage the use of marginal strip lands to benefit the adjoining landowner including the right to maintain and control public access	4	3				7
Allow adjoining landowner to acquire title to or lease adjacent marginal strip land	3					3
Encourage high quality tourism facilities	3			1		4
Develop more commercial recreation areas	1					1
Make more land available for quality tourism development	2					2
Develop more marinas	2	1		1		4
Limit number of commercial operations	1	1				2
Allow dredging for access to marinas and resorts	1	1	1			3
Reconsider rate increases in commercial licenses				1		1
Develop better relations with commercial operators			1			1
Encourage pleasure boating	1			1		2
Advertise/promote tourism (brochure; maps, information centers, interstate signage)	2	1				3
Promote use of natural areas for tourism					1	1
Utilize mussel resource for tourism attraction				1		1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
<u>Commercial Recreation/Tourism</u>						
Encourage high quality tourism facilities	3			1		4
Develop more commercial recreation areas	1					1
Make more land available for quality tourism development	2					2
Develop more marinas	2	1		1		4
Limit number of commercial operations	1	1				2
Allow dredging for access to marinas and resorts	1	1	1			3
Reconsider rate increases in commercial licenses				1		1
Develop better relations with commercial operators			1			1
Encourage pleasure boating	1		1			2
Advertise/promote tourism brochure, maps, information center, interstate signage)	2	1				3
Promote use of natural areas for tourism					1	1
Utilize mussel resource for tourism attraction				1		1
<u>Aesthetics</u>						
Preserve natural resources and Reservoir aesthetics	3		2			5
TVA assume lead in environmental protection				1		1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Educate the public to the value of Cultural Resource Conservation	1					1
Control air pollution	1			1		2
Control shoreline erosion						
Exchange natural beauty and curb soil erosion by halting timber harvests				1		1
Provide and maintain dumpsters			1			1
Clarify TVA's marginal strip policy regarding tree removal	1		1			
Restrict tree removal on the marginal strip	1					
<u>Economic/Community Development</u>						
Maintain Reservoir attractiveness to attract business	1					1
Provide more TVA assistance to Humphrey, Houston, Stewart, Perry, and Hickman Counties to boost employment (grants, townlift)				1		1
Encourage small business development (nonabsentee ownership - family run)	2					2
Provide for a sea-plane port	1					1
Legalize liquor	2					2
No landfills solid waste disposal by incineration	1					1
Use nonwaterfront land for waste disposal	1					1
TVA should provide financial assistance for development				1	2	3

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
Help fund and focus assistance on Tennessee River 4-County Port Authority					3	3
<u>Agriculture</u>						
Dredge streams to prevent flooding of farmland			1		4	5
Provide beaver control			1		1	2
TVA should lime and fertilize lands under agricultural licences					1	1
Promote agricultural demonstrations (aquaculture)					1	1
Develop a grain terminal and agricul- tural port					2	2
Bring in new crops with irrigation					1	1
<u>Forest Management</u>						
Protect forest resources	1					1
Improve TVA's forest management efforts	1			1		2
Reforest needed areas	1					1
Apply insecticides to control leaf-eating insects	1					1
Encourage the further development of the forest industry	1				1	2
Harvest flooded timber and start pumping in Springville and Big Sandy Dewatering Areas			1			1

	Draffenville KY	Murray KY	Paris TN	Waverly TN	Parsons TN	Total
<u>Power</u>						
Reduce electric rates	1	1				2
Produce maximum capacity	1		1			2
Maintain steady voltage	1					1
Sell locally produced electricity locally	1					1
Reevaluate Power's role regarding: providing jobs and providing services	1					1
<u>Education</u>						
Promote environmental education/ interpretation		1				1
Provide TVA staff to area schools as a teaching resource regarding: Kentucky Reservoir		1				1

Question 3

The following is a compilation of the responses to Question 3: What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir? Subject categories were used to group similar responses. The table lists each subject category and indicates the number of responses, pertaining to each category, that were received at each meeting as well as for all meetings combined. Following the table is a listing of the specific responses by subject category.

Question 3. What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?

Category	Draffenville	Murray	Paris	Waverly	Parsons	Total
-----Number of Comments-----						
Land Management	26	18	18	5	8	75
Reservoir Management	3	15	13	3	17	51
Industry/Port	7	7	12	14	10	50
Public Recreation	17	3	15	5	5	45
Fish/Wildlife Management	4	4			6	14
Commercial Recreation/Tourism	2	2	3	3	1	11
Environmental Education			2	2	2	6
Forest Management			5			5
Economic/Community Development	3				1	4
Agriculture					8	8
Cultural Resource Management		2	1			3
Land Between The Lakes			3			3
General	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>32</u>
TOTAL	67	57	75	42	66	307

Question 3: What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?

Land Management

Land Management - Administration

TVA should get out of the land management business and turn the land over to private enterprise. TVA is inadequately staffed to handle the land management job and its policies are too stringent and bureaucratic.

There is too much red tape involved in dealing with TVA, especially in the review of applications for the use of TVA land. TVA should be responsive to requests in a timely manner and in proportion to the impact of the proposed use. Application procedures need to be more uniform, and TVA needs to be more consistent in the administration of all land use policy.

TVA's land use policy should be more open, with less management involvement by agencies such as TWRA. TVA should relax its policy requiring local government agencies to have title or lease to lands in order to make improvements. TVA should develop guidelines for site-specific land use, enforce existing policy with more consistency, and deal more strictly with abusers of the public land.

TVA should have resorts distribute questionnaires for the public to use to evaluate TVA's land management practices.

TVA should not sell anymore land, but should make more land available for appropriate use by others. Additional land should be purchased to ensure access to existing public land.

Land Management - Specifics

There should be a balance between conservation of public land and conversion to private use (resorts) while maintaining public access. The shoreline should be maintained in a natural state or preserved "as is" with no further development. TVA lands should be "zoned" for different uses.

Shoreline and streambank erosion and the resulting siltation should be controlled, perhaps by use of riprapping. TVA should control erosion on powerline right of ways. TVA's Marginal Strip policy should be reviewed. TVA and the Corps of Engineers should have consistent land management policies including those regarding Marginal Strip.

There is a lack of security and control at TVA campgrounds and public use areas. The old trailers in TVA subdivisions need to be maintained or removed. The road into Jonathan Creek Subdivision Access Area needs to be better maintained. Litter regulations need to be enforced.

No waste disposal landfills of any type should be allowed on TVA land. However, TVA should investigate construction and operation of solid-waste incinerators.

TVA should reassess future power site needs and release unneeded land.

Land Management - Adjacent Landowners

TVA should provide adjacent landowners with guidelines for the use of adjoining TVA land, allow them to lease the adjoining land if they agree to make improvements, allow them to control access to the adjoining land, and assist in reducing conflict between themselves and the public over the use of the adjoining land.

TVA should consider how the management of its land affects adjacent private land, and maintain closer contact with adjacent landowners.

Land Management - Communication with the Public

Communication between TVA and the public needs to be improved. Specific land use decisions need to be explained to the public.

TVA should get public input on issues prior to making land use decisions and give the public adequate notice prior to selling land.

Reservoir Management

Reservoir Management - Operation

There should be a balance among the various uses to which the reservoir is put so that conflicting uses may be minimized (commercial navigation versus recreational boating). The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will compound the potential for these conflicts and possibly affect water levels and bank erosion on the reservoir.

TVA's mosquito control program has not kept up with the mosquito problem, especially on Hog Creek.

Gravel dredging on mussel sanctuaries should be controlled.

Reservoir Management - Water Quality

As a Federal agency, TVA should ensure that Federal water quality regulations are complied with. Active inspection programs should be conducted to monitor chemical, industrial, and domestic pollution, especially since the potential for deteriorating water quality will increase with the opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway.

Water pollution by all sources, especially by both commercial and recreational boats should be controlled. This source contributes to sewage pollution and the formation of oil slicks.

Pollution resulting from sewage effluent should be controlled. The most direct contributors are houseboats. However, residential development contributes through inadequate or no septic systems. TVA should ensure that counties enforce septic tank regulations.

Water odor problems should be corrected.

Reservoir Management - Water Levels

Reservoir water level fluctuation has adverse impacts on fishing, hunting, bank erosion, and boat docks. Winter water levels are too low for deep draft boats. There is a lack of understanding as to why other mainstream reservoirs are not drawn down like Kentucky.

There should be less fluctuation or more stabilization of the reservoir water level. When fluctuations are necessary they should be planned to have the minimal affect on fishing. TVA should do a better job of communicating water level changes to the public.

Reservoir Management - Stream Drainage

The lack of adequate tributary stream drainage causes flooding of private lands adjacent to the reservoir, and the killing of bottom land hardwoods on both private and TVA land. Secondary channels should be dredged to remove the silt that impedes drainage (Beech River, Morgan's Creek).

Where dredging has been performed, the banks should be stabilized with riprap to prevent further siltation (Birdsong and Cypress Creeks).

The main channel depth should be maintained (Little Shoat, Demison's Island).

Reservoir Management - Water Safety

All water safety regulations should be better enforced.

Fishermen have cut floats off trotlines letting lines sink causing a safety hazard.

Industry/Port

Industrial and/or port development does not necessarily lead to negative impacts to the surroundings. However, proper planning is a necessity. Only appropriate sites should be designated for development, but once allocated they must carry firm commitments of availability. If possible, industrial allocations should be concentrated geographically.

In allocating lands for development, aesthetic values as well as the potential effects on air, water, and other types of pollution should be considered.

Subsequent planning efforts should include area communities and all sectors thereof, such as the retirement community, as well as special interest groups such as the Tennessee River 4-County Port Authority.

In considering port development, TVA should participate in determining the economic feasibility. The local area may not be able to totally support a developed port facility. A partnership between the local area, the State, and TVA may be required.

Specifically, no "heavy" industry such as pulp or steel mills are desired due to their impact on the environment and on tourism. Development such as a grain terminal which would be clean and nonwater-polluting would be okay. Pollution controls should be enforced.

Industry/Port - Existing Concerns

TVA needs to build in more flexibility in the power rate schedule. High power rates are causing plants to close and keeping new industry away, thus increasing unemployment. Power rates need to be reduced and stabilized. Improvement of top TVA management is the key to reducing power rates. There needs to be more support and assistance from TVA for industrial and port development. Opposition from TVA has restricted local development initiatives. There is a lack of interest and support on the part of TVA for development between Pickwick Dam and New Johnsonville.

Air quality regulations restrict the potential for further industrial development. Pollution from existing industry such as the Johnsonville steam plant could prevent or seriously impact the ability to recruit new industry.

Noise pollution from Henry County Port as well as general air and water pollution need to be controlled.

Commercial barge traffic using the reservoir should pay its fair share for maintaining the reservoir by levying a special fuel tax and locking fees.

The lock at Kentucky Dam needs to be enlarged.

Industry/Port - Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway

Opening of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway will have an impact on the reservoir and management of the lands around the reservoir. Specifically, there will be created a much improved transportation route to the Gulf (New Orleans) for the shipment of goods, thus increasing the value of and pressure on the reservoir and associated lands for Industrial/Port related activities. However, the precise impact is uncertain. Therefore TVA should monitor, on a continuous basis, industrial development and the associated volume of river traffic resulting from the waterway. TVA reservoir and land management policy should appropriately reflect these impacts to realize industrial/port-related benefits while ensuring protection of the reservoir environment.

Industry/Port - Specifics

Use 27 miles of industrial development to maximum benefit (Waverly)

Development of a port on Sulfur Creek is needed and would be beneficial. However, the local impacts are uncertain.

The industrial designation on a piece of land 1,700 feet deep by 50 feet wide on Big Sandy (RM 4) seems very inappropriate. Bill Jeistad would like to purchase a $\frac{1}{4}$ acre piece of this land.

There is both support and opposition to development of a port on Big Sandy River.

Public Recreation

Public Recreation - General

Kentucky Reservoir provides a public recreation resource which is of value and provides benefits to the nation as well as to the local area. Undeveloped public lands should remain available for informal public recreational use. TVA should take a more active role in the provision of a wider diversity of public recreation facilities and opportunities to meet both the local citizen and the nonlocal tourist demand. Nineteen areas which were set aside for public recreation purposes remain undeveloped.

Public Recreation - Conflicts

The Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway is expected to create an increase in commercial reservoir traffic. TVA should monitor the impact of the waterway on recreational boating, skiing and other watersports.

The reservoir should be better policed to minimize conflicts between fishing and skiing, to control excessive noise pollution from recreational boats, and to control high-speed boat racing.

TVA should accommodate the Boy Scouts of America, Inc., on their desire to continue to utilize the Roy C. Manchester Camp.

TVA should maintain higher and more constant reservoir levels.

Public Recreation - Boat Launching Ramps

TVA should develop and maintain a sufficient number of boat ramps with adequate parking around the reservoir. Additional ramps are needed at Big Bear Creek, Antioch, Highway 68 - Jonathan Creek, Cypress Creek - at or near private dock, and Pine Bluff - usable at winter pool.

Public Recreation - Campgrounds

There is a demand for additional camping facilities that offer utility hookups.

The closing of an undeveloped camping area (Eagle Creek) has resulted in overuse of the TVA managed Piney Point campground where there is a lack of supervision and control.

There is concern over the impact of deteriorating water quality on public campground use.

Public Recreation - Day Use Areas

TVA should provide additional maintained picnic areas, better maintain existing picnic areas, and assist counties with boat ramp/picnic area maintenance.

TVA should exercise stricter control over the use of public beaches. Oil film on beaches needs to be cleaned up.

Public Recreation - Water Safety

The locations of inundated bridges should be identified with buoys to aid boater safety.

Fish/Wildlife Management

Fish and wildlife managements efforts should be improved. Specific activities should continue to be performed by State wildlife agencies, but with more local involvement.

Public lands should remain open for hunting. The Duck River bottoms should be reopened for public hunting. Deteriorating habitat should be improved and fish stocking programs should be accelerated.

The impact of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway on public hunting and fishing and commercial fishing and diving should be closely monitored.

TVA should do research and seek to resolve conflicts between commercial fishing and sport fishing, waterfowl hunting and sport fishing, and tournament fishing and sport fishing.

A fish hatchery should be developed. This would encourage tourism and fishing.

TVA should have resorts distribute questionnaires for the public to use to evaluate fishing opportunities on the reservoir.

Commercial fishermen who catch shovelbill for the eggs and discard the rest should be controlled.

Commercial Recreation/Tourism

Tourism is the "greatest" and largest industry on the reservoir. Since it already exists, TVA should put more effort into expanding it in a controlled manner. It is perceived that TVA does not support this industry.

TVA should lease land at reasonable rates for commercial recreation. Rate increases should be phased in more slowly so that operators will be better able to plan ahead in terms of what they charge their customers.

TVA is competing with commercial operators by operating public recreation facilities.

TVA should take a more active role in ensuring that sufficient commercial facilities are provided to serve both local and tourist demand.

There should be a resort developed at Blue Creek land at I-40 in Humphrey's County.

TVA should permit the operation of a commercial marina at Land Between The Lakes.

Environmental Education

TVA should become more active in educating the public on the value of reservoir aesthetics and the importance of maintaining existing natural resources.

Reservoir lands located near schools should be used for environmental study with a minimal amount of development such as trails, while more use of existing trails should be made.

Forest Management

TVA should pursue a more active forest management program, however, there is concern as to who will pay for the increased management.

TVA is allowing valuable bottom land hardwood, which has been flooded, to be wasted. Flooded timber should be sold to the timber industry and harvested.

TVA should allow the flooded hardwood areas to remain "as is."

Economic/Community Development

TVA should provide guidance to communities in order to prevent unorganized development.

TVA land adjoining Grand Rivers, Kentucky should be made available to the town for development.

TVA should assist Decaturville, Tennessee to revitalize its downtown area.

The boat ramp at Highway 58 in Marshall County, Kentucky, should be improved so that fire trucks can get to the water to fill up.

Agriculture

TVA should give more support to agricultural programs in general. Some of the best agricultural land occurs above flowage easements and is flooded in the spring.

TVA should sell small parcels of 100 acres or less for agricultural use and make dewatering areas available for row cropping.

Something needs to be done about the misuse of agricultural lands and its resulting contribution to soil erosion, sedimentation, and weed control problems.

TVA should provide assistance in researching what should be done to combat land erosion in west Tennessee.

Cultural Resources Management

TVA fails to recognize the importance and significance of cultural resources. Regulations protecting such resources should be enforced. Historical areas should be identified, posted, and preserved.

Land Between The Lakes

The proposed red wolf release program will possibly have negative impacts on adjacent lands.

LBL should not prohibit signs.

General

TVA should be recognized nationally as a regional planning agency for the Southeast, however, its mission "to improve the lifestyle of this area" should be better defined and limited. TVA is going beyond its established authority in nonplanning areas.

Appointments to the TVA Board should be made in an openly political manner. While there is feeling that the composition of the Board should be reviewed, there is also feeling that the Board should remain "as is."

TVA should do a better job of coordinating its efforts with other agencies, organizations, and the public. However, TVA is less stand-offish and more willing than some government agencies. TVA should make it easier for individuals to get direct answers to their questions and concerns.

There is a perception that TVA is "Big Business" rather than a service organization. More assistance should be provided by TVA in dealing with toxic waste. TVA should maintain a closer relationship with local government.

Decaturville, Tennessee and Decatur County want more TVA Jobs.

General - Reservoir Planning

It is felt that the planning process does not represent the totality of TVA as an agent for change towards innovative resource development. The result of this effort should provide a properly integrated "safe growth" plan for the reservoir which considers non-TVA as well as TVA lands.

The plan should provide a balance between industrial development and natural resource interests and communicate that balance to other agencies, industrial prospects and the public.

Specific questions the plan should answer are: (1) Is the name Kentucky Reservoir or Kentucky Lake? (2) What is the planning period? (3) How can the plan be changed? (4) Can we economically afford the best balanced plan? (5) What will TVA do with its land? and (6) Is there money to implement the plan?

General - Highways

The Perryville bridge (Highway 100) is obsolete and hampers transportation. U.S. 641 needs to be completed south of I-40. A new bridge needs to be built between Decatur and Wayne or Hardin Counties.

SECTION 3

Introduction

Meeting participants raised a number of special concerns and questions during the group discussions. Facilitators recorded such items but did not attempt to provide answers or explanations. Those comments requiring a response have been referred to appropriate individuals within TVA. If a comment was not directly related to a TVA responsibility, the appropriate agency has been noted and comments referred to them.

Question 3. What are the major issues and problems on Kentucky Reservoir?

Responses to Specific Comments

Land Management

1. There is too much red tape in the review of applications for use of TVA land.

TVA is required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations, and executive orders, many of these administered by a variety of other agencies. These requirements are designed to protect the public interest but they do lengthen the review process. To combat this problem we are experimenting with a screening process to help ensure that only those organizations within TVA directly interested in an individual request actually review it. This should shorten our review time. Another step which should shorten the process considerably is the adoption of reservoir land use plans such as the one you are involved in helping us design for Kentucky.

2. TVA land use policy should be more open with less involvement by other agencies.

As an independent agency of the Federal Government, TVA has flexibility in land use policy development and implementation. However, certain laws, rules, regulations, legislation, executive orders, and administrative policies are fully applicable to TVA actions and often require involvement by other agencies in property administration matters. It is a fundamental philosophy of TVA to seek the active working cooperation of State and local agencies as well as the general public so that the full resources of TVA and of these agencies can contribute to achieving a realistic, workable land use pattern. TVA land use policy is designed to protect the public interest in land under its control and to promote public use of the land. None of this can be achieved operating in a vacuum.

3. TVA should develop guidelines for site-specific uses.

This suggestion is a timely one. TVA is developing standards and guidelines for noncommercial private water-use facilities and other construction activities permitted on marginal strip lands. (Generally, the narrow strip of TVA land fronting formerly owned TVA property now used for residential purposes.) TVA will consider the development of guidelines for additional site-specific uses such as commercial recreation and industrial developments.

4. TVA should not sell any more land.

Our current actions involving disposal of land or landrights are mostly for industrial or commercial purposes that provide public benefits consistent with the TVA Act. TVA will continue to make land or landrights available for these purposes.

5. TVA should purchase more land to ensure access to existing public land.

The vast majority of the undeveloped TVA land around Kentucky Reservoir is available for informal public use and is accessible by boat, car, and/or foot and will continue to be so. TVA acquired only those lands needed to carry out program activities and we do not foresee additional land purchases on Kentucky Reservoir for access purposes.

6. Shoreline and streambank erosion and resulting siltation should be controlled, perhaps by use of riprapping.

We agree that it would be desirable to better control shoreline and streambank erosion, but unfortunately the cost of such a program would be astronomical. Riprapping is one of several effective shoreline erosion control measures but is expensive and therefore is limited in use to site-specific instances to protect public and private developments. Erosion control measures are generally required in TVA land use agreements and permits and as a continuing environmental education effort we try to promote soil conservation practices.

7. TVA's marginal strip policy should be reviewed.

We are reviewing the marginal strip policy and have developed proposed standards and guidelines for the various facilities permissible under the marginal strip policy. Upon completion, the revised policy should aid in ensuring consistent handling of requests for use of the marginal strip and protection of the public's interests.

8. TVA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) should have consistent land management policies, including marginal strip policies.

TVA is carefully considering the requirements of the USACE's Regional Permits in developing proposed standards and guidelines for the revised marginal strip policy. Whenever practical, the TVA criteria will be compatible with the USACE's requirements. TVA and the USACE work closely in many endeavors and attempt to use similar practices whenever appropriate. However, due to varying regulatory responsibilities, purposes, and land holdings, the two agencies cannot always operate under identical policies and guidelines.

9. There should be more security and control at TVA campgrounds and public use areas.

Through implementation of TVA's recreation management policy, steps have been taken to improve security at TVA's major developed recreation areas on Kentucky Lake. Onsite resident managers have been placed at four areas to monitor user activity and security, inform visitors of rules and regulations, operate control gates, and report disturbances to local law enforcement agencies. Limited user information obtained during the summer of 1983 at Big Eagle and Thoroughbred recreation areas, for instance, indicated most visitors felt security is adequate and has, in fact, improved over the last few years. On holidays and weekends, security patrols have been scheduled as needed at selected areas. However, full-time patrols cannot be provided due to limited TVA operating funds and the limited resources of local law enforcement agencies.

10. The road into Jonathan Creek subdivision access area needs to be maintained.

TVA is not responsible for the maintenance of the Jonathan Creek Subdivision roads. By resolution of the Marshall County fiscal court the county agreed to accept the rights-of-way and assume maintenance. The resolution affecting the Jonathan Creek subdivision roads was approved August 13, 1946, and TVA conveyed the roads on September 25, 1947.

11. Litter regulations need to be enforced on all public lands.

Litter regulation is typically the responsibility of local governments. TVA's land management, and operations and maintenance staffs are not enforcement officers so we rely heavily on local enforcement agencies for assistance in these areas. Where local laws exist concerning dumping we have referred many violators to county sheriffs. In most cases we have been successful in cleaning up public lands.

12. No waste disposal landfills of any type should be allowed on TVA land.

TVA is currently studying this issue. There is a recommendation that a policy be adopted to allow sanitary landfills on TVA land only if they are part of a resource recovery/recycling system, or if they are for disposal of refuse generated onsite and if the site is not adjacent to a reservoir. We agree that unlimited or widespread use of TVA reservoir land for waste disposal landfills is undesirable.

13. TVA should provide adjacent landowners with guidelines for use of adjoining public lands.

An indicated previously, TVA is currently revising the marginal strip policy and it will provide guidelines for development and use. Once this effort is completed, TVA will make this information available to the public. In the interim, if additional information is needed concerning the marginal strip policy or TVA policies and practices related to uses of other TVA lands, the Paris field office should be contacted (Larry W. Fielding Supervisor, Land Management Section, Tennessee Valley Authority, 202 West Blythe Street, Post Office Box 280, Paris, Tennessee 38242 telephone (901) 642-2041.)

14. TVA should allow adjoining landowners to lease the TVA land if the landowner agrees to make improvements. TVA should allow adjacent private landowners to control access to adjoining TVA land.

We do not license or lease TVA land to adjoining landowners for their private use or permit private landowners to control access to adjoining TVA land. Doing otherwise would limit public enjoyment and use of land in which they have an investment and conflict with TVA's responsibility to the public as a whole.

Reservoir Management

15. The mosquito control program has not kept up with the problem on Hog Creek.

We were unaware our control efforts had not controlled the problem on Hog Creek. Because of human habitation in that area, we conducted a monitoring program during the normal season, and mosquito larvicidal treatments were applied in the Hog Creek area seven times. However, a problem that may have been associated with early season floodwater mosquitos may have gone undetected. Since we are now aware of the possible additional problem in this area, we will extend our monitoring program on Hog Creek to include the early spring flood water mosquito season and apply chemical treatments as needed.

16. Gravel dredging on mussel sanctuaries should be controlled.

On Kentucky Reservoir, the States of Kentucky and Tennessee are responsible for mussel sanctuaries and enforcing regulations concerning freshwater mussels and their habitat. These States determine if gravel dredging is allowed within sanctuaries. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is responsible for permitting dredging activities in navigable waters of both States.

17. TVA should operate the reservoir so that there would be less fluctuation of water levels. TVA should maintain higher and more constant reservoir levels.

The legal requirement that TVA operate the reservoirs primarily for flood control and navigation and power generation responsibilities govern reservoir levels. The water level at Kentucky Dam fluctuates only about five feet annually (elevation 354' to elevation 359') unless there is a flood control operation. Since Kentucky Lake is a major flood storage reservoir, there will continue to be such fluctuations of water levels. However, TVA is working to stabilize levels as much as possible within these constraints. For instance, TVA and the Corps of Engineers have, on a trial basis, held the reservoir at summer level, elevation 359', for an additional two weeks in June and lowered the water level at a more gradual rate during July and August. However, a decision will be made early next year on adopting the trial operations schedule on a permanent basis.

18. TVA should ensure that Federal water quality regulations are met on the reservoir.

TVA assists those State and Federal agencies primarily responsible for pollution abatement. Also, with respect to nonpoint sources of pollutants in Tennessee, TVA is a section 208 management agency in cooperation with the State for TVA property. TVA is seeking such authority in Kentucky. This cooperation is generally very effective in directing attention to and in resolving water quality problems.

19. TVA should ensure that counties enforce septic tank regulations.

Septic tank regulations are a combination of pollution/health regulations whose primary enforcement lies with State and local officials. TVA assists in identifying septic tank problems and in developing alternatives to conventional septic tank systems. TVA is currently cooperating with Valley States in demonstrating the effectiveness of such alternative systems.

20. Lack of adequate tributary stream drainage causes flooding and killing of bottom land hardwoods.

Tributary streams which flow into Kentucky Reservoir are subject to extreme siltation because of soil erosion above the reservoir in each stream's drainage basin. Some agricultural practices, construction activity, unprotected road banks, and other things contribute to the silt load coming into these streams. Channelization has proven in many cases to be ineffective and uneconomical since the source of siltation has been left unchanged. As a result, TVA has recently adopted a policy opposing any new channelization projects unless adequate erosion control efforts are made by landowners upstream and the environmental consequences are adequately addressed. While these tributaries seem to be declining in benefit to man, their value in retarding reservoir siltation, creating habitat diversity, and trapping excessive nutrients may be increasing.

21. Secondary channels should be maintained, and dredged of silt.

TVA does not maintain water depths in secondary channels on TVA reservoirs. These channels are utilized primarily for private access and recreation, not commercial navigation. Therefore, it would be very difficult for TVA to justify funding this activity. However, given the availability of funds and acquisition of necessary environmental clearances, TVA would consider, on a case-by-case basis, removing silt from existing channels serving public marinas and public access areas.

Industry/Port

22. Noise pollution from Henry County Port as well as general air and water pollution needs to be controlled.

We are unaware of any noise, air, or water pollution currently associated with the Henry County Port. We assume this comment is about future development and use of the area. Proposed developments at Henry County Port will be reviewed, prior to construction, by TVA and other agencies for compliance with air, water, and noise pollution control requirements. After construction, TVA will assist the various regulatory agencies in monitoring performance within these standards.

23. Commercial barge traffic using the reservoir should pay a special fuel tax and lockage fee.

Commercial fuel tax and lockage fees are forms of "user fees." In 1978, Congress enacted--for the first time ever--a system of waterway "user fees" to recover a portion of the funds expended to improve and maintain the navigability of the nation's rivers and waterways. A graduated tax on bargelines' diesel fuel was imposed, starting at 4 cents per gallon in 1980 and gradually increasing to a ceiling of 10 cents per gallon in 1985. Presently, there are several bills before Congress to impose additional "user fees." If additional "user fees" other than the present fuel tax are imposed on the nation's waterways, they could be in the form of additional fuel tax, lockage fee, ton-mile, or any combination.

24. The lock at Kentucky Dam needs to be enlarged.

Both TVA and the Corps of Engineers have studies underway to determine the need for a new lock. The Kentucky Lock is the busiest lock on the Tennessee River system in terms of tonnage. Although in recent years, tonnage has fallen off due to the recession, there are considerable delays to commercial tows using the lock. For the last part of 1983, the delays have been averaging between four and five hours. Potential future traffic growth could result in longer delays.

Public Recreation

25. Nineteen areas which were set aside for public recreation remain undeveloped.

After Kentucky Lake was impounded, small tracts of land were transferred to the Commonwealth of Kentucky and the State of Tennessee for "public lake access." Some of these tracts were developed but many have been transferred back to TVA by the respective States. They were reconveyed to TVA for a variety of reasons: lack of public road access, lack of suitable water depth, unsuitable shoreline topography, or insufficient State development funds. TVA is now reevaluating the potential uses of the tracts during the Kentucky Reservoir Planning process.

26. The reservoir should be better policed to minimize conflicts between fishing, skiing, and boating. Water safety regulations should be better enforced.

Policing of the reservoir for fishing, skiing, and boating is the responsibility of State game and fish agencies. TVA will notify the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency and the Kentucky Game and Fish Commission of this concern. TVA is not empowered with legislation allowing the enforcement of water safety regulations. Water safety regulation enforcement, presumably boat handling, is achieved under State law and by an agency of State government. This function is typically funded with income derived from boat registration fees.

27. TVA should accommodate the Boy Scouts of America, Inc., in their desire to continue to utilize the Roy C. Manchester Camp.

TVA has been working with the Four Rivers Boy Scout Council for several years toward a new agreement for continue use of a tract of land on Kentucky Lake. For many years now, TVA has maintained a policy that provides for the conveyance of TVA land or landrights at fair market value to a variety of quasi-public organizations such as the Boy Scouts. TVA has sold to such organizations Valley-wide, at fair market value, 29 tracts comprising approximately 3,300 acres which they had used prior to the sale under interim lease or license agreements at a nominal fee. Eight of these sales involved land previously used by Boy Scout Councils and six by Girl Scout Councils under nominal sum agreements.

The Scouts have recently informed us that they would like to acquire a 20-year easement over a central core area of approximately 76 acres. We are also prepared to offer the Council, on a nonexclusive basis, a no-charge agreement to use an additional 180 acres immediately adjacent to this core area. To arrive at a permanent solution, we are also considering a sale to the council at a later date of permanent easement rights over the area proposed for a 20-year easement.

28. Closing of an undeveloped camping area at Eagle Creek has caused overuse of the TVA-managed Piney Point Campground.

Informal camping at undeveloped areas such as that at Eagle Creek is an appropriate use of uncommitted land. However, sanitation, and litter problems often develop when intensive use is experienced at any location. When problems do develop our only recourse is to close the area or make appropriate investment in restroom facilities, garbage control facilities, and other site improvements. Except on holidays, the TVA-managed Big Eagle Campground, locally referred to as Piney Point Campground, has not experienced overcrowding. Paris Landing State Park campground, Piney campground at Land Between The Lakes, and several commercial marinas with campgrounds in the area are options to be considered if Big Eagle is full.

29. The locations of inundated bridges should be identified with buoys for boater safety.

TVA will inspect reported navigation problems on Kentucky Lake. If there is an existing inundated bridge or bridges with less than four feet vertical clearance at full pool, TVA will either provide the minimum appropriate safety warnings or remove the hazard.

Commercial Recreation/Tourism

30. TVA should lease land for commercial recreation at reasonable rates and rate increases should be phased in more slowly.

We have not leased land for recreation on Kentucky in a number of years. We assume this question refers to our commercial licensing agreements. Rental rates on these agreements were increased last year for the first time in a minimum of five years to reflect changes in land values. In cases where these increases were substantial, we did allow them to be phased in over a multiple year period.

31. TVA is competing with commercial operators in terms of operating public recreation facilities.

TVA does not believe that it competes with private commercial recreation developments. TVA has developed its recreation areas in response to demonstrated needs that were not being supplied by commercial or other public recreation areas. TVA policy is to provide only basic facilities necessary to protect the natural resources and provide for health and safety of the user. Where it has been clearly determined that TVA was in competition with a private commercial recreation facility, TVA has modified or eliminated certain services or facilities.

32. TVA should permit operation of a commercial marina at LBL.
In planning and developing Land Between The Lakes, TVA is making every effort to maintain an area free of commerce, including commercial marinas. Although no food stands, gas stations, grocery stores, restaurants, or motels are within the boundaries of this area, visitors will find these facilities conveniently located along the opposite shores of Kentucky Lake and Lake Barkley.

Forest Management

33. TVA should harvest bottom land timber damaged by flooding. TVA should allow flooded bottom land timber to remain as is.

Inadequate drainage maintenance has caused flooding and damage to bottom land forest in a number of locations. TVA has salvaged limited amounts of this damaged timber. Plans call for harvesting additional damaged areas, improving drainage, and establishing a healthy forest that will thrive and prosper in these locations. However, some of the damaged or flooded areas will be left in their present condition since they contribute to wildlife habitat diversity.

Economic/Community Development

34. TVA should provide guidance to communities to prevent unorganized development.

TVA views direct assistance in the area of community planning to be primarily a responsibility of State or local governments. TVA does provide special programs such as Townlift, Community Preparedness, and Flood Plain Management, which are not offered by various State or local agencies. TVA programs are not geared to provide direct comprehensive planning assistance but work in cooperation with local efforts in overall community development.

35. TVA should assist Decaturville in revitalizing the downtown area.

TVA's Townlift Program assists communities in revitalizing their downtown areas, and a number of valley communities have participated in this program. Interested individuals should contact TVA's Nashville office at Suite 400, 1719 West End Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee; or call (615) 327-1062 and request Townlift information.

Agriculture

36. TVA should sell small parcels of land less than 100 acres to farmers for agricultural use.

TVA does not sell land for private noncommercial use. The remaining lands are being retained for specific purposes directly related to TVA needs. We do, however, license suitable land for agricultural use on a competitive bid basis. The land is normally licensed for five years for row crop production or hay and pasture use. This approach satisfies the need for agricultural land while at the same time ensuring continued availability and use of the lands for agricultural production or for the promotion of other TVA activities.

37. TVA should make dewatering areas available for row cropping.

The dewatering areas on Kentucky Reservoir are below the 365-foot contour. To reduce the potential for substantial agricultural crop and soil losses due to flood damage during the growing season, TVA does not license lands on Kentucky Reservoir below the 365-foot contour.

38. TVA should assist in solving the problem of soil erosion in West Tennessee.

TVA is heavily involved in erosion control projects in west Tennessee. Beginning in 1979, TVA joined with local, State, regional, Federal agricultural agencies, consumer groups, and farmers to begin a six-phase program called Operation SOS (Save Our Soil). There are currently 144 resource management conservation farms in 19 counties in west Tennessee. These farms demonstrate farming systems and best management practices that minimize soil loss while maintaining farm income. The west Tennessee SOS Program has already produced dramatic results. It is being recognized as a national model for developing and implementing programs that reduce erosion without reducing farm income.

TVA - General

39. TVA should do a better job of coordinating its efforts with and informing the public.

TVA is committed to promoting the "partnership" role between the Agency and the public. Initiation of the District Administrator program several years ago provided a direct line of communication between the TVA Board and the public. The three district administrators serving the Kentucky Reservoir area are: L. Darryl Armstrong, Post Office Box 1107, Hopkinsville, Kentucky 42240, (502) 885-3398; Wesley H. Motley, Jr., Post Office Box 1788, Jackson, Tennessee 38301, (901) 668-6088; and Charles H. Howell, 1719 West End Building, Suite 100, Nashville, Tennessee 37203, (615) 327-0643. In addition the public may contact TVA's Citizen Action Office toll-free by calling 1-800-362-9250 in Tennessee and 1-800-251-9242 outside Tennessee to get answers to any question(s) they may have.

40. TVA should do more to deal with the toxic waste problem.

We agree. Over the past several decades there has been a rapid increase in the production and use of chemicals which are hazardous to human health and the environment. Recognizing the problems that can result from poorly managed and improperly dispersed hazardous materials, TVA recently established a Hazardous Waste Management Program. This staff is now evaluating the extent of the problem in the Valley and will be developing in the near future recommendations for a comprehensive hazardous waste management program.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS FROM THE PUBLIC

SECTION 4

Introduction

This section contains correspondence from the public related to the Kentucky Reservoir Planning Project. All letters and telephone calls related to this planning process become part of the public record. Such input will be considered along with other information received at the public meetings.

306 Frances Street
 Goodlettsville, Tennessee 37072
 October 21, 1983

est-

Dawn S. Ford, Chief
 Citizen Action Office
 TVA
 400 West Summit Hill Drive EPR6
 Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Dear Ms. Ford:

I have been invited but will not be able to attend the public meetings on the planning project but I would like to have this letter read at the Waverly meeting, and/or included in the record of the meetings if possible. If this is not possible, please pass it on to whomever might have control over the campgrounds.

I am so pleased that TVA is initiating this planning project.

I want to request that the bright lights (security lights) be discontinued in the campgrounds, or at least provide sites where people who do not like them can enjoy the dark. (We go to camp to get away from lights and noise and to enjoy the outdoors.) I do not even use a tent unless it is raining. I sleep outside where I love the night and the stars and trees, but not all lit up!

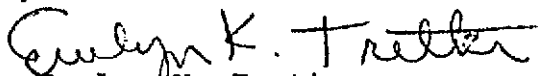
The first time I went to Boswell Landing there was a light only at the launch rampend. Now the nice dark end is lit up (what a disappointment!) I have also camped at Piney and at Paris Landing State Park.

I went through channels before with a letter, and talked to a ranger also. No dice. I was told I am only one of two percent of campers who like it dark. But I am being discriminated against - I'm in the minority. There's no place for ^{me} at LBL. I am amazed that TVA would thus discriminate. Besides, I don't believe there was a valid survey made. If it was only among campers at LBL, the people like me had already been weeded out.

As a member of the Tennessee Trails Association I have helped twice with the Hike Day. I love Boswell because of the lovely beach, that is I did until TVA lit it up.

One other thing - stable flies were bad this last time.

I am grateful to learn that TVA is planning to start a red wolf project at LBL. I will be 100 percent behind this.


 Evelyn K. Tretter

10-31-83

Dawn —

I had hoped to make the No 7th meeting regarding TVA land in Draffenville, Ky. & however, we are heading south on the 6th & I'm going to miss it.

I wasn't sure who to write to please pass this on if you are the incorrect person.

My concern is a piece of property on Hwy 58E. It is at the end of the road & adjacent to Big Bear Resort.

I would like to see this piece of property remain undeveloped. It currently is posted "no camping." Its main use is as a parking area.

If, however, this area would be developed with camping, it would be

in direct competition with our resort. This, I believe, was not the original intention of TVA when the lands were set aside.

If this piece of land should ever be offered for sale, Big Bear would definitely be interested in it.

I hope this didn't confuse you too much. Thanks for passing it on.

Alan Peterson - Good job! Alan!

Tennessee River Four County

PORT AUTHORITY

(Hardin • Perry • Decatur • Wayne)

P.O. BOX 163 • CLINTON, TENNESSEE 39425 • PHONE: (615) 676-5111

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
T. BERRY FRENCHEXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
DENISE MARTIN HICKERSON

October 21, 1983

Dear Director:

The Tennessee Valley Authority is undergoing public meetings to prepare for the Kentucky Reservoir Plan. This program is an invitation for public input to decide how properties along the Tennessee River should be allocated for use.

The opportunity to participate in the planning process of this important project will certainly have an effect on our present and future goals in the Four County Port Authority region.

The scheduled meetings are as follows:

November 14, 1983 - 6:00-9:00 pm
Waverly Central High School
Waverly, Tennessee

November 15, 1983 - 6:00-9:00 pm
Riverside High School
Parsons, Tennessee

Again, we would like to stress the importance of these meetings and would ask that at least one, and if possible, both are attended.

Sincerely,

Denise Martin Hickerson
Executive Assistant

T. Berry French
Executive Director

DMH/TBF/dmh

Enclosure

* - indicates by number of *'s the importance of procuring these properties

TVA PARCEL NUMBER

PROPERTY USE

421R	Recreation/Preserve
510R	Recreation/Preserve
166R	Recreation/Preserve
512R	Recreation/Preserve
*513R	Commercial/Industrial (Mining)
514R	Recreation/Preserve
*521R	Commercial/Industrial
518R	Recreation
*205R	Commercial/Industrial
*519R	Commercial/Industrial
520R	Recreation/Industrial
*426R	Commercial/Industrial
*170R	Commercial/Industrial
*526R	Commercial/Industrial
*525R	Commercial/Industrial
*527R	Commercial/Industrial
171R	Recreation/Preserve
214R	Commercial/Industrial
*436R	Commercial/Industrial
530R	Recreation/Preserve
184R	Recreation/Preserve
*225R	Commercial/Industrial

PROJECTED USES FOR TVA PROPERTIES

TVA PARCEL NUMBER

PROPERTY USE

426R	Commercial plant for port association-adequate green belt between park and commercial area.
170R	Bluff area-potential use (Commercial) substantial.
526R	Good area for potential commercial use.
527R	Excellent satellite area for commercial.
513R	Ample recreation/Game Preserve already in area-Cored for mining purposes-not visible from river.
521R	On road-on planned industrial road.
**205R	Adjacent to port area-needed desperately for expansion.
**519R	Adjacent to Port Area-needed in future as Commercial access for properties (satellite for port).
436R	Good possible commercial area with manageable terrain for grading purposes.
**525R	Excellent Commercial/Industrial location area for satellite area.

Below is a list of the properties that the Tennessee River Four County Port Authority must procure to enhance the goals of the Authority.

TVA PARCEL NUMBER

AUTHORITY INTENDED USE

513R	Mining
521R	Small Industry
205R	PORT
519R	PORT
426R	Proposed Plant
225R	Industrial
170R	Industrial
527R	Industrial

Grand Lakes Chamber of Commerce¹⁹⁴

P. O. BOX 181

GRAND RIVERS, KY. 42045

PHONE (502) 362-8

November 7, 1983

Jean H. Allen, Project Manager
Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee

Gentlemen:

The following resolution was adopted in the November meeting of the Grand Lakes Chamber of Commerce:

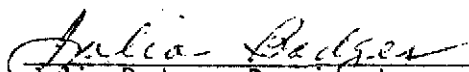
WHEREAS, the communities of Grand Rivers and Lake City, Kentucky, are landlocked by Tennessee Valley Authority properties,

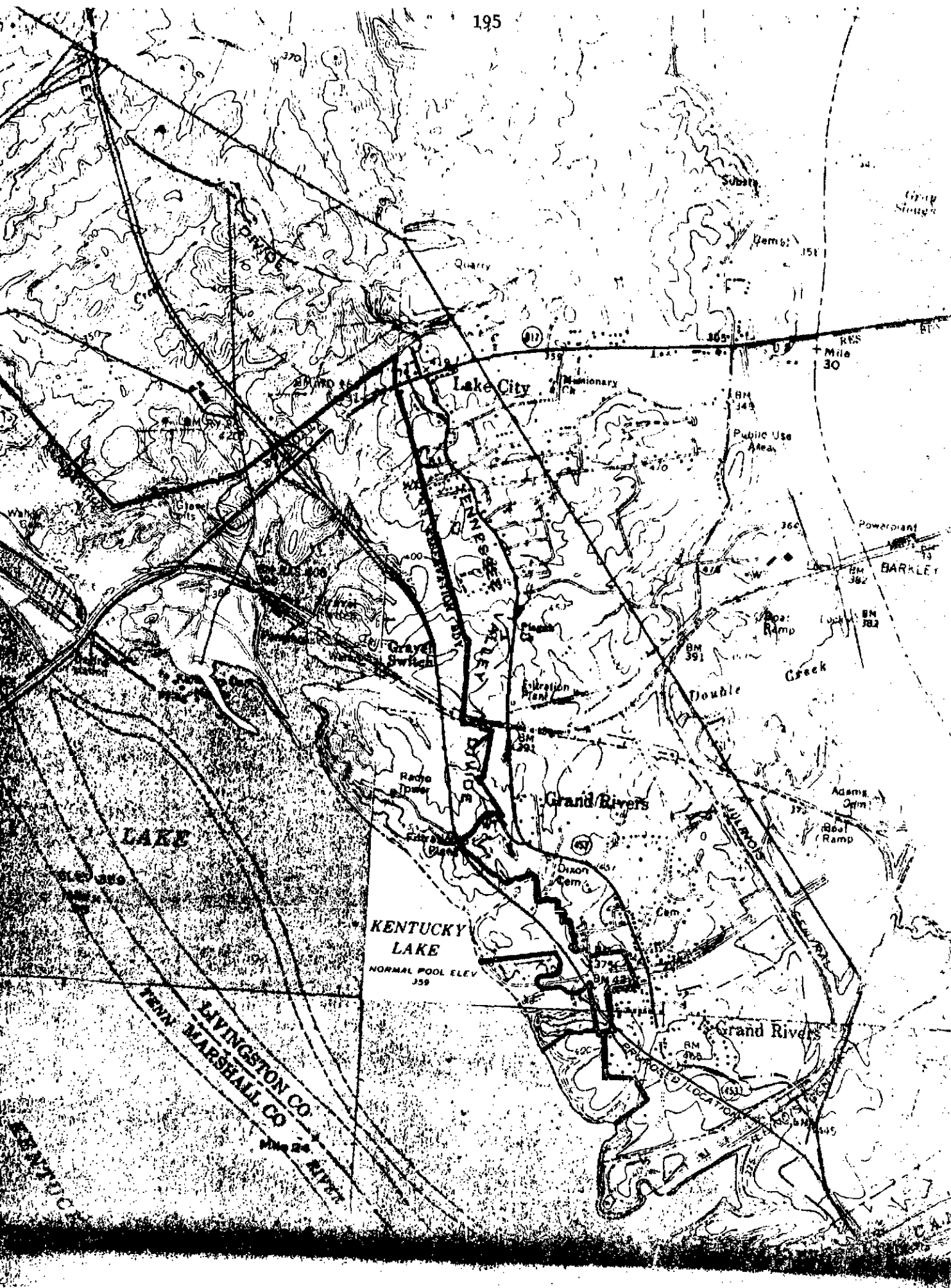
AND WHEREAS, growth of these towns is impeded by this situation and

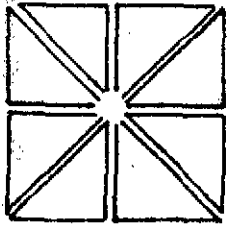
WHEREAS these Tennessee Valley Authority properties are not waterfront or necessary to flood control

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that the Grand Lakes Chamber of Commerce hereby requests that these lands be released and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Grand Lakes Chamber of Commerce feels that those persons who have existing leases on these lands should have first option.


Julia Badger, President
Grand Lakes Chamber of Commerce





KENTUCKY TECHNOLOGIES

Ms. Jean Allen
TVA Natural Resource Division
Public Hearing
Murray, Kentucky

11-9-83

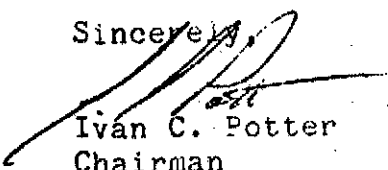
Dear Ms. Allen:

This communication is to offer several ideas about the future of the TVA land within Calloway County. Within a few days our office will submit a report in greater detail as to the creation of industrial and commercial land use patterns for the Kentucky Lake area.

To the point, our office is working with several international and domestic firms in planning for the development of an industrial complex from which the full benefit of the Tenn-Tomm Waterway Project can have full and positive impact to the Western Kentucky area.

Over a 5 year period some 10,000 new jobs could be added to the employment rolls of Western Kentucky from our project.

Sincerely,



Ivan C. Potter
Chairman

Tennessee Valley Authority
 Att: Jean H. Allen, Project Mgr.
 Citizen Action Office
 Knoxville, Tenn. 37902

My suggestion for land use of the TVA area would be:

As the TVA is one of the largest producers of energy in our area and continually experimenting in energy savings also environmental protections of air and water pollution, why not build a burning generator plant combining multi-county dollars along with TVA experimental dollars and solve the landfill problems that are now causing so many problems to all manner of life.

If this problem is not solved, in a few years our drinking water will all be polluted.

Our rivers and streams are already polluted.

One large item in favor of this suggestion would be the TVA already has plenty of land which is a big start toward such a project, a savings of thousands of dollars plus the engineering ability and facilities and the knowledge to go forward with this worthy project.

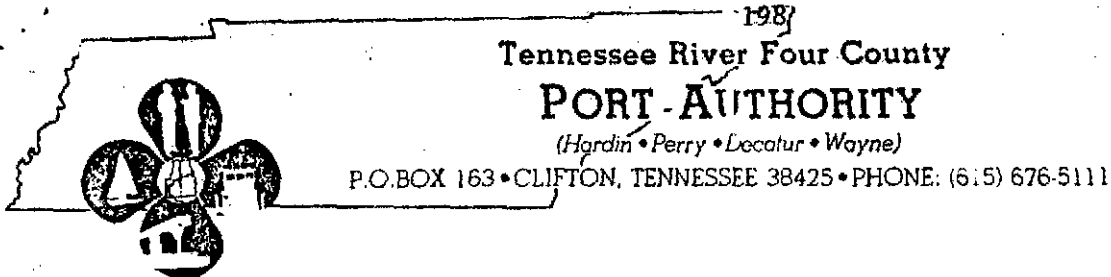
Respectfully yours

Ray A. [unclear]

Rt. 1 42082

Box 434

-502-851-3527



1987
Tennessee River Four County

PORT AUTHORITY

(Hardin • Perry • Decatur • Wayne)

P.O. BOX 163 • CLIFTON, TENNESSEE 38425 • PHONE: (615) 676-5111

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
T. BERRY FRENCH

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
DENISE MARTIN HICKERSON

November 22, 1983

Mr. Bob Grim
F 122 NFEC
Muscle Shoals, AL 35630

Dear Mr. Grim:

Since the 1979 inception of the Four County Port Authority, planning has progressed steadily toward (1) development of an active inland river port in the region and (2) utilizing this port and the supporting infrastructure of the area toward further economic development. This port development is proceeding quite satisfactorily with three use areas currently being considered - (1) general purpose area (2) pulpwood loading area (3) grain and fertilizer terminal.

It has been a constant concern to structure the port's usage toward utilization of the area's existing resources. Hence, both the specific use areas of the port are designed toward agriculture and forest products. Arrow Transportation has requested use of the pulpwood loading area for their Tennessee Wood Products Division. Various grain elevator companies are looking toward leasing the grain and fertilizer terminal. We are structuring toward possible extension from this grain facility to juxtapose a fat cattle and slaughter operation. Letters of commitment already obligate the properties we are buying at Perryville for this first phase operation schedule.

This is where TVA fits into this operation. Additional properties as mentioned in Mr. Edwin Townsend's correspondence of 11/16/83 are needed for future expansion. Mr. Grim, we have diligently proceeded through the studies and now are faced with the reality of need in the adjacent properties. Tinker Sand and Gravel must remain in operation on their existing site (including the portion leased from TVA). We, therefore, desperately need the 205R parcel on Beech River. Formal requests have been addressed to various other units of TVA. We implore your assistance in granting use assignment of this and other area sites for future commercial utilization.

As an area farmer, business person, and concerned citizen, I am aware of the need for sporting and recreational use areas on our River. I also, as a rational human, realize that before one can recreate, one must earn the monies necessary to enjoy these recreational areas. We must assign consideration to all needs in the

Mr. Bob Grims

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Page 2

November 22, 1983

Reservoir Study. The requests, herein and heretofore, made are made from the working people of Decatur, Harbin, Perry and Wayne Counties.

We very much appreciate any and all assistance you might offer in this urgent request. I look forward to further correspondence relating to this issue.

Please advise us in any area of assistance we might offer you at any time.

Sincerely,



T. Berry French
Executive Director

TBF/cmh

cc: Mr. Ed Townsend

TOWNSEND & TOWNSEND

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

221 TENNESSEE AVENUE SOUTH

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE 38103

PARSONS, TENNESSEE 38384

PHONE 781-0000

JOHN C. TOWNSEND

JOHN C. TOWNSEND

JOHN C. TOWNSEND, JR.

December 7, 1983

Mr. Robert Grisso
Tennessee Valley Authority
National Fertilizer Development Center
P122 NFDC
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660

Dear Mr. Grisso:

It was good to see you at Parsons on Tuesday, November 13th, at the TVA meeting. I enjoyed my discussion with you, and especially your interest in the Four County Port Authority.

As I discussed with you, the Four County Port Authority is extremely interested in preserving industrial sites located in the four county area of Decatur, Hardin, Perry and Wayne Counties, Tennessee. There has been a number of sites designated as industrial sites in the area for a number of years and we have exerted efforts to have these industrial sites developed or released to the Four County Port Authority for development. We are particularly interested in the area around Perryville, Tennessee, at the present time for immediate development as a part of the Port.

Since you indicated you are interested in agricultural facilities, we invite your assistance in any way. We are developing plans for a port in the Perryville area, and are specifically interested in TVA Parcels No. 205R, 519R, and 426R in that area for immediate use and development of the port. We are also interested in TVA Parcel No. 513R, 225R, 170R, and 527R for use in connection with the port in the foreseeable future. In developing the port facilities, immediate plans are for development of terminals and elevators for grain and fertilizer. Also, we have immediate use for a pulpwood loading facility utilizing both soft wood and hard wood. These perhaps fall within your field.

The executive director of the Tennessee River Four County Port Authority is Mr. T. Berry French, P. O. Box 163, Clifton, Tennessee 38425. His telephone number is 615-676-5111. Mr. French will be in touch with you.

Mr. Robert Grisso
Muscle Shoals, Alabama 35660

-2-

December 7, 1983

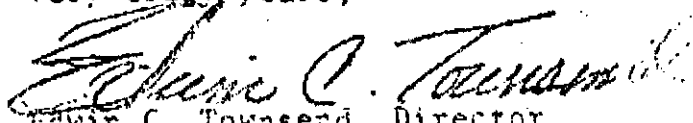
We will appreciate any assistance that your office can give, and particularly your efforts to have designated and released for industrial development any appropriate tracts located in the four county area. We will further appreciate any assistance your office can give in our overall development of the four county area.

You indicated that you would be on the committee which will recommend use designation of TVA lands. We are particularly concerned of meeting with you in this regard so that we can make you known of our future plans for land use, particularly industrial and commercial lands.

Now, to explain to you why this letter is so long in coming to you. I originally misinterpreted your name and addressed a letter on November 16th to "Mr. Bob Grim" which letter has recently been returned to me. By a separate mailing, I forwarded you a copy of the Port Development Study prepared for Decatur, Hardin, Perry and Wayne Counties, Tennessee, in May, 1979. I have not received return of this item and trust you may have received it notwithstanding the misnomer. If you have not done so, I will see that you get a copy.

I apologize for not remembering your name and relying upon the written notation thereof and my misinterpretation of the spelling of your name.

Very truly yours,



Edwin C. Townsend, Director
Tennessee River Four County Port Authority

ECT:jt

cc: Mr. W. C. Kirk, Chairman
Mr. T. Berry French

FISH & WILDLIFE
COMMISSION



HENRY S. FRITZ, JR., CADIZ
DR. WILLIAM H. FUNK, BOWLING GREEN
JAMES D. WILKERSON, JR., LOUISVILLE
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CHARLES E. PALMER, JR., LEXINGTON
DOUG HENSLEY, HAZARD
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PERSHING HAYES, TYNER

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY

DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

CARL E. KAYS, COMMISSIONER

PHONE 564-3400

January 18, 1984

Ms. Jean H. Allen, Project Leader
Kentucky Reservoir Land Management
Planning Project
Division of Land and Forest Resources
Tennessee Valley Authority
Norris, Tennessee 37828

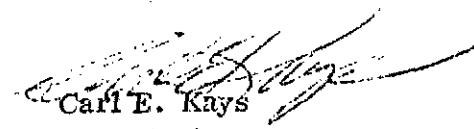
Dear Ms. Allen:

This is to acknowledge receipt of the booklet documenting the results of public meetings regarding TVA's Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project.

In connection with comment No. 26, I wish to point out that our agency does not have responsibility for policing of reservoirs and enforcement of water safety regulations. In Kentucky, the Division of Water Safety in the Cabinet for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection has that responsibility.

We appreciate receiving a copy of the document involving the Project Plan.

Yours very truly,


Carl E. Kays
Commissioner

CEK:vld

cc: Mr. Pete Pfeiffer
Mr. Bill Graves

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

Summary Of Public Review Of Draft Plan

TVA's planning team received verbal comments on the draft plan at three public meetings held November 5, 1984, in Draffenville, Kentucky; November 6, 1984, in Paris, Tennessee; and November 7, 1984, in Parsons, Tennessee. Over 200 people attended the meetings. Their comments and TVA's responses were summarized in the following booklet, along with the written comments received during the public review of the draft plan. The booklet was sent to everyone on the public mailing list.

DRAFT KENTUCKY RESERVOIR LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT AND TVA STAFF'S RESPONSES

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

1, 2, and 3

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Representatives of Reed Crushed Stone Company propose that tracts 1 and 2, now designated as retained developed, be revised to reflect industrial development potential so a prospective user would know that TVA considered this to be an industrial site or access. Reed Stone thinks tract descriptions should more accurately reflect the existing industrial use around those tracts.

Reed is also concerned about the visual management tag on tract 3 as it could severely limit industrial use of the property. They propose that visual management be restricted to the Kentucky Lake channel side of the tract and not apply to the Reed harbor side.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

David W. Reed, President, Reed Crushed Stone Company, Inc., November 14, 1984, letter.

Frank Daniel, Consulting Engineer, Reed Crushed Stone Company, Inc., comment at November 5 public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

RESPONSE

Tracts 1 and 2 are both part of the Kentucky Dam Reservation on which TVA has invested funds in developing numerous facilities. Thus the tracts are designated as Retained Developed. By definition (page 27 of draft plan), activities that do not conflict with existing development can be permitted on retained developed tracts, so industrial development activities might be considered on tracts 1 and 2.

To more accurately reflect the existing industrial use around these tracts, the following sentence will be added to the descriptions of tracts 1 and 2 in Appendix A: "Adjacent backlying land has been developed for industrial use."

Tract 3 is visible from the Kentucky Dam Reservation and is in a portion of the reservoir that receives heavy recreational use. Consequently, the planning team felt that a shoreline buffer was important on tract 3 to maintain the visual quality of the area while at the same time accommodating industrial development. The visual management designation does not preclude any otherwise acceptable management or development activity.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

19

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Pro Public Access

Marshall County Fiscal Court requested this tract 2 years ago for a public access area, and recently adopted a resolution to construct and maintain a boat launching ramp and picnic area at this site. About 966 people signed petitions in support of keeping this area open for public access. Many letters describe how the ramp has been used for 35 years as public access to the lake and it is the only free access within 15 miles of that general vicinity. One writer uses the shore of the tract for bank fishing.

Residents of the Malcolm Creek Subdivision said that a Commercial Recreation allocation would decrease their property values because people have purchased property there because of its convenience to the free access.

People are concerned about a commercial operation such as Big Bear controlling the ramp. Many use the ramp during early morning hours and in off-seasons when commercial operations are normally closed. Others object to having to pay each time they launch; some say they may use the ramp 3 to 4 times a day and cannot afford a charge each time.

Chief Joe W. Pierce of the East Marshall Fire District wrote, "This is the only place that our fire trucks can draft lake water to supply tankers for fire fighting in the Big Bear area." The Palma-Briensburg Fire Protection District supported that need. (Opponents to the county park on tract 19 point out that several fire hydrants are located near the ramp.)

In regard to additional commercial recreation development in this area, several people mentioned that there are now five commercial recreation operations in the area and they adequately meet current demand.

Pro Commercial Recreation

The tract was originally allocated for commercial recreation for expansion of Big Bear Resort. The Resort owners are interested in purchasing a lease on the tract and have said they would set aside a portion of the tract to be developed into a public access and day use area. The Big Bear Resort Corporation would construct and maintain a concrete launching ramp, a parking area, and other equipment "as it deems necessary to see that this area is utilized properly. The Corporation intends for this project to be a community effort with such things as rules and

regulations for the area, the planning of the area, and construction of facilities to be discussed between the Corporation and concerned groups or individuals. The Corporation will reserve the right to have control of the area as far as the enforcement of the rules and regulations, the maintenance of the area and the construction of facilities in the area." The Corporation wants to close off the existing Highway 59 access because the ramp launches into the outer border of their marina harbor; the existing ramp faces the north wind; and the resort would not want its property divided if the Corporation were permitted to purchase an easement on the rest of the tract.

Several people wrote in to say that the County does not have a good history of maintaining its Public Recreation Areas, citing Birmingham and Rocky Point as examples. A former County Attorney, Roger Perry, said vandalism and destruction increased at sites after the county took them over from TVA or the State. He does not believe the County would be "economically able to provide any reasonable standard of maintenance, supervision and security, or utilization of the area."

Several people felt that the tract should be used for commercial recreation to generate tax revenue rather than draining County taxes.

Several people, including the Marshall County Chamber of Commerce, support commercial recreation on the tract provided there is also permanent public access to a suitable launching site during winter pool stage, with adequate parking. A few commented that Big Bear can be expected to honor whatever agreement it would make on public access.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Pro Public Access

Jerry Kucaba, October 23, 1984, letter.

Mildred Kucaba, October 23, 1984, letter.

L. A. Casper, October 25, 1984, letter.

Mary Casper, October 25, 1984, letter.

Juanita Cape, October 27, 1984, letter.

J. B. and Edith Holland, November 1, 1984, letter.

Joe W. Pierce, Chief, East Marshall Fire District, November 5, 1984, letter.

Brian S. Roy, Sheriff of Marshall County, November 5, 1984, letter.

Mildred Kucaba, November 7, 1984, letter.

Joe W. Pierce, Chief, East Marshall Fire District, November 4, 1984, letter.

Brian S. Roy, Sheriff of Marshall County, November 5, 1984, letter.

Mildred Kucaba, November 7, 1984, letter.

Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive, November 12, 1984, letter.

Martin W. Johnson, Marshall County Attorney, November 12, 1984, letter.

Darrell VanVactor, Chief, Palma Voluntary Fire Department, Briensburg
Fire Protection District, November 14, 1984.

Jeff Brandon, undated letter.

Charles and Elaine Hinkebein, undated letter.

Grady Carmack, undated letter.

Mary J. and James H. Condrigh, undated letter.

Gary and Cathy Atkins, undated letter.

C. W. and Evelyn Rushing, undated letter.

Clayton and Edna L. Hunt, undated letter.

Vickie Travis, undated letter.

Elmo and Etholene Underwood, undated letter.

Roscoe and Loa Nalley, undated letter.

Mary and L. E. Meahl, undated letter.

Emogene and Sol Beckenbaugh, undated letter.

Robert G. and Patricia Volf, undated letter.

Lala E. Donohoo, undated letter.

R. J. and Ruth Leigott, undated letter.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Bonadonna, undated letter.

Mrs. Jerma Sue Brandon, undated letter.

Harold Brandon, undated letter.

George Locher, undated letter.

Chalon Lassiter, undated letter.

Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Hathaway, and Mr. and Mrs. Elza Jones, undated letter.

Bob and Doris Miller, undated letter.

Hafford T. VanCleave, undated letter.

Denzil and Alice Oldham, undated letter.

Mrs. Jane Slater, undated letter.

Purchase Area Development District, Kentucky State Clearinghouse review,
November 30, 1984.

970 signatures on form letter/petition.

Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive, comments at November 5,
1984, public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

Gary Atkins, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Marme Kiehl, East Marshall Fire District, comments at November 5, 1984,
public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

William Johnson, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in
Draffenville, Kentucky.

Joe B. Holland, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Jake Holt, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Charles Babb, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Marshall County Attorney, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in
Draffenville, Kentucky.

Ronald Rudolph, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

____ Brand, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Harold Grable, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Ginny Darnell, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville,
Kentucky.

Pro Commercial Recreation

M. Janet Caldemeyer, Vice-president of Big Bear Resorts, Inc., October 12, 1984, letter.

Richard Meier and M. Janet Caldemeyer, Big Bear Resorts, Inc., October 25, 1984, letter.

Janet Caldemeyer, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

Board of Directors, Big Bear Resorts, Inc., November 8, 1984, letter.

James A. McCarty, Sr., November 6, 1984, letter.

George A. Wright and 61 other signatures, November 6, 1984, letter.

Robert and Marianna Wright, November 8, 1984, letter.

Wes Walker, November 8, 1984, letter.

Robert W. Hurt, November 8, 1984, letter.

Madgie Nelson, November 8, 1984, letter.

Shirley S. Hurt, November 9, 1984, letter.

Danny N. Kelley, November 11, 1984, letter.

Sara Fromong, November 13, 1984, letter.

Russell Bonadonna, November 13, 1984, letter.

Allen Dukes, November 13, 1984, letter.

Ray G. Boren, Chairman, West Kentucky, Performance Boat Club, November 13, 1984, letter.

George Onnybecker, Manager, Bee Spring Lodge, November 13, 1984, letter.

Mrs. Pat Hurley, November 14, 1984, letter.

William C. Johnson, President, Marshall County Chamber of Commerce, November 14, 1984, letter.

Dick Douglas, November 21, 1984, letter.

Roger William Perry, November 28, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

In response to public comment on this tract, site planners from TVA's Recreation Program evaluated the site and prepared a plan specifically for the development of a public ramp on the tract. In TVA-initiated discussions with Marshall County Judge/Executive Mike Miller and the owners of Big Bear Resort, it was decided that the county would be best equipped to construct, maintain, and operate the ramp. Therefore, the allocation will be changed from commercial recreation to water access. The new ramp will be constructed in accordance with TVA's site plan. The old roadbed will be closed.

The tract description in Appendix A will be rewritten as follows:

Tract 19 (6.2 acres) - Allocated for Water Access, this tract is located adjacent to Big Bear Resort. Marshall County has a request pending with TVA for approval to improve public access at this location. TVA will license this tract to Marshall County for construction, maintenance, and operation of a public lake access facility. The old roadbed, which terminates in the lake, will be closed to public access and a new ramp constructed to TVA specifications. Wetlands occur along portions of the shoreline.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

29

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Proposes that tract be allocated for Historic Preservation rather than Open Space. The islands making up this tract are the site of archaeological remains from several cultural periods. These cultural resources are now being degraded by lake action and public vandalism.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Dr. R. Berle Clay, Office of State Archaeology, University of Kentucky,
November 5, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The allocation for this tract will be changed to Historical Preservation.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

39

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The tract should not be allocated for Commercial Recreation because it does not meet the criteria identified for that use in the Plan. The seven criteria not met on this tract include: (1) shoreline cannot support swimming because of danger from boat traffic; (2) boats could only be launched during flood stage, grade is inadequate at other times; (3) soil is thin and once disturbed, will not maintain cover; (4) adjacent land use is residential; (5) no harbor area, the shoreline is convex; (6) tract size is inadequate; and (7) no sanitary sewer facilities are available.

Subdivision residents cite the nearness of three other commercial recreation operations and say that another operation is not needed so close to the residential development.

Weekend parties - and resulting noise and litter - are currently the main use of the tract. Otherwise, it is used very little by the general public.

Local residents propose several alternatives: (1) sell the plot as a residential lot at fair market price; (2) designate the tract as an outlot; (2) leave the tract as it is, a public ramp; (4) consider allocating for Habitat Protection, Small Wild Areas, Public Recreation or Right-of-Way Protection; or (5) maintain public access but build a fence along TVA's property line.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Walter L. Holz, October 29, 1984, letter.

Richard C. and Anna L. Reichert, October 18, 1984, letter.

Leslie W. Wilson, October 25, 1984, letter.

Mrs. Leslie W. Wilson, October 12, 1984, letter

Paul Lamoreaux, October 23, 1984, letter.

John W. Twomey, October 24, 1984, letter.

Petition signed by eleven people.

Jack Twomey, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

Mike Miller, Marshall County Judge/Executive, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

Harold Grable, comments at November 5, 1984, public meeting in Draffenville, Kentucky.

Harold Grable, October 23, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The allocation on Tract 39 will be changed to Open Space, to be used for informal, dispersed recreation activities.

Because of the vandalism and noise problems that have occurred, the road leading onto the tract will be closed to limit vehicular access.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

44

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) recommends that the allocation for tract 44 be changed from Industrial Site and Minor Commercial Landing to a natural resource designation. "If this site were to be developed then approximately one-half to one-third of the shoreline of Anderson Creek Embayment would be development. It would also result in the further degradation of the fishery of the embayment near the facility. Anderson Creek is important for fishermen since it does contain deepwater and is a short distance from attractor structures in this embayment. KDFWR believes that if a facility were to be built, it would serve to further degrade the visual beauty of the area and reduce fishing efforts since fishermen are intimidated by commercial sites and barge traffic."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Carl E. Kays, Commissioner, KDFWR, November 15, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The planning team feels that the industrial site allocation is compatible with the adjacent land uses of Hudson Chemical Company and has the desirable effect of clustering similar land uses. While development would certainly disturb a portion of the Anderson Creek shore, the plan requires that all tracts be managed to minimize visual disturbance (page 32). Furthermore, all development and management activities resulting from this plan will be conducted in accordance with legal authorities and other environmental quality controls as summarized in Appendix C of the plan. Therefore, the allocation will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

49

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Property owners across Lick Creek from tract 49 object to its allocation for Barge Terminal and Industrial Site. One writes that the "idea of commercial truck traffic on the roads leading to the site is ridiculous. It is dangerous now for a family type vehicle pulling a fishing boat to travel the narrow crooked roads. It would be impossible for a tractor-trailer type truck to even stay on the right side of the roads." He also objects to the site being built so near "the fully developed residential area on the south side of Lick Creek" and notes adverse impacts it would have on recreation use and property values.

KDFWR recommends that the usage of this area be changed to one of the natural resources designations. The site contains several small embayments that are significant fishing areas since they are located near deepwater habitat. Development would also impair the "visual integrity" of the area. KDFWR also wrote, "due to the rural roads in the area, any development would either cause serious traffic and road maintenance problems for local residents and tourists or would result in new roads being constructed. If new roads had to be constructed, it is very likely that valuable upland habitat would be destroyed thus further impacting the natural resources of the area."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

A. B. Crass, November 23, 1984, letter.

Geo. Edward Overbey, Jr., November 20, 1984, letter.

Carl E. Kays, Commissioner, KDFWR, November 15, 1984, letter.

James C. Hart, Sr., December 4, 1984, letter.

Dr. William G. Hart, December 6, 1984, letter.

Dr. Harry U. Whayne, January 16, 1985, letter.

RESPONSE

Since this tract is adjacent to the largest land base suitable for industrial use in the Kentucky portion of the reservoir area, the allocations will remain as Industrial Site, Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, and Minor Commercial Landing. However, the terminal site will be relocated on the main channel rather than in Lick Creek. Provisions for minimizing visual impact on Lick Creek and upgrading the road system would be added to any development proposal. These concerns will be reflected in the tract description, which will be rewritten as follows:

Allocated for Industrial Site, Special Purpose Barge Terminal Site, and Minor Commercial Landing, this tract offers excellent water transportation potential for industries locating on this tract or on adjoining land. The terminal would be located on the main channel side of the tract. Any developer of the tract will be required to minimize the visual impacts of the development on the Lick Creek side of the tract. Furthermore, the roads providing access to the tract will require upgrading to support the traffic associated with industrial development. Wetlands occur on a small portion of the shoreline.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

51

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

KDFWR objects to the industrial access allocation on this tract. "Since the tract is fairly small (121.2 acres), any construction of a pipeline corridor could either destroy significant portions of the tract or could bisect the area into two smaller sections that would be undesirable. In either case, such construction could be detrimental to any upland wildlife management."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Carl E. Kays, Commissioner, KDFWR, November 15, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The impacts of construction of a pipeline would be temporary and limited to a small corridor. It is possible that the "edge" created by the corridor could be beneficial to wildlife. The allocation will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

66

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

KDFWR recommends that the Minor Commercial Landing allocation be dropped and the tract be included with tract 64, allocated for Upland Wildlife, Forest Management and Visual Management. Development of a landing would mar an otherwise undeveloped shoreline. Development of tract 66 might also reduce the value of the developed wildlife management area on tract 64, which completely surrounds tract 66.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Carl E. Kays, Commissioner, KDFWR, November 15, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Minor commercial landings are sites used for transferring natural resource commodities from barge to truck and are best located near the resources to be transported. Actual shoreline development at a minor commercial landing site is minimal and use of the site is intermittent. Therefore, the allocation will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

73

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The Historic Preservation, Upland Wildlife Management and Visual Protection allocations on tract 73, coupled with probable residential development of backlying land, could result in shutting out the public from enjoying the Ft. Heiman historic site. The eastern portion of the tract should be changed to a water access or public recreation designation so that people could get to the site by water. The western portion should remain Historic Preservation and any other appropriate uses.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Cecil Jackson, McKenzie, Tennessee, November 6, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The public has the right to access TVA land from the water and this allocation does not preclude that access. However, this tract is not suitable for a developed water access or public recreation site. Therefore, the allocation will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

82 and 83

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The portion of tract 82 not occupied by the Coast Guard and all of tract 83 should be reclassified to Public Recreation and made available to the State of Tennessee for expansion of Paris Landing State Park. Tract 82 could be used for water access and boat storage and tract 83 could be used for Golf Course maintenance and storage.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Luther R. Jones, Jr., Manager of Paris Landing State Resort Park, October 23, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Both tracts 82 (allocated for Open Space in the draft plan) and 83 are used by TVA and will be designated as retained developed. Tract 82 is used for storage of navigation equipment and tract 83 is the site of a TVA maintenance base. Activities that do not conflict with existing use could be considered on retained developed tracts.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

94

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Harold Beemer notes that several small areas in northeast Henry County have been designated Forest Management. Many of these areas are located next to residential or recreational areas. He thinks these tracts, particularly tract 94, should be changed to a Visual Management. As an alternative, he suggests changing the Forest Management description on page 17 of the draft plan to read: "Tracts allocated for forest management will be managed to maximize production . . .; except for relatively small areas adjacent to recreational and/or public use areas which will be managed by silvicultural practices that enhance visual qualities rather than to maximize production and economic returns."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Harold W. Beemer, November 8, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The draft plan, page 32, specifies that all tracts will be managed to minimize visual disturbance. In cases of exceptional visual importance, tracts have been allocated for visual management or visual protection. Forest management operations are also expected to comply with best management practices contained in Appendix C of the plan. Therefore, the planning team did not feel that it was necessary to change the allocations.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

95

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The Reelfoot Girl Scout Council is opposed to the Industrial Site allocation for tract 95 since it would interfere with swimming and boating activities associated with Camp Hazelwood, across Sulfur Branch from tract 95. An industrial site's long-term "degenerative effect" on the environment and wildlife resources of the area would also curtail activities at Camp Hazelwood and surrounding recreational areas.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service feels that expansion of Henry County Port and development of tract 95 for industrial use would "severely impact on the very limited sanctuary area the refuge has available for waterfowl on that side of the lake." They suggest that tract 95 be allocated for uses more compatible with objectives of the Refuge.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

W. J. Tenison, Jr., Reelfoot Council Board of Directors, Chairman of Properties Committee, November 2, 1984, letter.

Elizabeth Todd, President of Reelfoot Girl Scout Council, undated letter.

Crayton J. Lankford, Assistant Regional Director, Wildlife Resources, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, November 13, 1984, letter

Linda Higgins, Reelfoot Girl Scout Council, comments at November 6 public meeting in Paris, Tennessee.

Jane Hazelwood, comments at November 6 public meeting in Paris, Tennessee.

Jane Hazelwood, Reelfoot Council Board of Directors, comments at November 6 public meeting in Paris, Tennessee.

RESPONSE

Because of the proximity of the Girl Scout Camp, residential development, and the National Wildlife Refuge, the allocation for tract 95 will be changed to Open Space, which is set aside for informal, dispersed recreation activities. However, there is an existing letter of commitment from TVA General Manager W. F. Willis to Henry County that says TVA will sell the tract for industrial use if an acceptable proposal is received by September 16, 1986.

To provide for local shipping and economic development needs, the allocation on tract 125 (directly across the river from tract 95) will be changed to Industrial Access, Barge Terminal, Forest Management and Visual Management. The terminal would be located near the mouth of Standing Rock Creek. Development of the site would be dependent on development of adjacent backlying land.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

98

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Why is this tract allocated for forest management when it is underwater most of the time? Trees will not grow on it.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Comment at November 6, 1984, meeting in Paris, Tennessee.

RESPONSE

Tract 98 consists of the West Sandy dewatering project which currently supports some of the best bottom land hardwoods along Kentucky Reservoir. It is true that water covers the area part of the time. However, because of dewatering during the summer months, trees are able to survive.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

100

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The Calloway family has an agricultural license on tract 100 for pasture. The license also provides them access to their property. They would like

assurance that they will always be allowed access. Larry Fielding has told them they need a written agreement with TVA. They would like information concerning TVA's policy in this situation and any rules regarding structures located on or near the flowage easement area. They would be interested in a longer term lease or purchase of the land they now have under license.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Beverly Calloway, November 9, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

We cannot guarantee that access across tract 100 to private land will always be allowed. The private land adjoining this tract is affected by a TVA flowage easement up to elevation 376 msl. Through the easement, TVA has the right to intermittently flood up to elevation 376 and to remove structures. We suggest that Mrs. Calloway make a formal request for a right of way across the TVA land. In the event the request is granted, a fair market value payment would be required.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

State management of wildlife lands--100, 103, 107, 143, 158, 238, and 248

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) requested tracts 143, 158, 238, and 248 be designated State management areas at a November 26, 1979, TVA Board meeting. The Board verbally directed its staff to pursue the State's request. Under long-term lease to TWRA, these tracts would receive more intensive management and would be given more protection from future redesignation to some other use. Two of these tracts are adjacent to State managed areas so that allocation would be consistent.

TWRA also feels that tracts 100 and 103 (contiguous with West Sandy Wildlife Management Area lands), and tract 117 (Big Sandy area) should also be designated for TWRA wildlife management.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

All of the tracts (except 248) contain high quality forests or existing forest management research projects on which TVA has made a significant investment. TVA's Forestry Program wishes to retain those tracts to intensively manage their forest resources. Therefore, the allocations will remain unchanged. Whenever possible, TVA will manage its forested areas to enhance wildlife populations.

The configuration of tract 248 limits its potential use as a wildlife management area. The TVA fee land making up tract 248 is predominately in small, narrow bands around fingerlike watercourses radiating from the Gumdale dewatering area pump station. Perimeter properties are privately owned and immediately adjacent to the areas that would be manipulated for habitat control. Therefore, the tract will not be considered for State management. As funds allow, TVA will manipulate water levels to allow the generation of wildlife food sources, either through moist site management or wildlife plantings.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

109

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

A local resident objects to Commercial Recreation allocation for several reasons including: (1) tract is adjacent to the wildlife refuge and campground and marina would "cause untold disturbances"; (2) the area's unsuitable for a harbor and a dock located here would interfere with water skiing and other boaters; (3) the septic waste and chemical laundry waste have the potential of ruining the ground drinking water because of excessive demand on well water; (4) high water occasionally floods the inlet road to Britton Ford Campground and adjacent marginal strip; (5) roads are unsuitable for high traffic loads; and (6) shoreline is unsuitable for providing boat access because of the highly erodable nature of the soils. Mr. Kuhlo claims tract 109 does not meet the plan's criteria for commercial recreation sites.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Ernest C. Kuhlo, October 24, 1984, letter.

John W. Herbert, Attorney for Ernest C. Kuhlo, October 30, 1984, letter.

Ernest C. Kuhlo, comments at November 6, 1984, public meeting in Paris, Tennessee.

RESPONSE

The commercial recreation allocation on tract 109 is intended to provide for expansion of an adjacent commercial recreation operation. The owners of Britton Ford campground, located adjacent to tract 109, requested a license from TVA for use of the tract to accommodate expansion of the campground. The request was reviewed within TVA to determine its potential effect on TVA programs and on the environment. This review was completed on August 2, 1984, and a license was issued on October 15.

The owners of Britton Ford plan to develop 10 additional campsites on the licensed area. These added sites are expected to result in an average of five additional visits per week. TVA has determined that on the basis of

this relatively small increase in use, the county roads provide sufficient access to handle the insignificant increase in traffic. In addition, we have found no evidence of or susceptibility to abnormal erosion from campground operations. This limited expansion should also have minimal impact on the new septic system recently installed at the campground and approved by the County Health Department. No discharges from the campground operations, including the laundry facilities, are made into the reservoir. The septic system is inspected periodically by the county environmentalist.

No significant environmental impacts were identified and the proposal was determined to be a categorical exclusion under TVA's procedures implementing the National Environmental Policy Act. In light of the existing use of the backlying private land for Britton Ford campground, the proposed use of this TVA tract was considered compatible with such use and with other surrounding land uses.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

109, 127, and 201

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The three tracts located near Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge have been allocated for commercial recreation. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is concerned because by definition (page 23 of plan) the sites could be developed for "cabins, trails, motels, pools, campgrounds, restaurants, and other outdoor recreation facilities." They feel that some of those uses might not be compatible with refuge objectives. Specific impacts, however, could not be identified until actual development plans are prepared for each tract.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Crayton J. Lankford, Assistant Regional Director, Wildlife Resources,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, November 13, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

All of these tracts are adjacent to or part of an existing commercial recreation operation. Tract 109 was allocated for the expansion of Britton Ford Campground (see tract 109 discussion above). Tract 127 would accommodate camping facilities as an expansion of Leatherwood Kentucky Lake Resorts. Tract 127, located across the river from the Refuge land, could be used for new commercial recreation development or expansion of one of two adjacent existing commercial developments. Since recreation development has already taken place on or near the tracts, additional impact to the Refuge should be minimal. Therefore, the allocations will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

171

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

TWRA objects to the Barge Terminal allocation for this site because it is in "a high quality embayment bordered on the south by Nathan Bedford Forest, and noted throughout for its excellent and sensitive smallmouth bass fishery."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

TVA staff is aware of the excellent fishery habitat in the Trace Creek embayment. However, tract 171 offers the only opportunity for water transportation access from backlying land. The backlying land is owned by Humphreys County and zoned for industrial use.

This tract is allocated for a special purpose terminal to serve a backlying industry and we do not anticipate the heavy barge traffic that might accompany development of a multi-purpose port. The allocation will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

193 and 194

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service supports the Habitat Protection allocation on tract 104 but questions the compatibility of the Industrial Site and Barge Terminal allocations on adjacent tract 103. They feel adverse impacts would be likely.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Crayton J. Lankford, Assistant Regional Director, Wildlife Resources,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, November 13, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Tract 194 has been requested as a habitat protection area to provide protection for the short-stemmed iris, Iris brevicaulis, and to preserve bald eagle roosting habitat. It also serves as a buffer between Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge and the proposed industrial site (tract 193).

The iris occurs in a restricted, low-lying, forested area receiving seasonal backwater from Kentucky Reservoir and drainage from the surrounding fields and woods. The iris and roosting site should not be affected by adjacent development if sufficient measures are taken to preserve the watershed during and after any construction.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

197 and 198

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

"The portion or portions adjacent to Duck River Temple Mounds Archaeological area should be designated Historic Preservation and set aside for future transfer to the State of Tennessee as part of the Archaeological protective and interpretive effort at that location."

The Department of Conservation proposes that Historical Preservation allocation be added to existing allocations on tract 197.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Luther R. Jones, Jr., Manager of Paris Landing State Resort Park,
October 23, 1984, letter

Roberta E. Hylton, Tennessee Department of Conservation, December 12, 1984,
letter

RESPONSE

Tract 197 will be allocated for Historical Preservation as well as Upland and Waterfowl/Wetlands Wildlife Management.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

State management of wildlife areas -- 218 and 227

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Local waterfowl hunters oppose controls imposed by TWRA on their managed areas. They want to have unrestricted hunting opportunities on TVA land. State Senator Frank Lashlee voiced his support of the hunters and his opposition to: (1) TWRA fees charged for use of wildlife management areas; (2) policy of no permanent private blinds in management areas; and (3) the "drawing for blinds" system of allocating blinds to hunters within the management area (i.e., Camden).

In a letter signed by 76 people, they further state, "We would like to continue to be able to have and to use permanent and floating duck blinds with the owners of these blinds having total control over the use of these blinds." About tract 227, another letter states, "There are about 18 duckblinds on this area and about 8 to 12 are always open for anyone who wants to use them so its not a question about people not getting to hunt. The question is should TVA give the TWRA more power to tell people when and where they can hunt."

The Tennessee Conservation League feels that the decision about who will manage the land should be based "solely on who has the resources and best ability to manage these areas in the interest of the wildlife and the public-at-large. If TWRA management can provide more public benefits, then TVA should license these areas to the Wildlife Agency . . . If TVA chooses to retain these areas, then the agency should develop a management plan that will insure equal access to the benefits of the area and be willing to commit the resources necessary to manage the area." The League feels that TWRA management usually opens up wildlife management areas to a wider and more equitable segment of the hunting public.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Danny R. McFall, November 15, 1984, letter.

From Letters received from 89 people.

Letter signed by 76 people.

Petitions signed by 179 people.

Frank Lashlee, State Senator, November 15, 1984, phone comment.

Don Lifsey, November 13, 1984, phone comment.

Anthony J. Campbell, Executive Director, Tennessee Conservation League,
November 27, 1984, phone comment.

Anthony J. Campbell, Executive Director, Tennessee Conservation League,
November 27, 1984, letter.

Tommy Holmes, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons,
Tennessee.

Jack Colewick, TWRA, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in
Parsons, Tennessee.

Tony Walker, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons,
Tennessee.

Danny Burton, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons,
Tennessee.

Al Marsh, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons,
Tennessee.

RESPONSE

The allocation for these tracts will remain unchanged. The open land on tract 218 is in an advance stage of woody succession and the area has not been actively managed for a number of years. Cooperative management by TVA and TWRA will permit an increase in productive wildlife habitat both for upland species as well as waterfowl. Additionally, TWRA involvement in the management of this area will create a larger opportunity for increased public use. Tract 227 has historically been managed by TWRA for public use and wildlife management. Continued involvement by the State in the management of the tract is the best mechanism for achieving wildlife habitat development and an equitable distribution of hunting and other public recreational use opportunities.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

225

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

T. Berry French wrote that tract 225 should remain allocated for Minor Commercial Landing as noted in draft plan rather than for Open Space. Open Space would conflict with an existing commercial operation, Tinker Sand and Gravel, which has leased this parcel for wharf operation for many years. This tract could be used in the future in conjunction with tract 229, allocated for Industrial Access. Recognizes potential conflict with recreation area on tract 226 (Beech Bend) but notes that the commercial operation has been active since the days of the railroad and ferry landing at Perryville. Reclassification to Open Space might have economic impact on Perryville.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

T. Berry French, Executive Director, Four County Port Authority,
November 8, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Because of the proximity of Beech Bend Public Use Area and the State wildlife management area, this tract will be allocated for Open Space. This allocation will not affect the existing license to Tinker Sand and Gravel, which will be noted in the description of tract 225 in Appendix A.

In a letter signed by 76 people, they further state, "We would like to continue to be able to have and to use permanent and floating duck blinds with the owners of these blinds having total control over the use of these blinds." About tract 227, another letter states, "There are about 18 duckblinds on this area and about 8 to 12 are always open for anyone who wants to use them so its not a question about people not getting to hunt. The question is should TVA give the TWRA more power to tell people when and where they can hunt."

The Tennessee Conservation League feels that the decision about who will manage the land should be based "solely on who has the resources and best ability to manage these areas in the interest of the wildlife and the public-at-large. If TWRA management can provide more public benefits, then TVA should license these areas to the Wildlife Agency . . . If TVA chooses to retain these areas, then the agency should develop a management plan that will insure equal access to the benefits of the area and be willing to commit the resources necessary to manage the area." The League feels that TWRA management usually opens up wildlife management areas to a wider and more equitable segment of the hunting public.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Danny R. McFall, November 15, 1984, letter.

From Letters received from 89 people.

Letter signed by 76 people.

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Frank Lashlee, State Senator, November 15, 1984, phone comment.

Don Lifsey, November 13, 1984, phone comment.

Anthony J. Campbell, Executive Director, Tennessee Conservation League, November 27, 1984, phone comment.

Anthony J. Campbell, Executive Director, Tennessee Conservation League, November 27, 1984, letter.

Tommy Holmes, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

Jack Colewick, TWRA, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

Tony Walker, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

Danny Burton, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

Al Marsh, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

RESPONSE

The allocation for these tracts will remain unchanged. The open land on tract 218 is in an advance stage of woody succession and the area has not been actively managed for a number of years. Cooperative management by TVA and TWRA will permit an increase in productive wildlife habitat both for upland species as well as waterfowl. Additionally, TWRA involvement in the management of this area will create a larger opportunity for increased public use. Tract 227 has historically been managed by TWRA for public use and wildlife management. Continued involvement by the State in the management of the tract is the best mechanism for achieving wildlife habitat development and an equitable distribution of hunting and other public recreational use opportunities.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

225

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

T. Berry French wrote that tract 225 should remain allocated for Minor Commercial Landing as noted in draft plan rather than for Open Space. Open Space would conflict with an existing commercial operation, Tinker Sand and Gravel, which has leased this parcel for wharf operation for many years. This tract could be used in the future in conjunction with tract 229, allocated for Industrial Access. Recognizes potential conflict with recreation area on tract 226 (Beech Bend) but notes that the commercial operation has been active since the days of the railroad and ferry landing at Perryville. Reclassification to Open Space might have economic impact on Perryville.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

T. Berry French, Executive Director, Four County Port Authority,
November 8, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Because of the proximity of Beech Bend Public Use Area and the State wildlife management area, this tract will be allocated for Open Space. This allocation will not affect the existing license to Tinker Sand and Gravel, which will be noted in the description of tract 225 in Appendix A.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Barge Fleeting Area -- 227

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

The Tennessee River Four County Port Authority is requesting that fleeting be allowed in Jim's Branch for a distance of no more than 600 feet west of the river shoreline. A cable for the fleeting area would be anchored on tract 227.

A local resident likes Jim's Branch the way it is and does not want barges parked there.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

T. Berry French, Executive Director, Four County Port Authority,
November 8, 1984, letter.

T. Berry French, Executive Director, Four County Port Authority,
comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

Jimmy Hardison, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons,
Tennessee.

RESPONSE

The shoreland north of Jim's Branch and fronting tract 227 is in private ownership. Therefore, the fleeting area cable would be anchored on private land. We believe that barge fleeting could better be accommodated at the Fisher Landing port site (at river mile 138.9L). The plan will not be changed.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Bank Fishing

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

"There is a need for establishment of more bank fishing facilities as the shoreline becomes more and more developed. Most of the shoreline aquatic habitat that is open to the public is so shallow that it cannot be fished from the bank. Much of what would be suitable is allocated to other uses. For those who cannot afford, or are not physically able to maneuver boats, it is suggested that long earthen piers be excavated close to good deepwater fishery habitat to serve bank fishermen. Earthen piers are suggested to hold down future maintenance costs. Material could be excavated for the pier adjacent to the site so as to help create the deeper water that would

attract catchable sized fish. Areas such as the Camdem Landing, the Danville railroad levee site, or some of the creek embayments where the shoreline is close to deepwater habitat, are suggested as possible sites for these piers."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter

RESPONSE

TVA concurs that fishing piers are very useful and helpful facilities; however, no TVA dollars are presently budgeted for fishing pier construction on Kentucky Lake. We would explore the possibility of constructing "earthen piers," but we believe more study is needed to determine if such piers are indeed more economical and maintenance free than other designs.

When budget to develop additional piers on Kentucky Lake becomes available, we will be sure to coordinate their location and design with the TWRA.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Chemical Defoliation

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

TVA should not allow chemical defoliation in TVA forest management areas. "Chemical defoliation poses an unnecessary exposure to flora, fauna, air, and water to unknown effects."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

T. Berry French, Executive Director, Four County Port Authority, November 8, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

Chemical defoliants have not been used by TVA on Kentucky Reservoir as part of the forestry operations nor is any use planned. However, since this is a fairly common forestry practice that is used to advantage by other forestry organization and because testing and chemical technologies are advancing, we prefer not to totally eliminate chemical defoliation as an alternative at some time in the future. Certainly we anticipate no large scale or frequent use in the TVA forestry operations on Kentucky Reservoir. You can be assured that before any such use, the practice would be closely examined, the effects investigated, and use limited to only the acreage necessary.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Soil Erosion

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

"There are places on the hillsides and shorelines of the reservoir where soil erosion is a problem. We feel that TVA should make plans for correction of the most severe of these problem areas. Where forested areas are being converted to monoculture pine plantings, special soil erosion control efforts should be made."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

All TVA lands are managed to minimize the effects of erosion. As an example, our agricultural licensing policy prohibits row cropping below elevation 365 on Kentucky reservoir and encourages conservation tillage or no-till on all other agricultural land that is row cropped. Steep land or highly erodible lands are kept in forestry or hay and pasture.

With respect to private lands, we are working with the Soil Conservation Service and the affected landowners to provide technical assistance and cost-sharing arrangements to help reduce erosion and stabilize the banks in the more serious problem areas. Also our Agricultural Development staff is available to assist farmers in evaluating cropping systems and practices, such as conservation tillage and no-till, to provide the greatest potential for conserving soil.

TVA has converted only about 20 acres of forest to pine on Kentucky Reservoir. Additional but limited amounts are scheduled in the future and wildlife provisions are planned as part of those operations. Heavy equipment was utilized to move the harvested stems and tops into piles; it was not used to sever the stems or to scarify the soil as is commonly done in many site-preparation efforts. Little or no soil disturbance has been involved. If there are areas where erosion is associated with TVA's work, we would appreciate knowing specific locations.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Stream Siltation

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Silt build up in embayments is preventing boaters from navigating the stream channels. Stream embayments are becoming mud flats. A citizen proposes that TVA dredge channels or raise the level of the lake and maintain the same pool year round.

The Soil Conservation Service feels that TVA should maintain its secondary stream channels.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Robert B. McKinnon, November 14, 1984, letter.

Dale Fuquae, Soil Conservation Service, comments at November 7, 1984, public meeting in Parsons, Tennessee.

RESPONSE

TVA marks secondary channels off of the Tennessee River main channel to provide access to commercial marinas and public use areas. If a marked secondary channel were to become impassable due to silt build-up, TVA would perform the necessary maintenance dredging if funding could be obtained through Congress and the necessary permits and environmental clearances obtained. TVA does not assume responsibility for the deepening of unmarked channels that provide access primarily to individual lot owners.

The suggested alternative of raising the reservoir's water level or maintaining the summer pool level year-round is not feasible because of the impact on other project purposes such as flood control.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Water Quality

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

TVA has a responsibility to assure that new industry that locates on Kentucky Lake does not lower the water quality. TWRA would like to know if TVA has built in any assurances that water quality will be protected or whether the matter will be entirely the responsibility of the Water Management Division of the Department of Health and Environment. They feel that TVA should play an active role in water quality management.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter.

RESPONSES

Use of TVA lands is contingent upon compliance with applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations. This includes a State water quality certification and/or discharge permits for any waste discharges. In addition, TVA requires the use of best management practices to control erosion and sedimentation and to protect water quality. The water quality management plan for Kentucky Reservoir which will be completed in FY 1987, will identify any additional requirements for protecting water quality, including acceptable levels of water discharge and site restrictions. The water quality plan will be coordinated with the Tennessee Water Management Division and other responsible agencies. Opportunity for public input will also be provided.

TRACT NO. OR ISSUE

Water Quality Plan - delayed drawdown

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Harold Beemer notes that the draft plan mentions development of water quality management plan and has heard that an evaluation of a delayed drawdown from mid-summer to after Labor Day is underway. He asks two questions:

"Should this be considered in this plan as the delayed drawdown benefits recreation, water quality, wetlands management, etc."?

"Will the public be given the opportunity to comment on such an evaluation"?

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Harold W. Beemer, November 8, 1984, letter.

RESPONSES

A water quality management plan will be prepared for Kentucky Reservoir in FY 1987. Issues to be addressed in the plan are being identified this fiscal year. Operation of the reservoir including the timing of the annual drawdown will likely be an issue for consideration. As with each water quality management plan the public will be invited to comment on any aspect of the plan, including operation of the reservoir.

TRACT NO OR ISSUE

White Oak Swamp

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

"TWRA is in the process of acquiring an area known as White Oak Swamp in Hardin County. The acquisition was initiated to preserve wetlands as well as preserve and enhance an important area for wintering waterfowl on Kentucky Lake. We note that a significant TVA tract of land adjacent to White Oak Swamp was not included in the Kentucky Lake plan. We understand that Power Division lands such as this were not included in the planning process. The addition of this tract of land to our White Oak Swamp acquisition for management purposes would be very beneficial and we request that TVA consider the possibilities."

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Gary T. Myers, Executive Director, TWRA, November 20, 1984, letter.

RESPONSE

The TVA tract adjacent to White Oak Swamp, Saltillo, is a TVA power program site being held in inventory for future use and is not considered in the Kentucky Reservoir Planning Process. It was purchased by TVA in the early seventies with funds obtained entirely from sales of electric power. The interim use of the property, pending development by TVA, is predominately agriculture. TVA receives approximately \$27,000 per year for agricultural licenses at Saltillo. Since the area around Saltillo is predominately agricultural in nature, we believe that continued agricultural use of the site is preferable to active wildlife management. The existing agricultural licenses at Saltillo, covering approximately 900 acres, extend through 1989.

Because the Saltillo site was purchased entirely with TVA power program funds, any use of the property by TWRA would require fair compensation to TVA's power program. It should also be noted that while not actively promoting it, TVA now allows hunting on the Saltillo property, as long as it does not interfere with the agricultural licenses on the property.

In summary, we believe that the Saltillo site is currently being managed for its highest and best interim use. Any other interim use would have to provide fair compensation to TVA's power program, and prove to better utilize the property than the present agricultural use. We do not believe that active wildlife management and hunting would be a better use of the site.

APPENDIX B: Public Participation

Additional Public Comment

Following the February 15, 1985, release of the Summary of Public Comments and TVA Staff Responses, TVA received additional comments from the public on two issues: (1) the Industrial Site and Barge Terminal allocations on tract 49 (new tract 50); and (2) State management of wildlife areas on tracts 218 and 227 (new tracts 220 and 229). The following summarizes the comments received and TVA staff's recommendations for resolving the issues.

TRACT NUMBER OR ISSUE

49 (new tract 50)

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Nearby residents and people accustomed to using the portion of the lake near the tract objected to the Industrial Site and Barge Terminal allocations. Many of them mentioned that the roads were inadequate to handle commercial truck traffic and industrial use would adversely affect wildlife on the tract. Others cited the incompatibility of industrial use with the nearby residential development. The tract is located near one of the oldest subdivisions on the lake. Recreational users objected to the possibility of increased barge traffic on the lake as the area is heavily used for boating, sailing, and fishing. The visual impacts of the development were also considered unacceptable. Several people suggested concentrating development at the Hudson Chemical terminal, located 5 miles from tract 49 (new tract 50).

The owner of the land adjacent to the tract said he had no plans to sell the property for industrial use. He owns over 3,500 acres that are used for agricultural and residential purposes.

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM:

Carroll W. Guy, February 28, 1985, letter.

James E. Garrison, President, Ryan Milk Company, Inc., February 28, 1985, letter.

James C. Hart, Sr., February 28, 1985, letter.

Robert O. Miller, February 28, 1985, letter.

Prue W. Kelly, March 1, 1985, letter.

Steve Bishop, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

James H. Hart, Jr., February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Susan Hart, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Rick Lamkin, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Dr. R. Gary Marquardt, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Dr. Dan Miller, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Laura Miller, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Jeff Noel, staff member for Senator Albert Gore, Jr., February 28, 1985, telephone comment.

Clell Peterson, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Laurie Rollins, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Francis X. Shea, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Jim Sicktel, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Debbie Williams, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Albert Wilson, February 28, 1985, telephone comment.
Mrs. Carlene Belcher, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Joe Belcher, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Edgar Iglehart, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Mrs. Shirley Johnson, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Mrs. Preston Jones, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Mrs. Robert D. Miller, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Rob Ray, March 4, 1985, telephone comment.
Gene Cook, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.
Debbie Croft, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.
S. G. Hale, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.
Bob Head, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.
Stephen C. Sanders, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.
Anna Mae Owen, March 6, 1985, telephone comment.
Ed Owenby, March 6, 1985, telephone comment.
Jim Sickel, March 6, 1985, telephone comment.
Elizabeth Hahs, March 7, 1985, telephone comment.

RESPONSE

For the various reasons cited by the public, the Industrial Site and Barge Terminal allocations will be dropped from tract 49 (new tract 50). Instead, the tract will be allocated for Open Space, which is undeveloped land set aside for informal, dispersed recreation activities.

TRACT NUMBER OR ISSUE

State management of wildlife areas on tracts 218 and 227 (new tracts 220 and 229)

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

Hunters who currently use the land without restrictions object to management by the Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency (TWRA) because it would limit their use of the property. They especially object to TWRA management of tract 227 (new tract 229) because they have duck blinds adjacent to that tract. One caller suggested giving tract 218 (new tract 220) to TWRA to see if they did anything with it, before giving them tract 227 (new tract 229).

LETTERS AND COMMENTS RECEIVED FROM

Mrs. Danny McFall, February 20, 1985, telephone comment.

Dan Eugene McFall, February 21, 1985, telephone comment.

Robert Bibbs, February 25, 1985, telephone comment.

Robert Rhodes, February 25, 1985, telephone comment.

Don Lifsey, March 4, 1985, letter.

Gene Wilson, March 5, 1985, telephone comment.

RESPONSE

TVA balanced these additional public comments with those received from TWRA and the Tennessee Conservation League, which supports State management of the tracts. In considering the interests of the people throughout the Tennessee Valley, we believe TWRA management would ensure better habitat development, improved access, and a more equitable distribution of public hunting opportunities. Therefore, the allocations on these two tracts will remain unchanged. However, State management is not automatic upon approval of the plan. Rather, TVA will consider State management after the State submits wildlife management plans for the tracts.



Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan

APPENDIX C:

**Environmental
Quality Controls**

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY CONTROLS

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Introduction

Numerous Federal, State, and local laws; regulations; management practices; and plans provide guidance and establish specific requirements ensuring that environmental quality is both considered and protected during the development and management of Kentucky Reservoir lands.

Implementation of Environmental Quality Control in the Kentucky Reservoir plan involves the process of environmental assessment. Proposed development activities will be assessed in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). In addition to the resources specifically protected by previously mentioned legislation and Executive orders, the impact on all significant resources are evaluated and weighed and balanced before making specific land use decisions. This pertains to all lands under the custody of TVA, specifically TVA-owned land and the reservoir shoreline.

Section 26a of the TVA Act requires that TVA's approval be obtained prior to the construction and subsequent operation or maintenance along any stream in the Tennessee River system of dams, bridges, fills, or other obstructions affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands or reservations. The environmental consequences of such obstructions are evaluated in accordance with NEPA. TVA may, of course, deny 26a approvals on environmental grounds not related to the interests specified in the section, and it will evaluate future Section 26a applications for compliance with environmental laws and regulations both generally and as they relate to TVA's comprehensive reservoir plans.

In addition to environmental assessment, Environmental Quality Control is implemented through the application of best management practices. Best management practices are practical techniques for managing specific resources that minimize pollution or impacts to other resources. Agricultural and forestry best management practices for Kentucky Reservoir are outlined in the appendix.

Within TVA, the Environmental Quality Staff is responsible for establishing environmental policy and interpreting compliance to these policies. The Office of the General Counsel is responsible for interpreting Federal legislation, regulations and Executive orders. For specific actions on Kentucky Reservoir, the Environmental Quality Staff, in consultation with the Office of the General Counsel, determines the level of environmental review required.

APPENDIX C: Environmental Quality Controls

Legal Authorities

LEGAL AUTHORITIES

TVA operates under Federal regulations and Executive orders. These authorities affect the use and management of reservoir lands and, in certain respects, how final land use decisions are made. Relevant Federal authorities include:

Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933, As Amended

Authorizes a broad program of resource development. It empowers TVA to carry on many specified development activities. Section 9a directs that navigation and flood control be given precedence over the generation of power in any regulation of streamflow. Section 26a prohibits the construction, operation, or maintenance of any structure affecting navigation, flood control, or public lands, or reservations, across, along, or in the Tennessee River or its tributaries without TVA approval.

Federal Water Project Recreation Act, As Amended

Authorizes TVA to recognize and provide for recreational and other public uses, at its dams and reservoirs, consistent with navigation, flood control, and power generation as otherwise required by law.

Clean Air Act

Establishes a comprehensive regulatory structure for the protection of air quality. Major air pollutant sources that propose to locate in the Kentucky Reservoir area must demonstrate that National Ambient Air Quality Standards will be maintained and that various other air quality requirements will be met.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)

Requires Federal agencies to consider environmental factors before making decisions that affect the quality of the human environment. Evaluation of such factors is undertaken in the context of an environmental impact statement or environmental assessment that is prepared for proposed significant or environmentally controversial Federal actions.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

Establishes a comprehensive regulatory structure for the control of hazardous and solid wastes. Proposed uses that involve the generation, storage, transportation, or disposal of hazardous or solid wastes are subject to various control requirements.

Farmland Protection Policy Act

Establishes, as a matter of policy, that Federal agencies should minimize the extent to which Federal programs contribute to the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses and that Federal programs, to the extent practicable, should be administered in a manner that is compatible with State, local governmental, and private programs to protect farmland.

TVA has adopted a corresponding Farmland Preservation Policy.

Executive Order 12088: Federal Compliance With Pollution Control Standards

Directs Federal agencies, including TVA, to comply with all applicable environmental requirements.

Executive Order 11988: Floodplain Management

Directs Federal agencies, including TVA, to provide leadership and take action to avoid, to the extent practicable, development within the 100-year floodplain, to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the

impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare, and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.

Executive Order 11990: Protection of Wetlands

Directs Federal agencies, including TVA, to coordinate leadership and take action, to the extent practicable, to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance the natural and beneficial values of wetlands and avoid actions that adversely impact wetland areas.

Executive Order 12372: Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs

Directs Federal agencies, including TVA, to coordinate proposed Federal assistance or direct Federal development activities with State and local officials.

Clean Water Act

Establishes a comprehensive regulatory structure for the protection of water quality. Dischargers proposing to locate on Kentucky Reservoir must control discharges to meet certain specified limitations.

Archaeological and Historical Preservation Act of 1974; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979; National Historic Preservation Act; Executive Order 11593

Implement a policy of historical and archaeological conservation, preservation, and protection.

- a. Requires recovery of data from adversely affected archaeological sites before undertaking action that affects archaeological resources.
- b. Authorizes assessment of civil penalties for unauthorized excavation, removal, damage, alteration, or defacement of archaeological resources on lands under TVA's control.

- c. Requires TVA to consider the effect of its actions on districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places and to inventory and evaluate property under its control for archaeological, historical, and architectural significance.

Endangered Species Act of 1973, As Amended

Requires TVA, in consultation with the Department of the Interior, to ensure that its actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of endangered or threatened species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitats. If adverse effects cannot be avoided, the act provides for establishment of reasonable minimization and enhancement measures that are necessary and appropriate to minimize the adverse effects of the actions upon the endangered or threatened species or critical habitat concerned.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1964

Authorizes TVA to establish user fees for certain types of TVA recreation sites and facilities and prohibits assessment of fees at other kinds of recreation sites and facilities.

APPENDIX C: Environmental Quality Controls

***Erosion And
Sediment Control Provisions***

Erosion and Sediment Control Provisions

TVA will include in all deeds, leases, grants of easement, licenses, and 26a approvals involving land-disturbing activities, provisions, or conditions requiring that erosion and sediment controls be implemented, including the use of best management practices.

TVA will assess potential agricultural license tracts against the following criteria to select those TVA lands suitable for agricultural licensing for row crops.

1. On reservoirs where a modern Soil Conservation Service (SCS) soil survey is readily available, tracts of land specifically identified as having a severe erosion hazard potential shall not be licensed for row crop use. On reservoirs where a modern SCS soil survey is not readily available, tracts of land with slopes exceeding 10 percent shall not be licensed for row crop use.
2. A minimum 50-foot-wide undisturbed buffer zone or settlement area of vegetation will be retained between streams or reservoir shoreline and the land use for row crop production. The buffer zone would be increased depending on slope, type of vegetation, condition of embankments, wildlife habitat, aesthetics, and other pertinent site conditions. (Current guidelines utilized when wildlife objectives are applicable provide that a 100-foot-wide buffer zone is left along the shoreline and areas licensed for row crops.)
3. Lands known to be subject to frequent flooding will normally not be offered for row crop use.
4. Evidence of serious erosion on the subject tract or adjacent lands may be justification for cancellation of existing agricultural licenses and for prohibiting future use for row crop production.
5. Tracts with sandy soils or others that are subject to extreme erosion may be used for row crop production only when farming practices and protective measures are used to prevent erosion and sedimentation of nearby waterways. (The Office of Agricultural and Chemical Development should be consulted as appropriate in the determination of when agricultural best management practices are needed and what specific measures should be required.)

Agricultural licenses authorizing use of TVA land for row crop production may, as deemed necessary, contain special provisions requiring:

1. No till planting (including double cropping)
2. Crop rotation
3. Sod waterways or drainage ditches
4. Contour plowing
5. Terracing
6. Cover crops
7. Fabric silt fences, check dams, straw bale plugs, and/or sediment ponds
8. Double cropping

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
1	Change in Land Use	Changing to a less intensive use. Sometimes the cost of applying practices adequate for erosion control on cropland highly susceptible to erosion cannot be economically justified. A change to grass or trees is the best alternative. Most applicable on subclass IVE and higher cropland.
2	Chiseling and Subsoiling	Deep tillage to shatter compacted soil layers or traffic pans. Permits more effective development of plant roots. Increases water infiltration rates and reduces runoff. Most effective on sandy soils with traffic pans.
3	Conservation Tillage (Minimum Tillage)	Includes a variety of tillage systems, including no-tillage, where soil disturbance and the number of cultural operations are reduced to a minimum. Much residue from the previous crop is left on the soil surface. Excellent for erosion control. Minimizes spring sediment surges produced during periods of high intensity rainfall and runoff. Helps retard weed growth and conserve moisture. Generally, requires more pesticides and better management skills than conventional tillage.
4	Contour Farming	Crops are cultivated across slopes with the contours of the land instead of up and down slopes. Includes farming along established grades of terraces, diversions, or contour strips. Inexpensive to implement. Can reduce soil loss by 50 percent on moderate slopes (2 to 7 percent), less on other slopes.
5	Critical Area Planting	Establishment of permanent vegetation on critically eroding areas. Requires greater amounts of fertilizer and lime, higher seeding rates, and more seedbed preparation than normal vegetation operations. Often used in combination with structural practices such as grade stabilization structures. Excellent for erosion control. Fertility and soil moisture are normally low in critically eroding areas, and intensive maintenance is often required after vegetation is established. Examples of applicable critically eroding areas include drainageways, access roads, denuded areas in the Blackbelt, streambanks, and farm and logging roads.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
6	Crop Residue Management	Retaining crop residue on the soil surface after harvest and allowing to remain until land preparation for the next crop. Residue is incorporated when seedbed for the next crop is prepared. Adds organic matter, improves soil tilth, and provides moderate erosion control. Most used in combination with other erosion control practices. Inexpensive to implement.
7	Crop Rotations	Rotating species of crops planted in succeeding years. Does not include rotation with grass and legumes. Can aid in disease and pest control, thereby reducing the amount of pesticides needed. Provides better utilization of plant nutrients. May provide more continuous soil protection than one-crop systems. Much less effective than Practice Number 21, Sod-based Rotations.
8	Debris Basin (Sediment Basins)	Construction of dams across watercourses to help filter out sediment and related nutrients. Runoff water is slowed but allowed to pass through. This permits much of the sediment and nutrients to settle onto the basin bottom while runoff is temporarily detained. Reduces sediment and nutrient deposition into streams but does not control erosion.
9	Pond	A water impoundment made by constructing a dam or embankment, or by excavating a pit or "dugout". Similar to a Debris Basin, except that an excavated pond will act as a permanent sediment and non-point source pollutant "trap".
10	Diversions	A channel with a supporting ridge on the lower side constructed across the land slope. Allows interception of runoff and disposal at a selected location. Diversions serve to reduce the length of slopes and to channel surface runoff to suitable outlet locations. A primary purpose is protection of land below the structure. Effective in diverting animal waste runoff from streams. Used in combination with sod to filter out nutrients and fecal bacteria. Reduces soil erosion on cropland and critically eroding areas.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
11	Grade Stabilization Structure	Structures designed to stabilize erosion occurring in natural and artificial channels where erosion occurs due to significant elevation differences. They are designed to either reduce any sharp change in elevation, or grade, or to provide a stable area where the change in elevation takes place. Substantially reduces erosion and off-site sediment damage associated with channel and gully erosion.
12	Grassed Filter Strip (Field Border)	A strip of vegetation established on field borders or edges. A relatively inexpensive method of filtering sediment, nutrients, pesticides, and fecal bacteria from runoff. Often used in combination with other practices such as terraces and grassed waterways. Research indicates that filter strips can remove the majority of the nutrients in surface runoff. They also provide turn rows and access roads to crop fields.
13	Field Windbreak	A dense strip of vegetation (generally trees and shrubs) established on the up-wind field edges to aid in preventing soil erosion as a result of exposure to wind action.
14	Grassed Waterway or Outlet	Natural or constructed open drains, shaped and vegetated with close-growing sod. Designed to prevent erosion in drainageways where runoff water concentrates. Most often used in row crop fields. Often used to provide a runoff outlet for terraces or diversions. Highly effective in reducing channel or gully erosion. Serves the same filtering function as described in Practice Number 11, Grassed Filter Strip (Field Border).
15	Streambank Protection	Stabilizing and protecting banks of streams, lakes, estuaries, or excavated channels against scour and erosion by vegetative or structural means.
16	Wetland Protection and Preservation	Wetlands serve as a buffer strip component of a farm water management system. Protection and preservation of wetlands maintains this feature and also promotes wildlife use.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
17	Floodwater Retarding Structure	Floodwater retarding structures are installed to reduce flood damages downstream by controlling the release rate from flood flows of pre-determined frequencies. They may also permit the use of more economical channel improvements or stabilizing structures in the channel downstream, and reduce environmental hazards and pollution.
18	Land Smoothing and Leveling	Done to remove surface irregularities. Simplifies the flow of water in a small drainage area, allowing for better control of surface runoff. Most effective when used in combination with other practices, such as terraces.
19	Lined Waterway or Outlet	A runoff channel properly sized and shaped and lined with an erosion resistant material. Most common type is a concrete flume. Expensive to install but is sometimes necessary to stabilize critically eroding areas. Most used in combination with vegetative practices such as critical area planting.
20	Livestock Exclusion	Preventing livestock from entering a particular area. Includes fencing open drainageways or natural streams to prevent streambank grazing or elimination of animal waste directly into the stream. Also includes fencing, or other type removal, of livestock from newly vegetated areas to prevent damage to the sod.
21	Livestock Watering Facilities	Watering facilities provided to supply an alternate source of water from natural drains or streams, and/or to distribute grazing to prevent sod damage and resulting erosion in any one area. Includes ponds, wells, spring developments, and tanks furnished by pipelines. Some sites lend themselves to application of any one of the facilities listed, with a more narrow choice possible at other sites. The most economical source of an adequate water supply at any given site is the "Best Management Practice."

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
22	Agricultural Waste Management System	A planned agricultural waste management system to contain and manage liquid and solid wastes including runoff from concentrated waste areas with ultimate disposal in a manner which does not degrade air, soil, or water resources. This practice includes systems for safe disposal of livestock wastes, municipal waste treatment plant effluents and sludges, and agricultural processing wastes through use of soil and plants.
23	Mulching	Application of a biodegradable material such as hay, straw, animal manure, poultry litter, or wood shavings to erosive areas newly planted to grasses or legumes. Helps insure an adequate stand of vegetation by retaining soil moisture, retarding weed growth, controlling soil temperature, and reducing erosion. Especially applicable on critically eroding areas.
24	Pasture and Hayland Planting	Long-term stands of perennial, biennial, or reseeding forage grasses and legumes, established to provide livestock food, protect soil from erosion, and reduce runoff.
25	Pasture and Hayland Management	Good management of grazing and clipping intensity, soil fertility, disease control, and water supply can insure vigor of pasture sod.
26	Row Arrangement	Arranging row patterns to provide drainage toward desired outlet. Effective on flatter slopes for draining runoff water through a grassed filter strip or grassed waterway prior to entering a stream. Can often provide a more efficient pattern for farming operations.
27	Sod-based Rotations	Rotating field crops with sequences of grasses and legumes. Excellent nonstructural method of reducing erosion and related sediment and nutrients. Total soil loss is greatly reduced for the rotation cycle as compared to continuously tilled field crops. However, soil loss is unequally distributed over rotation cycle. Best adapted to farms where a part of the enterprise includes livestock production, seed crops, or commercial production of hay.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
28	Soil Incorporation of Fertilizers	Mechanical incorporation of nutrient sources into a normal zone of soil tillage. Provides more effective plant utilization of nutrients and decreased nutrient losses in runoff. Usually more expensive than broadcast application of nutrient sources. Not always possible.
29	Land Absorption Areas	Irrigation of appropriate land areas suited for crops or forage with recycled wastewater effluents and nutrients.
30	Stripcropping	Alternating arrangement of field crops and close-growing grasses and legumes in strips or bands across slopes, with the contour of the land. Soil loss is reduced by about 50 percent over the same cropping system utilizing contouring alone. The alternating grass strips also act as filter strips, removing sediment, nutrients, and pesticides. Site must be suitable to across-slope farming and establishment of rotation grasses. One disadvantage is that half the field is removed from crop production. Primary use of the grass strips is hay.
31	Subsurface Drain	Pipe or tile, usually plastic, installed underground to lower the ground water table and prevent wet areas on the surface. Can reduce surface runoff. May cause additional nitrate leaching. Limited in applicability.
32	Surface Drainage	A ditch or channel constructed to transport surface flow to a suitable outlet. Not effective in erosion control. May be used in selected areas of low lying, relatively flat fields adjacent to streams to transport surface flow through a filter strip prior to entering the stream. Surface ditches are seldom vegetated. Limited in applicability.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
33	Temporary Vegetation	Planting close-growing plants that have quick growth characteristics for short-term, seasonal soil protection. Primarily applicable to areas void of vegetation and subject to excessive erosion, but future land use plans preclude establishing permanent vegetation, or immediate protection is needed until permanent vegetation can be established.
34	Terraces	Earth embankments or ridges with a channel constructed across the land slope at suitable spacing and an acceptable grade to reduce erosion damage by intercepting surface runoff and conducting it to a stable outlet. Functions much the same as Practice Number 9, Diversions, except that terraces are usually constructed closer together, support less total watershed, are smaller than diversions, and are not vegetated. One of the most widely used erosion control practices on cropland. Fields where terraces are applied can usually be maintained in productive condition and maximum yields can be sustained.
35	Tile Outlet Water Disposal System	Terrace systems installed with underground plastic pipe water outlets. The pipe or tile is installed in natural drainageways. As much as 90 percent of the soil that erodes between terraces may be deposited in the terrace channel. High installation cost.
36	Timed Application of Fertilizers	Applying fertilizers at specified rates and at proper times to maximize nutrient utilization by plants and reduce nutrient loss in runoff. Often very difficult to predict, and does not fit the schedule of other crop management functions. Inexpensive to implement where applicable.
37	Tree Planting	Planting adapted species of trees as seedlings. Takes several years to provide the optimum cover for erosion control. Adapted species of grasses or legumes should also be planted for short-term erosion control. Especially applicable to critically eroding areas where low maintenance is desired.
38	Woodland Direct Seeding	Same as above, except involves the aerial application of seeds rather than the planting of seedlings.

AGRICULTURAL
BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Practice Number	Practice Name	Practice Description and Highlights
39	Woodland Site Preparation	Treating areas to encourage natural seeding of desirable trees or permit reforestation by planting or direct seeding.
40	Use of Alternate Pesticides	Replacing the use of a pesticide with a less toxic substance that will yield similar benefits for pest control. An alternate is not always available. Primarily applicable where extremely toxic pesticides are a repeated problem.
41	Use of Pest Resistant Crop Varieties	Use of selected crop varieties locally adapted and resistant to specific diseases or pests, eliminating the use of some pesticides. Useful only in selected circumstances. Some resistant crops have lower yields than nonresistant varieties.
42	Integrated Pest Management	Use of prescribed combinations of natural biological controls and pesticides.
43	Improved Pesticide Application Techniques	Involves several land user handling and application techniques that reduce pesticide concentrations in streams: timing pesticide applications to maximize pest control and reduce pesticides in runoff, use of proper application rates, managing aerial applications, and proper land user handling and application of pesticides.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR FORESTRY

TVA is interested in maintaining high standards of pollution control on its forest properties to maintain environmental quality, set an example for private ownerships, and comply with State and Federal water quality guidelines. All States are required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 to develop plans for the reduction and control on nonpoint pollution sources. The Clean Water Act of 1977 also addresses additional areas of concern. The intent of this document is to set forth practices that will meet or exceed the requirements of both acts and of the individual Valley States.

Potential Impacts of Forest Operations on Water Quality

The principal water pollutants that may be generated by forestry activities are generally identified as sediment, organic debris, thermal pollution due to decreased shade cover, and chemicals such as herbicides and fertilizers. Of these, sediment is by far the most common pollutant resulting from forest operations.

Sediment

The small percentage of erosion in the Valley arising from forest operations does not imply that the resulting sedimentation is unimportant. It may have a heavy impact on individual sites. Heavy concentrations of suspended sediment can interfere with the aquatic food chain by smothering bottom organisms; interfere with photosynthesis by reducing light penetration; serve as a carrier of nutrients and pesticides; and inhibit fish reproduction and alter streamflow.

Sediment is basically caused by soil disturbance and exposure, which, in forest operations, largely occurs from road and trail construction and use, harvesting operations, and site preparation. Proper placement, construction, and maintenance of forest roads, trails, and other soil disturbances can dramatically reduce sediment delivery to streams.

Organic Matter and Debris

Streams flowing from undisturbed watersheds normally carry levels of organic debris which provide food and habitat for fish-food organisms. However, excessive organic waste like logging debris (logs, stumps, treetops, or sawdust) can adversely impact water quality. It can create stream obstructions which may alter stream channels, resulting in streambank erosion and downstream sediment deposits. Decomposition of such organic matter in the stream though unusual, can reduce levels of oxygen below that necessary for acceptable growth and development of some fish and fish-food organisms.

Thermal Effects

Water temperatures may rise following harvesting as a result of the removal of shading vegetation along streambanks. Complete removal of shading vegetation can accompany clearcutting or intensive mechanical site preparation. The amount of temperature increase is related to the surface area of water exposed to direct sunlight. Stream temperature increases as much as 21 degrees F. have been observed, although increases of 4-10 degrees are more the rule. Thermal pollution is of concern primarily in waters that are the habitat of oxygen- and temperature-sensitive aquatic life.

Forest Chemicals

Chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and fire retardants have limited use in most forest operations. Any one of these chemicals, however, if allowed to enter water bodies in heavy concentrations, could have an adverse impact on aquatic life or render the water unfit for human consumption.

Approved pesticide applications for the control of insects or undesirable trees and brush are an acceptable forest management practice. Experience has shown that where untreated buffer strips are maintained and where drift or direct application to water surfaces are prevented, water quality in streams is not adversely affected.

Use of fire retardants and fertilizers will probably be a rare occurrence on TVA lands.

Pollution Reduction Guidelines

There are a number of forest management and harvesting activities which can affect water quality. The effects of these activities can be minimized through the use of proven techniques for reducing the various forms of pollution. The techniques presented should be used as guidelines or standards in forestry operations on TVA lands and should be followed wherever possible and practical.

Adherence to these guidelines will require provision of additional information and guidance to those operating on TVA forest lands. In advertised timber sales, it will be necessary to inform bidders of what is expected in terms of the guidelines on a site-specific basis. Since logging cost and enforcement activities will probably increase, bidding should reflect these anticipated expenses.

Access roads are constructed to connect the harvesting or other forest activity with a farm or public system road. Temporary or infrequent periodic use is assumed. Higher construction standards for permanent use roads would be necessary.

A. Location

1. General. Topography, property lines, and economic limits on skidding often dictate the approximate location and extent of the road system. Potential primary and alternate locations should be identified and then discussed and marked or agreed upon with the contractor. Significant location deviations require forester approval.

2. Slope. It is desirable to keep sustained grades less than 12 percent but short pitches of steeper grades will be occasionally necessary.
3. Obstacles. Rock outcrops, ledges, swampy or wet places, and other features apt to present difficulties in construction and maintenance should be avoided if possible.
4. Distance from Streams. Roads should be located far enough from streams to provide sufficient filtering area for the road surface drainage (see Filter Strip specifications). Locations near and along intermittent watercourses should be as infrequent as possible.
5. Stream Crossings. Streams are defined as perennial watercourses. Stream crossings with roads and skid trails should be avoided if possible, but when necessary they should be made at right angles to the stream. A temporary bridge or culvert is preferable, but fords are acceptable on gravel or rock. Roads should slope upward on both sides of crossings to prevent water from running down the road during high streamflows.
6. Intermittent Stream Crossings. Cross at right angles if possible and consider using a crossing structure (not necessarily a culvert or bridge) in some situations (wet season logging and marginal crossings).

B. Construction

1. Adequate drainage is the single most important factor in controlling erosion and keeping a road in serviceable condition. Adequate drainage during use is desirable.
2. During construction, break sustained grades with short segments of reverse grade or with judicious use of broad-based dips.
3. Where consistent with safety, road surfaces can be outsloped and other drainage control measures reduced.
4. Cuts and fills should have side slopes that are stable.

C. Maintenance

1. Road surface grading or other measures should be conducted when necessary to keep drainage structures functioning.
2. Hauling should be stopped when road conditions are so wet that rutting destroys the effectiveness of drainage structures.

Landings

- A. Locate landings to keep skidding and hauling on as gentle a grade as possible consistent with other factors. Landing locations should be discussed and agreed upon with operators.

- B. Adequate filter strips should be left between landings and streams (see Filter Strips) and, if possible, avoid placement near intermittent streams.

Skid Roads and Trails

- A. Uphill skidding is preferred to downhill skidding.
- B. Skidding should be stopped in wet weather when deep rutting occurs outside of main skid trails.
- C. Stream crossings should be avoided if possible (see Filter Strips). Culverts logfills or box drains should be installed at stream crossings unless there is a rocky bottom.
- D. Crossings and skidding in the natural drainway of intermittent streams should be minimized.
- E. On heavily used skid roads on steep slopes, water bars should be installed immediately after use.

Retirement

- A. Consistent with post logging usage, roads should be retired after logging. Surfaces on landings and roads should be smoothed. Road berms should be removed where possible and water bars or broad-based dips made functional or installed at about the following spacings: $\text{Spacing (ft.)} = \frac{400}{\text{Grade (\%)}} + 100$
- B. Bridges, culverts, and other crossing structures should be removed and streambeds cleaned of soil and debris and restored to natural slope and grade.
- C. Disturbed areas near stream crossings and large landings should be revegetated. Those heavily used skid trails on steep slopes, road surfaces, banks, landings, or other areas subject to continued excessive erosion should be revegetated (see Vegetative Establishment on Disturbed Areas).
- D. Water turnouts or bars should be installed on skid trails with exposed mineral soil after completion of the job at maximum spacings as listed above.
- E. Treetops and logging debris should be removed from streams.

Felling

Avoid felling trees into streams.

Soils

Confer with local SCS personnel or soil maps to determine soil sensitivity to erosion. Where sensitivity is high, adhere to lower range of guidelines or adopt more restrictive measures.

Filter Strips

A filter strip is an area of woodland located in or adjacent to a stream or lake where only limited disturbance is desirable to maintain water quality by filtering sediment from surface water runoff and maintaining water temperature.

A. Width

Slope Adjacent to Stream (%)	Filter Strip Width (ft)
0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165

B. Activities within Filter Strip

1. Acceptable - Felling of timber, winch skidding, timber stand improvement, any harvesting that does not remove more than 50% of the crown canopy from the stream channel edge.
2. Undesirable - All wheel and crawler vehicles, roads and skid trails except at designated crossings, log landings, mechanical site preparation, prescribed burning, spraying of pesticides.

Site Preparation

Removal of part or all of the existing vegetation by mechanical disturbance of soil surface to aid in natural regeneration or artificial establishment of a new stand.

- A. Intensity should be the minimum required to achieve the needed results.
- B. Scarifying and windrowing should be done along natural land contours.
- C. Follow Filter Strip specifications; expand filter strips to include intermittent streams.
- D. Follow Prescribed Burning specifications if burning is conducted.
- E. Slope limitations - 30-35%.

Prescribed Burning

- A. Construct fire lanes on contour and on as gentle slopes as possible consistent with area to be burned.

B. Install H₂O bars or turnouts in plowed fire lanes at spacings in "Road Construction."

C. Maintain Filter Strip specifications.

Vegetative Establishment on Disturbed Areas

The primary objective is to establish a protective vegetative cover as quickly and economically as feasible and should protect the site with a minimum of maintenance until native vegetation takes over. Wildlife benefits should be sought consistent with the primary objectives.

A. Location - Stream crossings, disturbed areas in or near intermittent streams, large landings, and areas subject to continued excessive erosion should be revegetated.

B. Specifications for Fertilizer and Seed

The following reflects practices that have been recommended and includes discing and application of 2 tons lime/acre. These practices should be adapted to local conditions.

<u>Seed Mixture 1/3/</u>	<u>Seed Rates Lb/Acre</u>	<u>Fertilizer Lb/Acre 2/</u>	<u>Recommended Seeding Time</u>
Ky. 31 Tall Fescue	20-25	500 - 6-12-12	Spring
or		or	
Orchard Grass	15-20	300 - 10-20-20	Fall
and		or	
White Clover,	2-3	375 - 8-16-16	
La. Dutch, Ladino			
or Korean Lespedza	4-5		Spring, Fall

1. Favor fescue and La. Dutch White Clover on the droughty sites. Favor orchard grass and Ladino White Clover on the moist and more productive sites, especially when emphasizing wildlife habitat improvements.
2. Additional nitrogen may be required to promote a more vigorous growth and speed up the establishment of a vegetative cover. Where needed, topdress spring seeded mixtures with 50 to 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre 4 to 6 weeks after emergence. For fall seedings apply 50 to 100 pounds of ammonium nitrate at the beginning of the following growing season, e.g., in late winter or early spring.
3. On harsh or more droughty sites mulching may be needed to conserve or stretch the scant moisture supply. Other alternatives on the drier sites would be to add two pounds of crown vetch seed per acre to the seed mixture. Also, 30 pounds of scarified sericea lespedza per acre may best be seeded from April 15 to June 1 and fertilized with 200 to 300 pounds of 0-20-20.

Pesticides

- A. Consider alternative means of accomplishing objectives.
- B. Follow Filter Strip specifications and expand to intermittent streams.
- C. Follow label precautions.



Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Plan

APPENDIX D:

Data Base

**KENTUCKY RESERVOIR
LAND MANAGEMENT PLAN**

APPENDIX D: DATA BASE

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INTRODUCTION

An extensive reservoir area data base was compiled for the Kentucky Reservoir Planning Project. Data were gathered from an area that included Kentucky Reservoir, TVA fee land and landrights, and an approximate one-half mile "zone of influence." The zone of influence defines an area that affects, or that may be affected, by TVA land management activities and land use policies. The data base contains both mapped and textual information that defines the reservoir setting, operational characteristics, and use demands; land use and environmental conditions and physical characteristics; and capability of the land and water to support various uses.

Two types of mapped information were collected: (1) descriptive and (2) interpretive data. Descriptive data identified the nature and extent of existing landrights and natural and manmade conditions in the project area (SECTION A: EXISTING RESOURCE INFORMATION). Specific data types were placed under one of two overall data groups: (1) Physical and Biological Information or (2) Social and Cultural Information.

Interpretive data that assessed the relative capability of the land to support various uses (SECTION B: CAPABILITY/LAND NEEDS INFORMATION) were derived by analyzing the combination of selected descriptive data. The mapped information was used in conjunction with unmapped written information (SECTION C: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION) to determine the most suitable uses for reservoir land. A description of each data type is presented in this appendix.

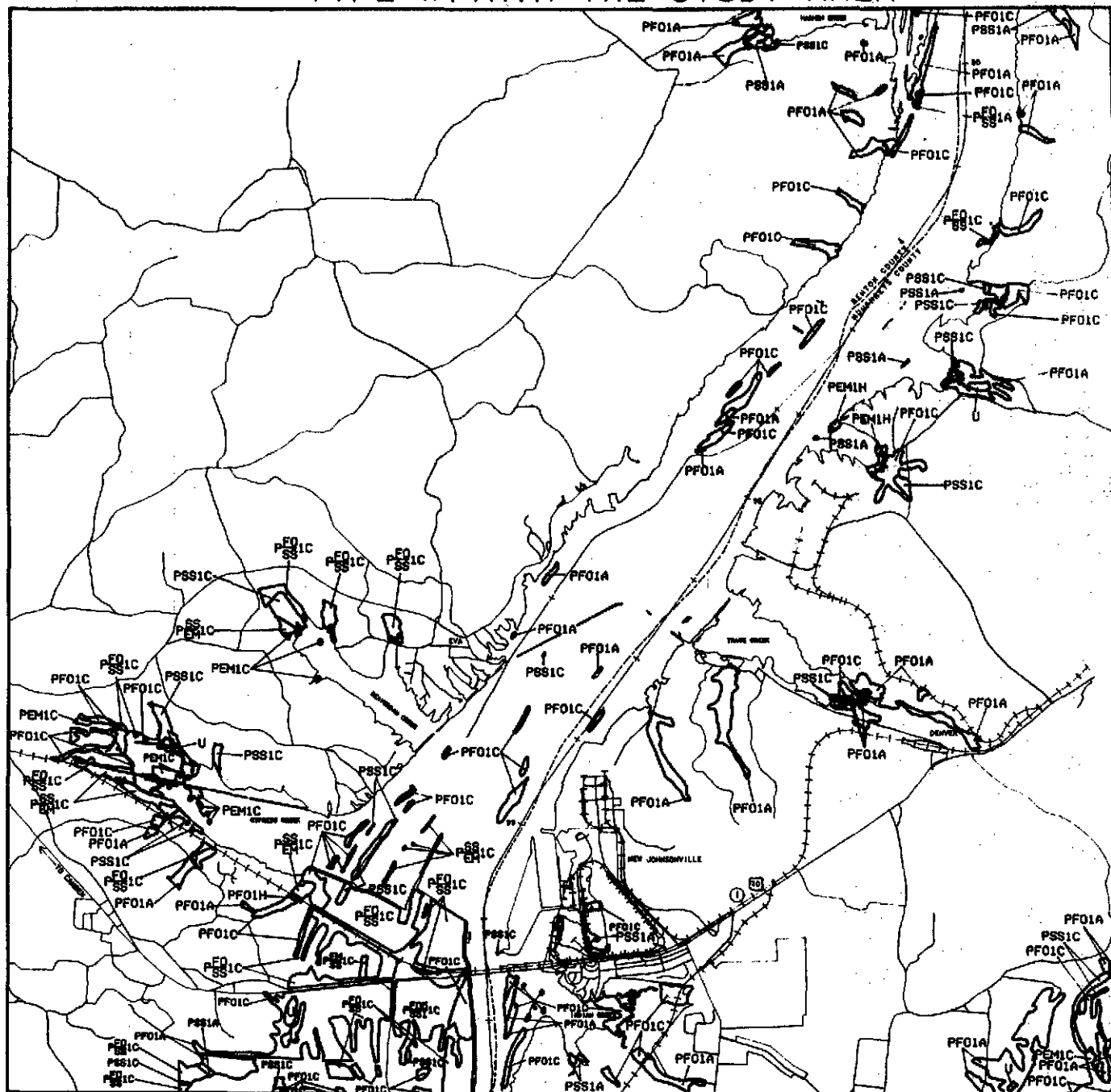
Data collection guidelines, mapping techniques, and formats were developed by TVA's Land Management Planning staff. In an effort to reduce costs, data were compiled, where possible, from existing sources rather than by undertaking extensive field investigations. In some cases suitable data

did not exist and a specific data collection effort was conducted. For example, current land use and land cover data were not available. Collection of these data included acquisition of new aerial photographs, manual photo interpretation, and field verification. In other cases, such as air quality, existing data that had been collected over the years from air sampling stations had to be analyzed and interpreted in specific ways to meet the goals and needs of the Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project. Section A provides information on data sources and date of collection.

Data were entered into TVA's Geographic Information System, a computer system capable of storing, revising, and retrieving large amounts of mapped data. The location and geographic extent of reservoir data features are the basic elements of the data base. Each datum is described by a list of attributes determined to be important for the use of that particular type of data. A user can retrieve individual occurrences, aggregations, or combinations as required. Users can request spatial displays of geographic data; tabulations or textual output of associated characteristics, such as acreages or numbers of occurrences; or listings of types of occurrences or features. The attributes or descriptors may be used to selectively retrieve or isolate features as specified by the user.

The following examples present several ways one data type might be used:

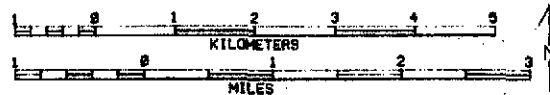
EXAMPLE 1: MAPPING ALL OCCURRENCES OF ONE DATA TYPE WITHIN THE STUDY AREA



KENTUCKY RESERVOIR PLAN—RIVER MILES 90-101

WETLANDS

- WETLAND HABITATS
- U UPLAND AREA SURROUNDED BY WETLANDS



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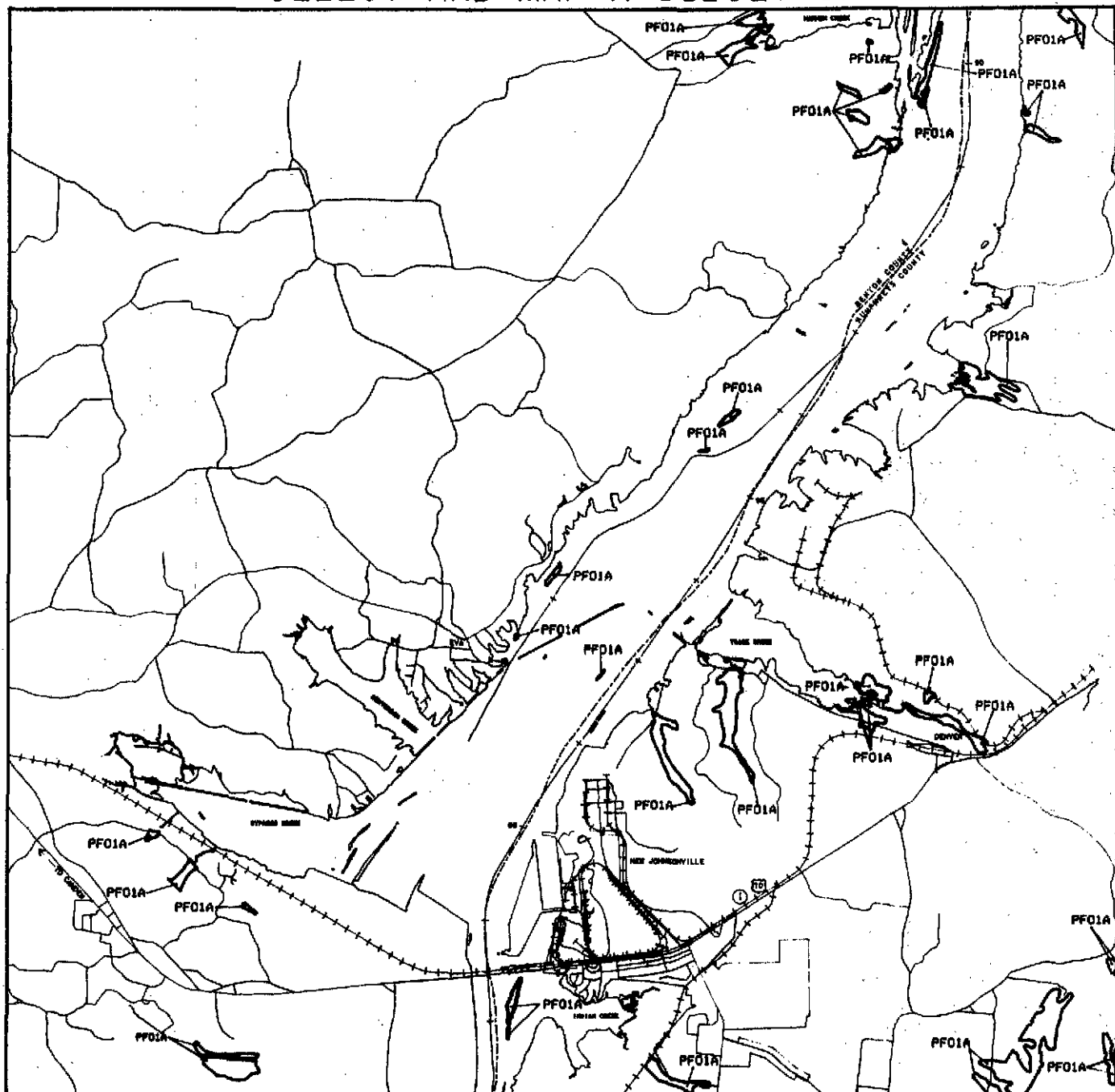
EXAMPLE 2: A REPORT DESCRIBING THE DATA TYPE. EXAMPLE SHOWS SOME OF THE INFORMATION THAT CAN BE GENERATED.

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR

WETLANDS 07/16/84

HAP LABEL	NUMBER OF OCCURRENCES	ACRES	SYSTEM	CLASS
L2EY2FH	2	4.4152	LACUSTRINE	EMERGENT
L2EY2F	2	7.1511	LACUSTRINE	EMERGENT
P2B1F	1	0.4175	PALUSTRINE	AQUATIC BED
P2B2F	1	0.1337	PALUSTRINE	AQUATIC BED
PEM1C	34	4513.0291	PALUSTRINE	EMERGENT
PEM1F	7	25.5564	PALUSTRINE	EMERGENT
PEM1H	4	14.4025	PALUSTRINE	EMERGENT
PEM1K	1	8.8380	PALUSTRINE	EMERGENT
PFO/EM1C	1	13.2241	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO/SS1A	23	855.4217	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PFO/SS1C	115	3503.0450	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PFO/SS1F	3	90.7665	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO/SS1FH	2	144.7469	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PFO1A	554	13394.1505	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO1C	461	6456.2010	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO1F	9	37.6398	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO1H	1	0.9342	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO2C	3	44.2049	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED
PFO5/SS1C	1	197.2790	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PFO5/SS1F	4	106.5704	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PFO5/SS1HH	3	32.0597	PALUSTRINE	FORESTED & SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS/EM1C	35	338.3661	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB & EMERGENT
PSS/EM1F	2	19.1389	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB & EMERGENT
PSS1A	80	1017.2901	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS1C	210	1407.3215	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS1F	1	6.6674	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS1H	4	4.2109	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS1HH	1	181.9761	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
PSS1K	1	5.2652	PALUSTRINE	SCRUB/SHRUB
U	29	269.7788	UPLAND SURROUNDED BY WETLAND	

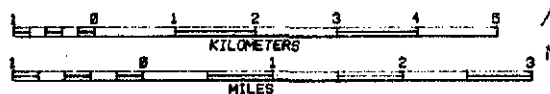
EXAMPLE 3: USING AN ATTRIBUTE OR DESCRIPTOR TO SELECT AND MAP A SUBSET OF THE DATA



KENTUCKY RESERVOIR PLAN-RIVER MILES 90-101

WETLAND HABITATS

— PF01A WETLAND HABITATS



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GIS

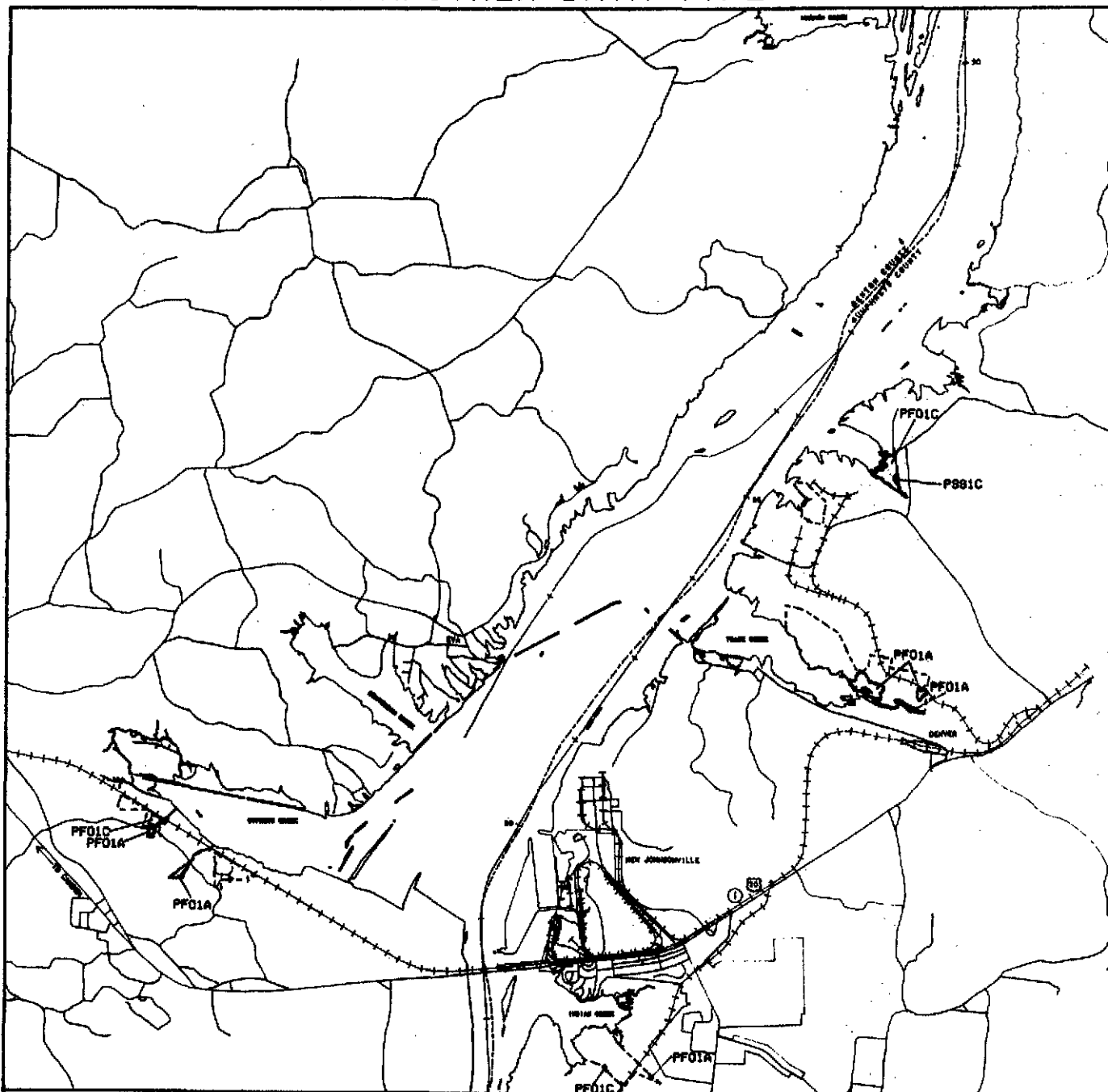
6



— WETLAND HABITATS
U UPLAND AREA SURROUNDED
BY WETLANDS
— CAMDEN DEWATERING AREA



EXAMPLE 5: OVERLAYING AND MAPPING ONE DATA TYPE
WITH ANOTHER DATA TYPE



KENTUCKY RESERVOIR PLAN—RIVER MILES 90-101

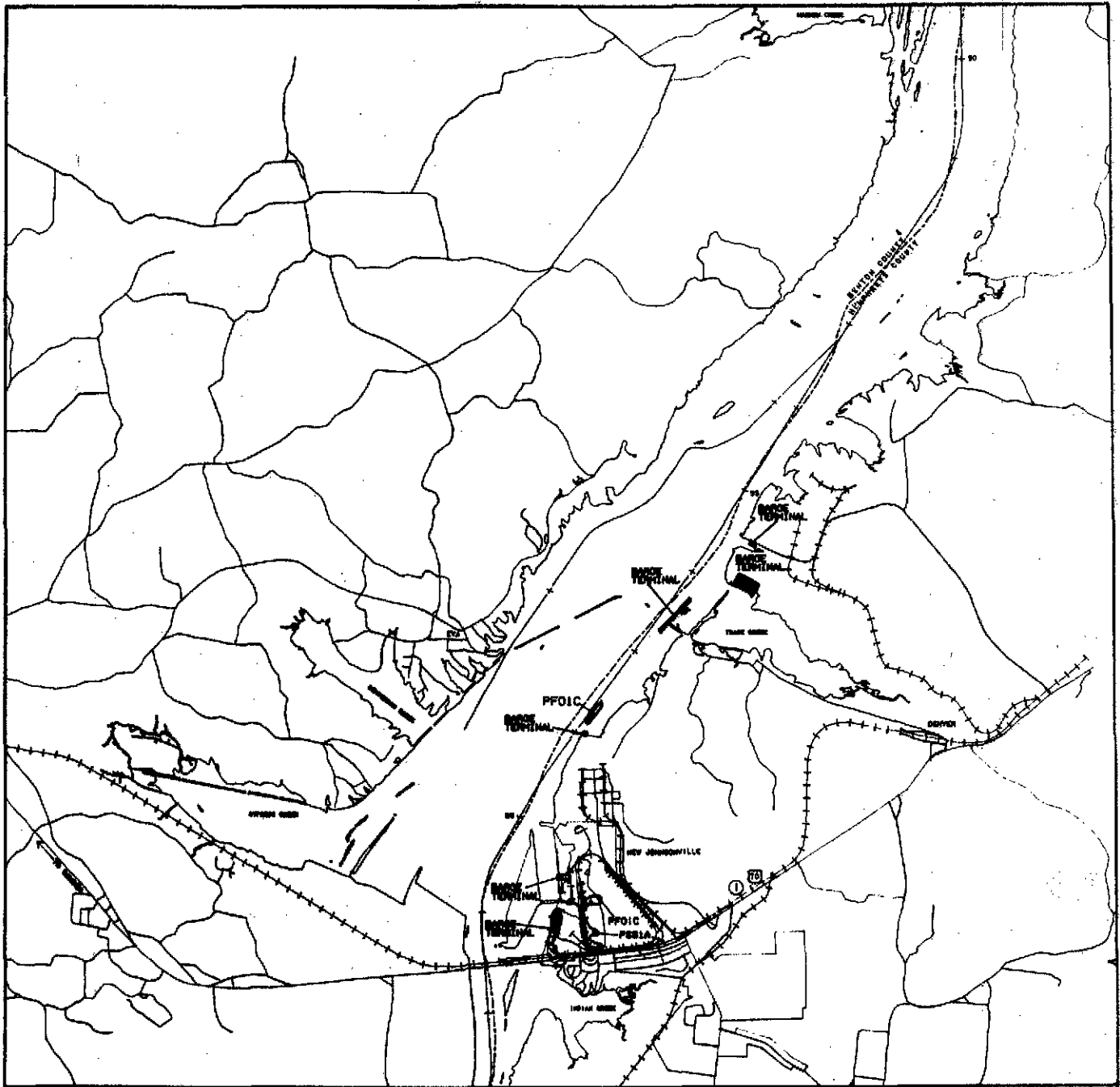
WETLANDS WITHIN ALLOCATED INDUSTRIAL AREAS

- WETLAND HABITATS
- - - AREAS IDENTIFIED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE



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GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES **GIS**

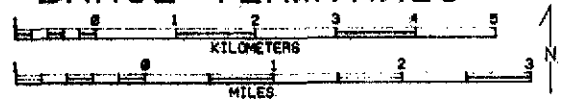
EXAMPLE 6: MAPPING ONE DATA TYPE WITHIN A GIVEN DISTANCE OF ANOTHER DATA TYPE



KENTUCKY RESERVOIR PLAN—RIVER MILES 90-101

WETLANDS WITHIN 0.5 MILE OF BARGE TERMINALS

— WETLAND HABITATS
 ■ BARGE TERMINAL



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 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICES **GIS**

With the exception of sensitive data such as Threatened or Endangered Species and Unique Biological or Geological Features; Architectural, Historic, and Archaeological Resources; and Fisheries and Molluscan Considerations, a complete set of the mapped data base at 1:48,000 scale is available for inspection at the following TVA office locations: (1) Division of Land and Economic Resources, Forestry Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828; (2) Division of Services and Field Operations, Western District, Paris, Tennessee 38242.

Contact the above for additional information about the structure, content, or use of this data base.

APPENDIX D: Data Base

SECTION A: *Existing Resource Information*

EXISTING RESOURCE INFORMATION

Introduction

This section describes the mapped information used in the Kentucky Reservoir Land Management Planning Project. These resource data are represented on the system as points, lines, or areas. Data are grouped and presented in the following order: (1) Physical and Biological Resource Information and (2) Social and Cultural Resource Information. For each data type, the following information is provided: (1) Data Type; (2) Data Source--primary acquisition source; (3) Responsible Organization--TVA organization with program mandate and lead responsibility in data collection, quality control, and technical expertise in interpreting the meaning or significance of the data; (4) Description; and (5) Data Attributes--textual or numerical information that describe the mapped features.

Physical and Biological Information

DATA TYPE: Air Quality

DATA SOURCE: TVA Air Monitoring Data, Federal Register, Environmental
Protection Agency Data, State Air Pollution Control Agencies
Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Air Resources Program

DESCRIPTION:

Spatial extent of nonattainment areas for the National Ambient Air Quality
Standards for sulfur dioxide (SO_2).

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Nonattainment area

DATA TYPE: Aquatic Plants/Aquatic Ecology

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Areas where TVA carries out management activities to control mosquitoes and aquatic macrophytes such as Eurasian Watermilfoil, Southern Nead, and Hydrilla.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Data category

- a. Submersed and/or floating-leaved aquatic macrophytes
- b. Emergent aquatic macrophytes
- c. Potential habitat for submersed aquatic macrophytes
- d. High floodwater mosquito productivity area
- e. Drainage maintenance areas for mosquito control
- f. Mechanical plant growth control areas for mosquito control
- g. Adult mosquito index station
- h. Larval mosquito dipping station

DATA TYPE : Endangered Mussels

DATA SOURCE: Gooch, C. H., et. al. 1979. Recent Mollusk Investigations on the Tennessee River. Div. Env'n. Plan., Water Qual. and Ecol. Branch, TVA, Chattanooga, Tennessee. p. 126.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Areas expected to contain Federally listed endangered mussels.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Species

DATA TYPE: Fisheries

DATA SOURCE: Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency creel survey data (1978-1983), Kentucky Department of Game and Fish creel survey data (1980-1981), and TVA field biologist observations and field investigations (1970-1980)

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Fisheries and Aquatic Ecology Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Important fisheries habitat areas and associated species.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Location codes
2. Species

DATA TYPE: Floodplains

DATA SOURCE: Structure profile and maximum probable flood elevations were computed in 1951 and published by TVA in "The Register Deed Provisions Applicable in Sale of Reservoir Lands." The 100-year profile was computed in 1983 using cross-sectional data field surveyed in 1979. Portions of the 100-year flood profile along the reservoir have been published in various National Flood Insurance Program reports.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Flood Protection Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Tabulations of the 100-year, structure profile, and maximum probable flood elevations are provided in tables 1-3.

Table 1. 100-year Flood Elevations.

TENNESSEE RIVER KENTUCKY RESERVOIR			
100-Year Flood		100-Year Flood	
Mile	ELEV	Mile	ELEV
22.400	375.0	156.460	390.2
115.300	375.0	157.860	390.4
115.690	375.1	158.514	390.9
116.070	375.5	160.300	391.6
116.260	375.5	162.700	392.5
116.610	375.6	164.800	393.4
118.710	376.0	166.890	394.0
120.030	376.4	168.350	394.7
121.900	377.0	171.060	395.6
122.750	377.3	173.180	396.5
124.990	378.1	175.270	397.1
127.750	380.1	179.940	399.0
131.170	380.7	181.560	399.2
133.370	381.5	184.080	399.6
134.00	381.7		
134.820	381.9	185.250	399.8
134.930 DS*	381.9	187.840	400.1
134.930 US*	382.1	189.900	400.4
135.020	382.1	189.940	400.4 DS*
135.250	382.5	189.940	400.8 US*
137.560	383.4	191.970	401.1
139.170	384.1	193.730	401.3
141.750	385.1	195.380	401.4
143.700	385.9	198.020	401.7
145.940	386.4	200.420	402.1
148.040	387.4	202.330	402.7
150.460	388.5	204.030	403.0
152.250	388.9	205.470	403.4
154.320	389.8	206.700	403.9

* Downstream and upstream bridges.

Table 2. Structure Profile Elevations.

TENNESSEE RIVER		
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR		
Tennessee River Miles		Elevation
<u>From</u>	<u>To</u>	<u>Feet</u>
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR		
Kentucky		
Dam	125.0	381.0
125.0	128.0	382.0
128.0	130.0	383.0
130.0	133.0	384.0
133.0	136.0	385.0
136.0	139.0	386.0
139.0	142.0	387.0
141.0	144.0	388.0
144.0	146.0	389.0
146.0	149.0	390.0
149.0	152.0	391.0
152.0	155.0	392.0
155.0	158.0	393.0
158.0	160.0	395.0
163.0	166.0	396.0
166.0	168.0	397.0
168.0	172.0	399.0
176.0	180.0	401.0
190.0	200.0	402.0
200.0	203.0	403.0
203.0	205.0	404.0
205.0	206.7	405.0

Table 3. Maximum Probable Flood Profile Elevations.

TENNESSEE RIVER					
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR					
Tennessee			Tennessee		
River Miles		Elevation	River Miles		Elevation
From	To	Feet	From	To	Feet
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR					
22.4	26.0	381.0	134.0	136.0	397.0
26.0	43.8	381.0	136.0	138.0	398.0
43.8	55.7	381.0	138.0	140.0	399.0
55.7	64.7	381.0	140.0	142.0	400.0
64.7	72.4	381.0	142.0	144.0	401.0
72.4	78.2	381.0	144.0	146.0	402.0
78.2	86.0	381.0	146.0	148.0	403.0
86.0	92.0	382.0	148.0	152.0	404.0
92.0	96.0	383.0	152.0	154.0	405.0
96.0	102.0	384.0	154.0	156.0	406.0
102.0	104.0	385.0	156.0	158.0	407.0
104.0	108.0	386.0	158.0	162.0	408.0
108.0	110.0	387.0	162.0	164.0	409.0
110.0	114.0	388.0	164.0	168.0	410.0
114.0	116.0	389.0	168.0	170.0	411.0
116.0	120.0	390.0	170.0	174.0	412.0
120.0	122.0	391.0	174.0	178.0	413.0
122.0	124.0	392.0	178.0	182.0	414.0
124.0	126.0	393.0	182.0	198.0	415.0
126.0	128.0	394.0	198.0	204.0	416.0
128.0	130.0	395.0	204.0	206.7	417.0
130.0	134.0	396.0			

DATA TYPE: Forest Opportunity Costs and Research Areas

DATA SOURCE: TVA's Forest Resource Development Program field data collected from random sample plots, January through March 1983. Field data were fed into YIELD program (Hepp, Todd, Timber YIELD Forecasting and Planning Tool, TVA, 1984) to determine net present value.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Forest Resources Development Branch

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Forest Opportunity Costs or Net Present Value (NPV) is an estimate of the present worth of all future growth, income, and expenses associated with carrying an existing stand of timber to financial maturity. Future income and expenses were discounted to the present using a discount rate of 9 percent and an inflation rate of 5 percent (real rate 4 percent). Forest Research Areas are TVA properties that are now or have been used for forest research.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Forestry tract identification numbers
 2. Categories
 - a. Less than \$499 NPV per acre
 - b. \$500 to \$599 NPV per acre
 - c. \$600 to \$1,000 NPV per acre
 - d. Greater than \$1,000 NPV per acre
 - e. Forest Research Area
 3. Computer-generated tract acreage

DATA TYPE: Natural Areas

DATA SOURCE: TVA Regional Natural Heritage Project inventory. Original sources include TVA field studies, Tennessee and Kentucky State Heritage Programs, Tennessee and Kentucky State Chapters of the Nature Conservancy, university herbaria, university museums of natural history, scientific literature, and personal communications with knowledgeable scientists in the area. Data are based on observations ranging in time from the early 1920s through recent fieldwork conducted as late as 1983.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Regional Natural Heritage Project

DESCRIPTION:

Location and description of areas containing unique biological or geological features.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map number
 2. Category title
 - a. TVA natural areas
 - b. Ad Hoc protection plan areas
 - c. Kentucky nature preserves commission
 - d. Research natural areas
 - e. Potential national natural landmark
 3. Panel
 4. Quad number
 5. Quad name
 6. County
 7. Sponsor

8. Name
9. Ownership
10. Other
11. Sensitive species

DATA TYPE: Reservoir/Stream Segments Classifications

DATA SOURCE: Water Quality Management Plan for the Tennessee River - Western Basin, Division of Water Quality Control, Tennessee Department of Public Health, October 27, 1976.

The River Basin Water Quality Management Plan for Kentucky - Tennessee River, Division of Water Quality, Kentucky Department for Natural Resources and Environmental Protection, no date.

Section 26a permits, TVA.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Air and Water Resources
Water Quality Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Classifications of reservoir and stream segments for water uses.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map label
 2. Stream name
 3. Reach
 4. Classifications of uses
 - a. Domestic
 - b. Industrial
 - c. Fisheries
 - d. Aquatic
 - e. Recreation
 - f. Livestock watering and wildlife
 - g. Navigation

DATA TYPE: Soils

DATA SOURCE: The data were interpreted from landtype maps prepared by the TVA/Soil Conservation Service Regional Soils Data Base staff using topographic and detailed soil maps. Data collection involved consultation with soil scientists in each of the two States, and field verification.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Services and Field Operations
Geographic Information Services

DESCRIPTION:

Soil mapping units and interpretations using criteria established by the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. County code
 2. Soil code
 3. County soil code
 4. Acreage
 5. Soil series
 6. Soil phase
 7. Important farmland
 - a. Prime farmland
 - b. Important farmland - Statewide
 - c. Other land - soil limitations
 - d. Other land - water limitations
 - e. Water
 - f. Made land
 - g. Gravel pits
 - h. Other land
 - i. No data

8. Erosion potential

9. Oak productivity

DATA TYPE: Threatened or Endangered Species and Unique or Sensitive
Natural Areas and Features

DATA SOURCE: TVA Regional Natural Heritage Project inventory. Original sources include TVA field studies, Tennessee and Kentucky State Heritage Programs, Tennessee and Kentucky State Chapters of the Nature Conservancy, university herbaria, university museums of natural history, scientific literature, and personal communications with knowledgeable scientists in the area. Data are based on observations ranging in time from the early 1920s through recent fieldwork conducted as late as 1983.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Regional Natural Heritage Project

GENERAL DESCRIPTION:

Known occurrences of threatened, endangered, or rare plant (special plant) or animal (special animal) species; and unique biological or geological features. An occurrence is defined as an individual location of the species.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map number
 2. Index code
 3. Scientific name
 4. Common name
 5. Status
 6. Data category
 - a. Federally endangered or threatened animals
 - b. Federally endangered or threatened plants
 - c. Federally under review animal
 - d. Federally under review plant
 - e. Smithsonian listed plant

- f. State endangered or threatened animal
- g. State endangered or threatened plant
- h. State special concern animal
- i. State special concern plant
- j. Sensitive biological features
- k. Sensitive geological features

DATA TYPE: Upland Wildlife

DATA SOURCE: "Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency/TVA Midwinter Waterfowl Inventory," Mississippi Flyway Council, 1981-82;
 "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "TVA Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "Status of the Dewatering Areas," D. A. Hammer and J. S. Atkins, TVA 1982 Annual Report;
 "Ducks, Swans, and Geese of North America," Bellrose, Frank C., 1976;
 Vernon Anderson - Wildlife Biologist, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, interviewed, 1984;
 Jack Colwick - Region I Wildlife Biologist, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, interviewed and written input, 1984;
 U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological staff at Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, interviews, 1984;
 Topographic maps, black and white aerial photographs, and infrared aerial photographs, TVA.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Wildlife Resources Development Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations of significant upland wildlife habitats and populations.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map number
 2. Map code
 3. Data category

- a. Forest-related wildlife area
- b. Ruffed grouse restoration area
- c. Agricultural-related wildlife area
- d. Big game area
- e. Wild turkey restoration area
- f. Proposed wild turkey restoration
- g. Nongame unique habitat
- h. Starling/blackbird roost
- i. Gull concentration area
- j. Wildlife management area
- k. Terrestrial furbearer area

DATA TYPE: Waterfowl

DATA SOURCE: "Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency/TVA Midwinter Waterfowl Inventory," Mississippi Flyway Council, 1981-82;
 "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "TVA Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "Status of the Dewatering Areas," D. A. Hammer and J. S. Atkins, TVA 1982 Annual Report;
 "Ducks, Swans, and Geese of North America," Bellrose, Frank C., 1976;
 Vernon Anderson - Wildlife Biologist, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, interviewed, 1984;
 Jack Colwick - Region I Wildlife Biologist, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, interviewed and written input, 1984;
 U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological staff at Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, interviews, 1984;
 Topographic maps, black and white aerial photographs, and infrared aerial photographs, TVA.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Wildlife Resources Development Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations of significant waterfowl habitats and populations.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map number
 2. Map code
 3. Data category

- a. Wood duck production area
- b. Wood duck nest box area
- c. Wood duck roost - staging area
- d. Wood duck trapping sites
- e. American black duck/mallard pro area
- f. Migrating duck resting - feeding area
- g. Canvasback resting - feeding area
- h. Migrating Canada goose resting - feeding area
- i. Waterfowl management areas
- j. Waterfowl refuge areas

DATA TYPE: Wetlands

DATA SOURCE: Compiled by TVA Mapping Services Branch using the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetlands Inventory mapping conventions and the system developed by Cowardin et al. entitled Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Wildlife Resources Development Program
and
Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Services and Field Operations
Mapping Services Branch
Remote Sensing Section

DESCRIPTION:

Delineation and classifications of reservoir-area wetlands.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map label
2. Wetland system
3. Wetland subsystem
4. Wetland class
5. Wetland subclass
6. Wetland regime
7. Wetland special modifiers

DATA TYPE: Wetland Wildlife

DATA SOURCE: "Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency/TVA Midwinter Waterfowl Inventory," Mississippi Flyway Council, 1981-82;
 "U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "TVA Midwinter Eagle Inventory for Land Between The Lakes." TVA, 1983;
 "Status of the Dewatering Areas," D. A. Hammer and J. S. Atkins, TVA 1982 Annual Report;
 "Ducks, Swans, and Geese of North America," Bellrose, Frank C., 1976;
 Vernon Anderson - Wildlife Biologist, Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources, interviewed, 1984;
 Jack Colwick - Region I Wildlife Biologist, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, interviewed and written input, 1984;
 U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service biological staff at Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge, interviews, 1984;
 Topographic maps, black and white aerial photographs, and infrared aerial photographs, TVA.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Wildlife Resources Development Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations of significant wetland wildlife habitats and populations.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map number
 2. Map code
 3. Data category

- a. Shorebird/wading bird use - concentration areas
- b. American woodcock concentration areas
- c. Bald eagle use - concentration areas
- d. Eagle sanctuary
- e. Osprey hacking site
- f. Aquatic furbearer use areas
- g. River otter sighting locations
- h. Wading bird nesting colonies
- i. Great blue heron nesting colony (43 nests, 1982)
- j. Black-crowned night heron (1 nest, 1982)
- k. Green-backed heron nesting concentration (8 nests, 1982)
- l. Green-backed heron nesting concentration (21 nests, 1982)
- m. Little blue heron nesting colony (8 nests, 1982)
- n. Green-backed heron nesting concentration (12 nests, 1982)
- o. Great blue heron nesting colony (80 nests, 1982)

Social and Cultural Data

DATA TYPE: Archaeology

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Tennessee Office of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Conservation; Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Commission; TVA field surveys, 1983.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Cultural Resources Program

DESCRIPTION:

Known locations and classifications of archaeological sites and/or districts.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Site State code
2. Site county code
3. Site occ. number
4. Site number
5. Location - north coordinate
6. Location - east coordinate
7. Location description
a. Inundated
b. Fluctuation zone
c. Floodplain
d. Terrace
e. Upland

DATA TYPE: Forest Industry

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Tennessee Department of Conservation,
Directory of Tennessee's Forest Industries 1980.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Forest Resources Development Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations and descriptions of existing forest industries.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map number
2. Firm name
3. Firm address
4. Telephone number
5. County

DATA TYPE: Historic Sites

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Tennessee Office of Archaeology, Tennessee Department of Conservation; Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer, Kentucky Heritage Commission; TVA field surveys, 1983.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Cultural Resources Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations and classifications of architecturally or historically significant structures, sites, or districts.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Identification number
 2. Designation
 - a. National Historic Landmark
 - b. National Register
 - c. Potentially eligible National Register
 - d. May be eligible - requires further study
 - e. Minimal potential for significance
 - f. Any determination will require further study
 - g. Historic structure or district designated as a National Historic Landmark
 - h. Historic structure or district on the National Register of Historic Places
 - i. Historic structure or district potentially eligible for National Register of Historic Places
 - j. Structure, district, or area that may be potentially eligible but needs verification

- k. Structure or area with minimal potential of being eligible

- 3. Name
- 4. Location - street number
- 5. City - town
- 6. State
- 7. County
- 8. Classification category
 - a. District
 - b. Buildings
 - c. Structure
 - d. Site
 - e. Object
 - f. Battlefield
 - g. Political event
 - h. Transportation route
 - i. Other
 - j. District and buildings
 - k. Buildings and site
 - l. Site and battlefield
- 9. Ownership
- 10. Status
- 11. Past use
- 12. Present use
- 13. Owner name
- 14. Owner address
- 15. Physical condition
- 16. Original site or moved

17. Date moved
18. Date altered
19. Period
20. Area's significance
21. Specific date
22. Builder provider
23. Integrity
24. Date of observation
25. Type of observation

DATA TYPE: Industrial Development

DATA SOURCE: Existing local and/or regional plans and zoning maps, topographic maps, tax equalization maps, 1982 Tennessee Directory of Manufacturers, 1982 Kentucky Directory of Manufacturers

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Economic Development and Analysis Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Existing industries within the study area as well as lands presently zoned for industrial use.

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map label
 2. Data type
 - a. TVA land forecast for industrial use
 - b. Existing industrial development identified in local/regional plans
 - c. Land presently zoned for industrial use
 - d. Industries located along Kentucky Reservoir
 3. Location
 4. Name of firm
 5. SIC number
 6. Product
 7. Employment
 8. Date Established
 9. Tract identification
 10. Condition

- a. Opportunity cost > \$1,000
- b. Opportunity cost \$500-\$599
- c. Opportunity cost < \$500

11. Acreage

DATA TYPE: TVA Landrights

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Services and Field Operations
Field Operations West, Western District

DESCRIPTION:

Spatial delineation of eight types of landrights by which current or former TVA lands are classified.

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Dam and Structures

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Tract number
2. Contract expiration date
3. Acres
4. Type of commitment

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Land Use Agreements

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Contract number
2. Contract beginning date
3. Contract expiration date
4. Acres
5. Right-of-way width
6. Type of commitment
7. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Retained Committed

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Tract number
2. Contract number
3. Contract expiration date

4. Acreage
5. Method of conveyance
6. Type of commitment
7. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Retained Developed

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Acres
 3. Developmental use
 - a. Recreation
 - b. Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
operation base
 - c. Dam reservation
 - d. Small wild area
 4. Project name
 5. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Retained Rights on Sold Property

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Acres
 3. Type of commitment

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Retained, Significant, Cancellable Commitments

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Tract number
 2. Contract number
 3. Contract expiration date
 4. Acreage
 5. Method of conveyance
 6. Type of commitment
 7. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: Transferred Land

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Tract number
2. Contract number
3. Acres
4. Structure profile
5. Transfer/sale contour
6. Method of conveyance
7. Project name
8. Segment identification

LANDRIGHTS DATA TYPE: 26a Commitments

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Identification label

DATA TYPE: Land Use/Land Cover

DATA SOURCE: Data compiled by TVA, Mapping Services Branch

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Services and Field Operations
Mapping Services Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Noncomputerized data, mapped using a general classification system modified from J. R. Anderson, et al., 1976, A Land Use and Land Cover Classification System for Use With Remote Sensor Data, Geological Survey Professional Paper 964.

LAND USE/LAND COVER CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM:

1. Urban or built-up land
 - 11 residential
 - 12 commercial and services
 - 13 industrial
 - 14 transportation, communications, and utilities
 - 15 industrial and commercial complexes
 - 16 mixed urban or built-up land
 - 17 Other urban or built-up land
2. Agricultural land
 - 21 cropland
 - 22 orchards, groves, vineyards, nurseries, and ornamental horticultural areas
 - 23 confined feeding operations
 - 24 other agricultural land
 - 25 pasture

3. Rangeland

31 herbaceous rangeland

32 shrub and brush rangeland

33 mixed rangeland

4. Forest land

41 deciduous forest land

42 evergreen forest land

43 mixed forest land

44 pine plantation

5. Barren land

73 sandy areas

74 bare exposed rock

75 strip mines, quarries, and gravel pits

76 transitional areas

77 mixed barren land

DATA TYPE: *Navigation Facilities*

DATA SOURCE: TVA Technical Report No. 25, The Tennessee River Navigation System; TVA publication, Major Freight Terminals on the Tennessee River Waterway; Kentucky Reservoir land forecast maps; Section 26a permit files; and TVA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers navigation charts (data current as of 1983).

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Economic Development and Analysis Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Locations and descriptions of existing navigation facilities.

- ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map label
2. Type
- a. Existing barge terminal
- b. Safety harbors or landing
- c. Minor commercial barge landing
- d. Spoil disposal areas
- e. Barge fleeting areas
3. Name
4. Tennessee river mile location
5. Creek name

DATA TYPE: Power Facilities

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Transmission Systems Engineering Design
project drawings, updated as changes occur.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Power and Engineering
Management Services Staff
Division of Transmission Planning and Engineering
Transmission System Siting and Clearance Staff

DESCRIPTION:

Existing and proposed TVA transmission lines and other power
facilities.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Identification number
2. Facility type
3. Name
4. Voltage
5. Right-of-way width
6. Vicinity map
7. Plan profile
8. Panel

DATA TYPE: Recreation Development

DATA SOURCE: Kentucky Lake forecast maps, TVA; "Tennessee's Five Rivers Resource Conservation and Development Project Plan," Five Rivers RC&D Association, 1972; "Tennessee Valley Outdoor Recreation Plan," TVA, 1974; "Regional Open Space - Recreation Plan," Southwest Tennessee Development District, 1975; Kentucky Lake Recreation Map, TVA, 1978; Recreation Survey Data, TVA, 1978; Tennessee Department of Conservation, 1979; "Port Development Study, Hardin, Wayne, Decatur, and Perry Counties," Southwest Tennessee and South Central Tennessee Development Districts, 1979; "Environmental Impact Statement, Tennessee Tombigbee Waterway," U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1982; "Regional Public Facilities Update," Northwest Tennessee Development District, 1982; "Recreation for the Mid-Cumberland Region," Mid-Cumberland Regional Council of Governments, 1982; "Tennessee Statewide Recreation Survey," the University of Tennessee, 1983; Kentucky Lake Aerial Photographs, 1983; Interview with George Clark, Houston County Executive, Erin, Tennessee, 1984; "Economic Analysis - Kentucky Reservoir Area," TVA, 1984; Recreation Resources Program Field Reviews, TVA, 1984.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Recreation Resources Program

DESCRIPTION:

Locations and descriptions of existing recreation development, divided into six data types.

RECREATION DATA TYPE: Commercial Resorts

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Tennessee river mile
 4. Creek
 5. County
 6. Estimated value
 7. Estimated visitors

RECREATION DATA TYPE: Informal Recreation Areas

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map number
 2. Name

RECREATION DATA TYPE: Private Clubs

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Acres
 4. County
 5. Tennessee river mile
 6. Creek

RECREATION DATA TYPE: Public Parks

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map identification
 2. Name
 3. Class type
 - a. TVA public use areas
 - b. State parks
 - c. County parks
 - d. City parks
 - e. Developed boat access transferred to State

4. Acres
5. River mile
6. Visitation
7. Number of picnic units
8. Number of tennis courts
9. Number of ball fields
10. Bike trail miles
11. Hiking trail miles
12. Basketball courts
13. Number of camp sites
14. Boat ramps
15. Swimming beach

RECREATION DATA TYPES: Stream Access

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map number
 2. Category
 - a. TVA informal access
 - b. State developed
 3. Name
 4. Acres
 5. Map panel
 6. River bank
 7. Duck River mile

RECREATION DATA TYPES: Trails

- ATTRIBUTES:
1. Map number
 2. Category type
 - a. TVA trails
 - b. State trails

c. Local trails

d. Other trails

e. Designated national recreational trail

3. Name

4. Panel

5. Length - miles

6. Comments

DATA TYPE: Water Intake and Discharge Facilities

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development

Division of Air and Water Resources

Water Systems Development Branch

DESCRIPTION:

Municipal, industrial, and other domestic waste discharges and water supply intakes.

ATTRIBUTES: 1. Map label

2. Type

a. Domestic water supply

b. Industrial water supply

c. Domestic water discharge

d. Industrial water discharge

3. Company name

4. Type of discharge

5. Tennessee river mile location

6. Tributary name

7. Tributary mile

APPENDIX D: Data Base

SECTION B: *Capability/Land Needs Information*

CAPABILITY/LAND NEEDS INFORMATION

Introduction

This section describes the mapped and textual information that identifies the capability of Kentucky Reservoir land to support various uses, and specific tracts of land needed for those uses. The capability data resulted from interpretation of the resource data, fieldwork, and professional judgement about the land's ability to support a given use. For the mapped portion of this interpretive data, the following information is provided: (1) data type, (2) data source, (3) responsible organization, and (4) capability data categories. The unmapped portion of this interpretive data, the Land Needs Narrative, is a written report that explained the program's interest in the reservoir land and provided a context for reviewing the mapped data.

Mapped Capability Data

DATA TYPE: Forest Management

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
 Division of Land and Economic Resources
 Forest Resources Development Program

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Forest Research - High Quality Timber and Veneer - Some of these areas are presently being used for research activities related to forest species improvement. The production of high quality timber on short rotations (less than 80 years) is typical and the potential value (NPV) exceeds \$1,000/acre. The primary timber species present are red and white oaks and ash, which produce clear grade lumber products and hardwood face veneer for paneling.
2. Furniture and Construction Quality Timber - These areas produce products in 80 to 100 years with a potential value of \$500 to \$999/acre. Primary species include gum, maple, poplar, oaks, and pines, which produce moderate quality lumber with small defects, parts and pieces for furniture, railroad ties, and construction lumber.
3. Firewood and Pulpwood Quality Timber - These areas provide harvestable products in 100 years or more with a potential value of \$.0 to \$500/acre. The timber species varies (hardwoods and pine) producing some structural lumber, occasional crossties, home and industrial firewood, and both pine and hardwood pulpwood.

DATA TYPE: Industrial/Navigation Development

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development

Division of Land and Economic Resources

Economic Development and Analysis Branch

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Barge Terminal Sites
2. Industrial Access
3. Industrial Sites
4. Minor Commercial Landings

Refer to the plan report text for a description of
the Data Categories.

DATA TYPE: Recreation Development/Natural Areas

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Tennessee and Kentucky State Heritage
Program Data

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Recreation Resources Program

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

- Recreation Development

1. Commercial Recreation
2. Group Camp
3. Historic Preservation
4. Open Space
5. Public Recreation
6. Trails
7. Water Access

- Natural Areas

8. Habitat Protection
9. Small Wild Areas

Refer to the plan report text for a description
of the Data Categories.

DATA TYPE: Upland Wildlife Development

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, and
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Wildlife Resources Development Program

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Key Habitat
2. Exceptional Habitat
3. Good Habitat
4. Suitable Habitat

Table 4 provides a detailed description of the upland wildlife development data categories.

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (1.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (1.2)	GOOD HABITAT (1.3)	SUITABLE (1.4)	
				TABLE 4. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY I. UPLAND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA
	●			POSSESSES A HABITAT BASE THAT CAN SUPPORT HARVESTABLE BIG GAME POPULATIONS; MAY HAVE POTENTIAL FOR MANAGEMENT AREA DESIGNATION: Big game populations (turkey and deer) require large acreages of quality habitat to produce huntable populations on a sustained basis in west Tennessee/Kentucky upland and bottomland forest types. Best sites have a large proportion of mast-producing trees and shrubs, abundant winter cover, interspersed permanent water, and 10- to 20-percent open areas to provide soft mast, herbaceous forage, and spring nesting and fawning habitat.
	●	●		POSSESSES A HABITAT BASE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING HARVESTABLE BIG GAME POPULATIONS IF MANAGED IN CONJUNCTION WITH ADJACENT LANDS: These lands lack the habitat base to produce big game populations on a sustained basis when considered alone. However, big game populations occur in huntable numbers because of habitat continuity with large adjacent land tracts. In such cases, management practices can be implemented on the smaller tract that will improve conditions for big game on both holdings. Examples of such situations are TVA lands adjacent to wildlife management areas or large private timber holdings that are open to public hunting.
	●			POSSESSES A HABITAT BASE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A WIDE VARIETY OF HARVESTABLE SMALL GAME POPULATIONS: Optimum small game habitat consists of an interspersed vegetation types including open fields in forage grasses, small to large forest tracts, brushy field borders and fence rows, and diversified row crop farming operations.
		●	●	POSSESSES A HABITAT BASE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A LIMITED VARIETY OF SMALL GAME SPECIES: The habitat base on these lands is not large enough to provide the life requisites needed for a variety of small game species. However, the conditions are present to feature one or more species for hunting purposes and/or wildlife observation and study. For example, the site might be wooded and provide quality squirrel hunting conditions and opportunities to observe migrating wood warblers in the spring and fall. These smaller areas can absorb a great deal of user pressure when considered on a collective basis over the entire reservoir.
	●			RELATIVELY ISOLATED WITH RESPECT TO INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT: These sites occur in areas with no concentrated industrial or residential developments and associated intense human disturbances on, and adjacent to, the TVA property. This isolation, which is extremely beneficial to wildlife populations, provides the atmosphere needed for a quality outdoor experience.
		●	●	MODERATELY ISOLATED WITH RESPECT TO INDUSTRIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT: These sites occur in areas with moderate human activity on, and adjacent to, the TVA land. Dogs from nearby residential developments may frequent the TVA property and harass wildlife populations while noise from industries and traffic may detract from the quality of outdoor experiences on the site. However, the size and aesthetic qualities of the land base still enable the general public to enjoy wildlife related recreational opportunities. Big game populations may not be present, but there are huntable small game populations available for public use.
	●	●		READILY ACCESSIBLE VIA ESTABLISHED ROAD: MINOR REPAIRS OF ROAD SYSTEM ON TVA LAND MAY/MAY NOT BE NECESSARY: Quality upland wildlife recreational opportunities are present and there is established land access to the TVA property via county, State, or Federal road. In some cases, repair and/or construction of short segments of secondary roads on the TVA land may be necessary.

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (1.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (1.2)	GOOD HABITAT (1.3)	SUITABLE (1.4)	
				TABLE 4. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY 1: UPLAND WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA (Continued)
		●	●	ACCESSIBLE BY WATER, LAND ACCESS WOULD REQUIRE EXPENSIVE ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND/OR NEGOTIATION OF A RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS ADJACENT PRIVATE LAND: These sites may have quality wildlife recreational potential, but convenient land access would require negotiation of a right of way across private lands. There may be an alternate land route across other TVA lands that would involve expensive road construction operations. Although the general public will visit these sites by boat, land access is necessary for extensive habitat manipulation.
●				EXCEPTIONAL UPLAND WILDLIFE HABITAT THAT IS ALSO CLASSIFIED AS EXCEPTIONAL FOR WATERFOWL AND WETLANDS WILDLIFE: These sites are extremely important wildlife lands because they comprise exceptional habitat for more than one major category of wildlife. In many cases, management practices can be implemented to magnify this effect.
●	●			DESIGNATED WILDLIFE RESTORATION AREAS: Selected portions of TVA lands have been designated by Tennessee and/or Kentucky, as restoration sites for wild turkey (Tennessee and Kentucky) and ruffed grouse (Tennessee). Although suitable habitat is available, wildlife populations are either absent or at undesirably low numbers.
●				CONTAINS HABITAT IMPORTANT TO THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES, POPULATIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN, OR CRITICAL HABITATS: Kentucky Reservoir supports wintering populations of bald eagles (endangered on both State and Federal registers) and provides nesting habitat for ospreys (endangered, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), great blue herons (in need of management, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), and black-crowned night herons (threatened, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky). In addition, the river otter (endangered, Kentucky; threatened, Tennessee) occurs along Kentucky Reservoir.
	●			ATTRACTS UNIQUE CONCENTRATIONS OF OBSERVABLE WILDLIFE: Lands that attract large concentrations of wildlife and are easily accessible to the general public have great value for wildlife observation, photography, and study. Examples of such sites are migrating shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas or high populations of white-tailed deer on lands open to the general public but closed to hunting. Tennessee has a program promoting public use of sites with unique wildlife viewing opportunities, and Kentucky is likely to initiate one in the future.
●				UNDER STATE AND/OR TVA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: Both Tennessee and Kentucky have wildlife management areas on Kentucky Reservoir lands with a long history of operation. These lands are managed by the States under a 30- to 90-day TVA revocable letter use permit, attract heavy public use, and produce sustained harvests of upland wildlife at population levels needed to meet current user demands.

DATA TYPE: Visual Resource Management

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data; Visual Resource Management Recommendations
for Kentucky Lake, John W. Simpson, Consultant.

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Land Management Planning Program

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Visual Protection
2. Visual Management

Refer to the plan report text for a description of
the visual resource management data categories.

DATA TYPE: Waterfowl Development

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data, Tennessee Wildlife Resources Agency, and
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Wildlife Resources Development Program

DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Key Habitat
2. Exceptional Habitat
3. Good Habitat
4. Suitable Habitat

Table 5 provides a detailed description of the
waterfowl development data categories.

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (2.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (2.2)	GOOD HABITAT (2.3)	SUITABLE (2.4)	
				TABLE 5. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY 2: WATERFOWL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA
	●	●		POSSESSES PRIME PRODUCTION HABITAT AND ATTRACTIVE/RESTING FEEDING AREAS; MAY HAVE POTENTIAL FOR MANAGEMENT AREA OR REFUGE DESIGNATION: These tracts have the capability of producing harvestable populations of resident wood ducks, and also contain the resting/feeding habitat necessary to attract a wide variety of wintering migratory waterfowl in huntable numbers. If such management practices as dewatering operations, green tree reservoir development, moist site vegetation management, and production of waterfowl foods through sharecropping arrangements with farmers are possible, the characteristics necessary for establishment of a waterfowl refuge or management area are present.
		●		POSSESSES HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING ONLY A LIMITED VARIETY OF WATERFOWL: Quality habitat is available for one or more major groups of waterfowl. However, the site will not support the wide variety of waterfowl species necessary for a waterfowl management area. For example, the shallow water conditions required for dabbling ducks may be present, but not the more open water areas that attract diving ducks. Wood duck production habitat (mature cavity trees near streams or lakes) may/may not be present. Examples are the back portions of mainstream coves and embayments or the steep terrain often associated with reservoir backup into tributary streams.
			●	POSSESSES HABITAT CHARACTERISTICS CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING ONLY SMALL NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS OF A GIVEN SPECIES: These sites may contain small amounts of quality production and/or resting/feeding habitat but are not large enough to maintain large numbers of waterfowl. Although these sites (small sloughs, short shoreline segments, small coves and inlets, etc.) only provide minimum habitat requirements, they do provide beneficial waterfowl conditions when considered collectively on a reservoir wide basis.
	●			HUMAN RELATED DISTURBANCES INSIGNIFICANT: Many species of overwintering waterfowl seek sites with minimal boating activity, large open expanses of water, or remote shallow water areas. Wood ducks prefer to breed and rear their broods in relatively isolated places where mature trees provide nesting cavities near permanent fresh water streams and lakes.
		●	●	HUMAN RELATED DISTURBANCES MINIMUM OR REGULATABLE: Human activity patterns and associated disturbances are usually relatively low in these localities or can be controlled during the critical nesting/brood rearing season.
	●			ATTRACTS PREDICTABLY HIGH NUMBERS OF WINTERING WATERFOWL: Kentucky Reservoir overwinters approximately 450,000 ducks and geese. However, some localities on the reservoir attract predictably high numbers of waterfowl each year because of such factors as food availability and site fidelity. Harvestable populations are always present in suitable densities at these locations during fall and winter.
		●	●	FREQUENTLY ATTRACTS HIGH NUMBERS OF WINTERING WATERFOWL BUT DENSITIES AND USE PATTERNS ARE UNPREDICTABLE: Although harvestable populations of waterfowl are frequently present at these localities, their occurrence, use patterns, and densities are unpredictable.
	●			READILY ACCESSIBLE VIA ESTABLISHED ROAD; MINOR REPAIRS OF ROAD SYSTEM ON TVA LAND MAY/MAY NOT BE NECESSARY: Quality waterfowl related recreational opportunities are present and there is established land access to the TVA property via county, State, or Federal road. Repair and/or construction of short segments of secondary roads on the TVA land may be necessary.
		●	●	ACCESSIBLE BY WATER, LAND ACCESS WOULD REQUIRE EXPENSIVE ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND/OR NEGOTIATION OF A RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS ADJACENT PRIVATE LAND: These sites may have quality waterfowl related recreational potential, but convenient land access would require negotiation of a right of way across private lands. There may be an alternate land route across other TVA lands that would involve expensive road construction operations. Although the general public will visit these sites by boat, land access is necessary for extensive habitat manipulation.

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (2.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (2.2)	GOOD HABITAT (2.3)	SUITABLE (2.4)	
				TABLE 5. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY 2: WATERFOWL DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA (continued)
●				EXCEPTIONAL WATERFOWL HABITAT THAT IS ALSO CLASSIFIED AS EXCEPTIONAL FOR UPLAND AND/OR WETLANDS WILDLIFE: These sites are extremely important wildlife lands because they comprise exceptional habitat for more than one major category of wildlife. In many cases, management practices can be implemented to magnify this effect.
●				CONTAINS HABITAT IMPORTANT TO THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES, POPULATIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN, OR CRITICAL HABITATS: Kentucky Reservoir supports wintering populations of bald eagles (endangered on both State and Federal registers) and provides nesting habitat for ospreys (endangered, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), great blue herons (in need of management, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), and black-crowned night herons (threatened, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky). In addition, the river otter (endangered, Kentucky; threatened, Tennessee) occurs along Kentucky Reservoir.
	●			ATTRACTS UNIQUE CONCENTRATIONS OF OBSERVABLE WILDLIFE: Lands that attract large concentrations of wildlife and are easily accessible to the general public have great value for wildlife observation, photography, and study. Examples of such sites are migrating shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas or high populations of white-tailed deer on lands open to the public but closed to hunting. Tennessee has a program promoting public use of sites with unique wildlife viewing opportunities and Kentucky is likely to initiate one in the future.
●				UNDER STATE AND/OR TVA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: Both Tennessee and Kentucky have wildlife management areas on Kentucky Reservoir lands with a long history of operation. These lands are managed by the States under a 30- to 90-day TVA revocable letter use permit, attract heavy public use, and produce sustained harvests of resident and migratory waterfowl at population levels needed to meet current user demands.

DATA TYPE: Wetlands Wildlife Capability

DATA SOURCE: TVA Program Data, Tennessee Wildlife Resources, and Kentucky
Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources

RESPONSIBLE ORGANIZATION: Office of Natural Resources and Economic Development
Division of Land and Economic Resources
Wildlife Resources Development Program

CAPABILITY DATA CATEGORIES:

1. Key Habitat
2. Exceptional Habitat
3. Good Habitat
4. Suitable Habitat

Table 6 provides a detailed description of the
wetlands wildlife development data categories.

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (3.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (3.2)	GOOD HABITAT (3.3)	SUITABLE (3.4)	
				<p>TABLE 6. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY 3: WETLANDS WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA</p>
	●			<p>CONTAINS WADING BIRD NESTING COLONIES: Wading birds usually select nesting sites in mature pine or hardwood stands near quality foraging areas (shallow water with aquatic vegetation and abundant fish populations). Wading birds nesting along Kentucky Reservoir include the great blue heron, green-backed heron, black-crowned night heron, and little blue heron.</p>
		●	●	<p>HAS NESTING HABITAT COMPONENTS REQUIRED BY WADING BIRDS BUT NO COLONIES CURRENTLY PRESENT: These tracts are characterized by the same habitat components listed above but are not currently supporting colonies of nesting birds. These sites are important because wading birds frequently change the location of their nesting colonies due to such factors as population expansions and human harassment.</p>
	●			<p>HAS HABITAT CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A VARIETY OF WETLAND SPECIES (HERONS, SHOREBIRDS, AQUATIC FURBEARERS): These sites have a land base of exceptional habitat that is capable of supporting large numbers of several wetland wildlife species. Habitat parameters include a mixture of mudflats and water saturated grassland, moist bottomland hardwoods, adjacent agriculture fields/pastureland, and vast shallow water areas with abundant fish populations, aquatic vegetation, and aquatic invertebrates.</p>
		●		<p>HAS HABITAT CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING A LIMITED NUMBER OF WETLAND SPECIES: These sites may have a large land base but the habitat lacks the diversity needed to support a large variety of species. However, the necessities (such as food, water, flora, and edge) are present to support moderate numbers of one or more wetland wildlife species. Shallow areas present in coves or near the mouth of many larger streams are often good sites for wetland wildlife species. The small deltas at the confluence of streams and lakes often produce good areas that are interspersed with islands, mudflats, and aquatic vegetation.</p>
			●	<p>HAS HABITAT CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING ONLY SMALL NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS OF A GIVEN SPECIES: These sites may contain limited quality food and cover but the land base is too small to maintain a large variety or abundance of wetland wildlife species. Although these small sites (short shoreline segments, small coves, and inlets, etc.) only meet minimum habitat requirements, they are important wetland wildlife habitats when considered collectively on a reservoir wide basis.</p>
	●			<p>HUMAN DISTURBANCE INSIGNIFICANT OR LOW: Many overwintering and migrating species of wetland wildlife prefer undisturbed shorelines. They seek sites with little boating activity, large expanses of water, and remote shallow water areas during the fall/winter period. Regulated human use and/or remote areas are also required during the spring/early fall period for successful nesting.</p>
		●	●	<p>HUMAN DISTURBANCE MODERATE OR CONTROLLABLE: Boating during critical periods, e.g., breeding season, is a factor but occurs infrequently at these sites.</p>
●				<p>EXCEPTIONAL WETLANDS WILDLIFE HABITAT THAT IS ALSO CLASSIFIED AS EXCEPTIONAL FOR WATERFOWL AND/OR UPLAND WILDLIFE: These tracts are extremely important wildlife lands because they comprise exceptional habitat for more than one major category of wildlife. In many cases, management practices can be implemented to magnify this effect.</p>

RATINGS				
KEY HABITAT (3.1)	EXCEPTIONAL (3.2)	GOOD HABITAT (3.3)	SUITABLE (3.4)	
				TABLE 6. WILDLIFE RESOURCE CAPABILITY CATEGORY 3: WETLANDS WILDLIFE DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT CRITERIA (Continued)
●				CONTAINS, HABITAT IMPORTANT TO THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES, POPULATIONS OF SPECIAL CONCERN, OR CRITICAL HABITATS: Kentucky Reservoir supports wintering populations of bald eagles (endangered on both State and Federal registers) and provides nesting habitat for ospreys (endangered, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), great blue herons (in need of management, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky), and black-crowned night herons (threatened, Tennessee; of special concern, Kentucky). In addition, the river otter (endangered, Kentucky; threatened, Tennessee) occurs along Kentucky Reservoir.
	●			ATTRACTS UNIQUE CONCENTRATIONS OF OBSERVABLE WILDLIFE: Lands that attract large concentrations of wildlife and are easily accessible to the general public have great value for wildlife observation, photography, and study. Examples are migrating shorebird and waterfowl concentration areas, and high populations of white-tailed deer on lands open to the general public but closed to hunting. Tennessee has a program promoting public use of sites with Unique wildlife viewing opportunities, and Kentucky is likely to initiate one in the future.
●				UNDER STATE AND/OR TVA WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM: Both Tennessee and Kentucky have established wildlife management areas on Kentucky Reservoir lands with a long history of operation. These lands are managed by the State under a 30- to 90-day TVA revocable letter use permit, attract heavy public use and produce sustained harvests of wildlife at population levels needed to meet current demands by the general public.
●	●			DESIGNATED WILDLIFE RESTORATION AREAS: Selected portions of TVA lands have been selected by TVA/Tennessee as osprey restoration sites. Although suitable habitat was available at these sites, breeding osprey populations were absent. To date eight fledging ospreys have been released on Kentucky Reservoir.

Land Needs Narrative

Each TVA program that submitted mapped capability data also submitted a written report that explained the program's interest in Kentucky Reservoir and provided a context for reviewing the mapped capability data. These Land Needs Narratives generally contained the following information:

- I. Existing Situation/Conditions in Reservoir Area--Description of the current (preplan) condition of the reservoir in relation to the program's interests.
- II. Proposed Land Use--Corresponded to mapped capability data categories.
 - A. What Will TVA be Doing on Those Tracts Allocated for the Proposed Use?
 - B. Why Should Land be Allocated for This Use?--Justification for allocating TVA land for the proposed use based on scientific principles, regional perspective, economics, TVA interest, outside agency involvement, public interest, etc.
 - C. Capability Criteria--Significant physical characteristics that defined or described land capable of supporting the use.
 - D. Special Land Requirements and Rationale
 - E. Specific Justification for Each Tract/Area--Description of the notable characteristics of each tract or area of land indicated on the capability maps; particularly those characteristics that make the tract suitable for the proposed use.

The complete set of Land Needs Narratives are too lengthy to reproduce in this document but are available from TVA's Land Management Planning Program, Division of Land and Economic Resources, Natural Resources Building, Norris, Tennessee 37828.

APPENDIX D: Data Base

SECTION C:

Additional Information

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Introduction

This section documents additional unmapped information that was used by the planning team to determine the most suitable use or uses for all Kentucky Reservoir lands.

Results of Public Meetings

Some of the most valuable information was input gathered at the public meetings held at the initiation of this project. The results of those meetings is detailed in Appendix B.

Existing Comprehensive Plans

These local land use planning efforts delineate the proposed character of development of a specific area by outlining the location, extent, and intensity of land uses. These plans provide a physical, economic, and social basis for future community development decisions and serve as a guide to more definitive legislative and administrative measures, such as zoning, subdivision regulation, and utility extension policies. Existing comprehensive plans considered in the planning process include:

1. Zoning Ordinance, New Johnsonville, Tennessee, and the Planning Region, 1973 (New Johnsonville Regional Planning Commission).
2. New Johnsonville - Simmons Branch Feasibility Analysis for a Riverport Terminal, 1982 (TVA).
3. Port Development Study, Decatur, Hardin, Perry, and Wayne Counties, Tennessee, 1979 (Southwest Tennessee Development District and South Central Tennessee Development District).
4. Regional Capital Improvements Program for the Mid-Cumberland Region, 1982 (Mid-Cumberland Council of Governments and Development District).
5. District Overall Economic Development Program, 1980 (Mid-Cumberland Council of Governments and Development District).

6. Land Use Plan, Camden, Tennessee, 1972 (Tennessee State Planning Commission).
7. Comprehensive Plan for Development, Kentucky Reservoir Region, 1964 (Tennessee State Planning Commission).
8. A General Plan for Decatur County, Tennessee, 1974 (Decatur County Planning Commission).
9. Regional Development Strategy, 1976 (Mid-Cumberland Council of Governments and Development District).

Historical Overview of Reservoir Area

The report that follows, traces the development of the Kentucky Reservoir area from the late 1700s when the Tennessee River "served as the area's main artery for transportation and communication," to the present, with Kentucky Reservoir providing "the lifeblood for a growing recreation industry." This overview was prepared by TVA's Cultural Resources Program based on data supplied under contract with Darlene Roth and Associates, Inc., Atlanta, Georgia.

KENTUCKY LAKE: AN HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Like the rest of the Tennessee Valley, the history of this subregion has been shaped by the flow of the Tennessee River. For the first 150 years of white settlement the river--despite its unpredictability--served as the area's main artery for transportation and communication. Its dominance, made visible by hundreds of riverport communities and boatlandings along the riverbank, persisted despite late 19th century railroad development and the construction of chert and paved roads in the 1920s. Since 1945 this portion of the river has assumed another identity as Kentucky Lake, a tranquil slack-water lake that provides the lifeblood for a growing recreation industry.

But if the Tennessee River has dictated the internal rhythms of life here, it is the area's unique geographical location (in relation to the rest of the Nation) that has made it a transition zone between eastern and western settlement, northern and southern conflict, family and commercial agriculture, and public and private economic initiatives. Kentucky Lake is a place where competing historical forces have vied for dominance without fully obscuring or obliterating each other. Whether expressed through the taming of the wilderness, the Civil War, 20th century racial relations, or contemporary desires for balanced growth, Kentucky Lake emerges not as a melting pot, but rather as a transition zone, a border in the truest sense of the word. However deceptively simple its rural character appears, Kentucky Lake enjoys a diverse and complex past which embodies many of the conflicting historical forces which have shaped the Nation itself.

* * *

A 1790 map of the lower Tennessee River between Tusculum, Alabama and Paducah, Kentucky shows no signs of civilization: no Indian towns, no forts, no white settlements. Earlier that century the area had been traveled by French traders

and trappers. Temporary trading posts were spotted along the Tennessee River below its confluence with the Ohio River, but they disappeared as French influence waned. The first recorded group of migrants into the area was the John Donelson party which traversed what is now Kentucky Lake in 1780, but chose not to stay. A French traveler, Andre Michaux, described the lower Tennessee in 1802 as a "lonesome, uninhabited stretch." The rugged terrain and the appeal of the "mighty" Mississippi River discouraged settlers from staying.

The 1803 Louisiana Purchase spurred westward settlement. Migration leap-frogged toward the Mississippi as Indian resistance weakened. Settlement patterns along the lower Tennessee ran northeast to southwest, first to the eastern banks of the river and then across to the western banks. The northeastern section was settled first, making the area now contained within Land Between The Lakes the "oldest" inhabited territory touched by Kentucky Lake. Settlement followed Indian cessions: the North Carolina Military Reservation (1783) established Livingston and Trigg Counties in Kentucky and Stewart County in Tennessee; the Congressional Reservation (or Chickasaw Purchase) in 1806 established Wayne, Perry, and Hardin Counties in Tennessee; and the Jackson (or Western) Purchase of 1818 established all counties lying on the west side of the Tennessee River in both States.

Kentucky Lake settlers came from Virginia, the Carolinas, and older settlements in Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Georgia. Land was granted first to Revolutionary War soldiers or their heirs, later to speculators, and finally to new settlers, who simply claimed land not otherwise granted. Since military warrants often ended up in the hands of speculators, and since squatters often settled on previously claimed lands, title disputes lasted for generations--a problem that plagued the entire Tennessee River Valley.

The initial thrust of Kentucky Lake area settlement occurred between 1810 and 1825. By the time this section of Tennessee and Kentucky was opened for settlement, the Indians were gone, and the wilderness itself had moved westward beyond the Tennessee. The absence of frontier skirmishing is one difference between the settlement experience of the people who moved into the lower Tennessee and those who migrated earlier to the upper Tennessee. By the end of the second decade of the 19th century, counties were organized with churches, courts, and schools; by 1830 the rugged edges of frontier life had disappeared; and by 1854 county alignments--except for Houston--were established in their present configuration. By 1860, on the eve of the Civil War, all counties had grown, some by leaps and bounds. The largest increase was registered in Hardin County, which grew an impressive 137 percent (4868 in 1830 to 11,214 people in 1860). Trigg and Calloway also registered impressive gains. Although these counties recorded the most dramatic increases, all counties nearly doubled in size during these formative years.

Keelboating, flatboating, and rafting--all variations of simply built, shallow-draft vessels--created an initial pattern of river traffic that went in only one direction. Pilots floated their boats downriver and then sold them for lumber or scrap; similarly, pioneer families used their boats for building materials at the end of their trip downstream. Professional boatmen, pilots, and traders returned overland to their original point of departure. Trips made three or four times a year were a costly, tedious, and exhausting enterprise: an effort which one historian has compared to "crossing the Atlantic." At a high expenditure of muscle power and time, keelboats could be hauled upstream by poling or ropepulling, but this effort was uneconomical because boats could carry only small cargos. Despite the difficulties, the keelboat era left an important legacy: a fully intact river-oriented economic network tied to the Mississippi River and its southern markets at New Orleans. In

fact, the lower Tennessee in the early 19th century was functionally a backwater area for the Mississippi Valley, a tributary to that greater waterway, and not a competitor to it.

The first steamboat trip along the lower Tennessee reportedly occurred in 1821, three years after the advent of steamboats designed to navigate shallow waters. By 1822 there were three regular packets paddling the lower river, and by 1830, twenty such boats. Because of its navigability, steamboating on the lower Tennessee predated by several decades steamboat service on the upper portion of the river above Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Compared to the rest of the Tennessee, steamboating flourished, but never equaled the amount of traffic on the nearby Cumberland River, which was a far more important tributary to the Mississippi River system.

Despite comparative disadvantages to both the Mississippi and Cumberland, the importance of boating on the Tennessee is reflected in the proliferation of towns and docks along the riverbanks. Indeed 19th century development of the lower portion of the river is chronologically synchronized to the development of steamboating as a major means of transportation. The first towns in the Kentucky Lake area, which were not county seats, were rivertowns--Reynoldsborg (with ferry service operations in the 1830s generating \$40,000 worth of revenues); Savannah, and Saltillo. Lying between these towns were dozens of boatlandings, every mile or two along the banks, connecting villages, settlements, individual farms, and wagon routes to the river. Some 150 landings were situated in the Kentucky Lake area between Gilbertsville and Savannah--a far greater concentration than in any other stretch of the lower Tennessee. Towns like Perryville, Aurora, and Waverly constructed landings on both sides of the river. Interior towns not directly located on the river (e.g., Paris and Waverly) realized the importance of water transportation and reached out to the riverbanks to secure boatlandings. Henry County illustrates the importance of the river in the development

of the Kentucky Lake area: landings at the mouth of Sandy, Dunaway, Bradford, Abernathy, Kay, Todd, and Murphy have been lost to history with the demise of steamboating and the disappearance of the natural river edges, but are displayed prominently on historic maps that record early patterns of settlement.

Towns in the Kentucky Lake area remained sparsely populated. Without extensive overland connections and major industrial installations, and cut off from the upper river by Muscle Shoals and other natural obstacles, transportation along the lower Tennessee River was colonial in character--unprocessed cargoes of corn, tobacco, cotton, lumber, and ore went downstream; finished goods produced outside the region traveled upstream. Commercial interests were dominated by outside agents from the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, an economic pattern reaffirmed by the fact that no shipbuilding occurred in the Kentucky Lake area despite the economic importance of steamboating.

The colonial nature of the economy prior to the Civil War aborted industrial development. One important exception to this pattern existed. During the 1840s and 1850s a dozen or more iron-producing furnaces were established along Kentucky Lake's northern edge, predominantly in Trigg County, Kentucky, and Stewart County, Tennessee. But iron production was a short-lived phenomenon, plagued by a series of hardships that created an abrupt cycle of development and decline. Because local ore was usually shipped elsewhere, Tennessee River iron interests chiefly concentrated on extraction and transportation, not production. Therefore the number of iron furnaces never matched the wealth of natural resources in the area. Although the Panic of 1857 (what modern economists call a deep recession) lowered production, slave revolts in Stewart County during the previous year were a more telling blow to the industry, because all of Stewart's furnaces used slave labor. The Civil War, which at first stimulated iron production, soon led to the closing of operations as a consequence of territorial

occupation by Federal troops. Elimination of slave labor at the end of the war reduced the number of available workers. Moreover, the depletion of timber resources in the immediate vicinity of the furnaces decreased their economic viability because the furnaces were dependent on timber for fuel. Finally, the removal of iron interests from Tennessee to greater resources in Alabama further undermined financial investments. Stewart County exemplifies the decline: in the 1850s it produced 32,000 tons of iron annually, in 1880, only 1,043 tons.

The demise of the iron industry meant the loss of income, jobs, and potential population centers. Each forge operated as a small independent community (with dwellings, schools, and churches) comparable in size to other small towns and villages in the area. For example, Laura Furnace, located near Golden Pond, Kentucky, employed 130 people at its height, with most of the families living in the vicinity. Thus the meteoric rise and decline in iron production in the Kentucky Lake area exerted no lasting impact on demographic patterns in the lower Tennessee Basin.

Except for iron production, all other industrial activities served limited, local markets. From the earliest days of settlement, a variety of mills were in operation, most notably grist and sawmills. Cotton gins also were present, scattered throughout the entire area, but most numerous in the south and especially in Hardin County. Sawmilling persisted well into the 20th century, but lumbering, except for the production of railroad ties, failed to have an influence on economic or demographic growth. The character of streams flowing into the lower Tennessee River curtailed the development of sizeable milling operations. In dry seasons the streams were likely to have an insufficient water supply to turn the wheels, and in wet seasons they tended to flood and wash out the mill dams. For industry as well as navigation, the waters ruled.

Kentucky Lake's pre-Civil War economy was dominated by self-sufficient farmers. Most of the Tennessee River Basin, including Kentucky Lake, developed a

considerably different agricultural economy than the plantation system found along the Mississippi River. Although 200-acre farms were common, more than half the farmers in the area tilled holdings of less than 50 acres. Typically, nonslaveholders outnumbered small slaveholders, and small slaveholders outnumbered large ones. Yeoman farmers grew corn, rye, wheat, and some rice, and a variety of their livestock grazed in the abundant woods. Surplus corn constituted the first important cash crop, grown chiefly on the rich bottomlands along the Tennessee, but tobacco and cotton also assumed importance as commercial products. The rough topography of the project area, combined with a strong tradition of subsistence farming, deterred the development of a plantation system, although significant cash-crop farming did develop. Large-scale tobacco production in the northern counties of Kentucky (Lyon, Livingston, Trigg, Stewart, Calloway, and Henry) made commercial farming, slavery, and personal wealth more pronounced there than in the southern counties, where small-scale subsistence homesteads dotted the landscape.

These economic and social differences between northern and southern counties help to account for some of the variation in citizen response to the contentious issue of secession in the late 1850s. Wealthier farmers (primarily in the north), who had large slave investments, tended to identify with the southern cause. Subsistence farmers (primarily in the south), who had only a scant vested interest in slavery, often saw no reason to secede from the Union. Thus prior to the military conflict, the strongest Confederate support occurred in the northern tobacco-producing counties along the Tennessee-Kentucky border, while the greatest degree of pro-Union feeling was expressed in those counties closest to Alabama and Mississippi, home of the most ardent secessionists. The irony of political allegiances is complete because the military and political boundaries which divided the Nation were drawn across the project area in exactly the opposite direction from the political proclivities which

existed there. Pro-South or not, the Kentucky counties remained in the Union, while the Tennessee counties did not.

In June 1861, both the Union and Confederate governments had to face the prospect of the Kentucky-Tennessee State line becoming an international border between two nations at war. Because the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers transversed this border, the Kentucky Lake counties emerged as an area of particular strategic importance. Union control of these two river arteries would provide a staging area for an invasion of the deep South; and if the lower Tennessee fell to Union forces Lincoln's Army could isolate the Confederacy from potential allies to the north and west.

For these reasons, the Kentucky Lake area was the scene of continuous skirmishes and battles. Military engagements took place at Fort Henry, Fort Heiman, Aurora, Cerro Gordo, Johnsonville, Savannah, Clifton, Paris, and most importantly nearby at Fort Donelson (February 16, 1861) and Pittsburg Landing or Shiloh (April 6 and 7, 1862). At Shiloh, northern casualties numbered 13,047; southern, 10,699, making this the bloodiest battle ever to take place on the continent. Such a staggering number of casualties made it difficult for either side to claim victory. But the Confederates were forced to retreat to Corinth, Mississippi, which soon fell into Union hands. The loss of this strategic town bifurcated the South's communication and supply lines. This, in turn, set the stage for the fall of Vicksburg on the Mississippi, and Union penetration into the heart of the Confederacy.

Thus the lower Tennessee River, once a border between eastern and frontier settlement, now served as a border between North and South--a transition zone where some of the most fateful battles of the Civil War were fought. People in the lower Tennessee suffered terribly from the fighting, but they suffered even more from scavenging and guerilla activities. In Humphreys County, for example, Union soldiers

would often go to the homes of alleged Confederate sympathizers, arrest and then hang or shoot them. On other occasions, Confederate guerillas committed similar atrocities against residents who sympathized with the Union. In Stewart County an elderly farmer had his feet held in fire by Union scavengers until convinced he had no money to give them. In Houston, one Sunday afternoon in the summer of 1863, Federal troops arrested Confederate supporters who were attending church. They were read a death warrant, told to pray, and before their prayers were finished, shot as members of a guerilla band.

The devastation caused by the Civil War in Kentucky Lake counties was total. In Tennessee, Johnsonville was gone; Clifton and Savannah burned; and Dover and Paris ravaged. In Kentucky, Murray was burned. Individual farmsites and ferrylandings along the river were gutted; factories razed; industries destroyed; railroad lines demolished; and bridges leveled. As the battle lines moved back and forth across the land and up and down the Tennessee River, this border section was the scene of some of the war's most brutal encounters: its impact on the face of the land was equaled in few places in the United States; and its effect on the people would last longer here than perhaps anywhere else in the South. Fields, farms, yards, and homes comprised the warfront. Soldiers returning after the war looked for familiar landmarks and could not find them, looked for their farms and found only empty, scarred land. The river, which had promised so much but delivered its rewards sparingly now brought, through the instruments of war, nearly total annihilation. The river recovered; as did the land. But the manmade systems built on the land did not. The Civil War lasted 4 years; but its destructive consequences would persist for generations to come.

Within a decade after the Civil War, steamboating once again thrived on the lower Tennessee. The river's rebirth was a reflection in part of the economy of the New South, characterized by an influx of northern capital, southern encouragement of

industrialization, and the need to rebuild a society devastated by war. Only briefly retarded by the Panic of 1873, river traffic reached its height during the late 19th century. In response to this economic activity, the population in all 14 Kentucky Lake counties increased between 1865 and 1890. The largest growth occurred in Marshall County (61 percent); the smallest in Henry (10 percent). For other counties, the average increase was 35 percent, not nearly as high as the antebellum growth rate, but nevertheless a respectable percentage for a predominantly rural area. But these population statistics were deceiving. A dearth of natural resources and an outdated transportation system placed Kentucky Lake counties in a decided economic disadvantage compared to many other regions in the United States. By the early 20th century, these disadvantages would lead to economic stagnation.

Throughout the United States, the post-Civil War period was known as the Age of the Railroads. But rough terrain in the lower Tennessee Valley, limited natural resources, and the region's isolation from major urban markets precluded extensive railroad development--in the same way it had limited the development of wagon roads earlier. The persistence of steamboating as the major means of transportation, when other areas had switched to railroads, was indicative of a lagging economy. In 1900 there were still 40 steamers plying routes between Paducah, Kentucky and Florence, Alabama and as late as 1910, it was common for people from Savannah, Tennessee to take a steamboat downriver to Johnsonville to board a train for Nashville. The lower Tennessee's water transportation system could not, and did not, compete with the faster, cheaper, and more powerful rails. This factor aborted economic growth and nurtured an increasingly provincial society. At the turn of the century, the more things changed elsewhere the more they stayed the same in the lower Tennessee. And during this period of dramatic nationwide economic and social change, staying the

same meant falling behind. By the time State highways came to Kentucky Lake in the 1920s, it was too late to have a dramatic impact on the economy. By following previously established unpaved roads and market connections, new State highways merely reinforced the traditional east-west routing pattern which had existed in the area since the time of its original settlement. Paved roads, which meant so much to other parts of the country, merely reconfirmed Kentucky Lake's status as a transportation corridor between Nashville and points west.

After an initial spurt of growth during the post-Civil War period, the region's economy leveled off at the turn of the century and then declined rapidly beginning in the 1920s. By this time, the Kentucky Lake area constituted a new kind of border: a depressed region which served not as a transition zone, but rather as a demographic and economic gap between wealthier and more populated areas--Nashville to the east and Memphis to the west. Economic stagnation was reflected in population losses. All Kentucky Lake counties experienced demographic decline with some losing as many as one-third of their residents between 1920 and the beginning of World War II. The most dramatic losses occurred among the black population. In Marshall County, Kentucky, for example, the reduction in the absolute number of black citizens was startling with a decline from 342 to 64 during this 30 year period.

Black outmigration involved both push and pull factors--the pull of jobs in other parts of the country and the push out of the South because of mounting racism. In the Kentucky Lake area, turn-of-the century racism was most vividly illustrated by the emergence of the "Dark Tobacco District Planters Protective Association," more popularly known as "the Night Riders." This vigilante group began as a defensive measure against the tobacco trusts (centered in Virginia and North Carolina) which had depressed prices in tobacco-growing regions throughout the South. The Night Riders attacked independent farmers who continued to sell to the trust. The movement was not entirely motivated by racial animosities, but since independents were more

likely to be black than white, its effects were racially significant. Night Rider campaigns, which consisted of salting fields, scraping plant beds, burning farms, whipping and even killing recalcitrant farmers, more often than not were directed against blacks. Stringent government measures put an end to the terror. State militias and strict judicial investigations and indictments curbed the violence. In Kentucky, the government even armed an opposition group so it could defend itself against the Night Riders. But ending the terror did not eliminate the problems. More than almost any other area in the Tennessee River Valley, Kentucky Lake counties suffered from a declining population, a stagnant economy and cultural isolation. In the 1930s, Federal government land surveyors described the area as one "of few natural resources and low economic value."

The Tennessee Valley Authority was created in 1933. But, because Kentucky Lake (originally called the Gilbertsville Project) was TVA's last project on the Tennessee River itself, the agency's presence in this portion of the lower Tennessee emerged as a post-World War II phenomenon. Work on the dam began in July 1938, but was suspended between October 1942 and August 1943 because of the war. The dam was completed a year later and the reservoir was raised to its full level in 1945. The end of World War II and the impact of TVA arrived simultaneously. An area which had experienced only minor alterations in its social fabric for the past 50 years would suddenly be jolted by changes unmatched since the Civil War.

Between 1945 and 1970, for the first time in the region's history, agriculture ceased to dominate the economy. In general, farming as a percentage of total county earnings dropped from two-thirds of a county's economic output to one-tenth. In Stewart County, agriculture plummeted from 64 to 3 percent of total production. Although Kentucky Lake counties remained rural, this rate of agricultural decline was greater than that for the United States as a whole and the Southeast as a region.

TVA improvements in navigation and flood control were thus more successful in assisting nonagricultural economic activities. Or, as one critic asserted, river improvements (by reducing the amount of rich bottomland) "adversely affected" the export of farm products.

Postwar economic changes did not have an immediate effect upon population trends in the region. Between 1945 and 1960, all 14 Kentucky Lake counties continued to experience outmigration, including a persistent loss of black residents. In the 1960s, however, most counties began to undergo a growth in population. By 1970, some counties regained their prewar population levels, and a few (Benton, Hardin, and Humphreys) exceeded them. Despite these increases, the population of most counties are still characterized as predominantly "rural." This does not mean that farming is on the rise, as rural, nonfarming employment is responsible for this designation. While none of the counties can be described as urban, by 1970 urbanization was accelerating, especially in Marshall, Calloway, Humphreys, Henry, and Lyon Counties. Not since the earliest days of settlement have so many new towns been incorporated on the lower Tennessee, several of them near the lake itself: New Johnsonville, Tennessee Ridge, and Calvert City. And other, older towns have undergone a resurgence, including Clifton and Saultville.

The construction of Kentucky Dam marked the passage of an era. A long tradition of self-sufficient farming gave way to a more balanced economy. Much was lost, but much has been gained. The changes in the river itself--in its appearance, character, and useage--were profound. With the advent of TVA, the river's importance would not diminish, although its function within the economy would change dramatically. And in the process, the social fabric of the Kentucky Lake counties would change as well. Between 1945 and 1970, residents in this subregion improved their per capita income from about one-third of the national average to about two-thirds. (But only

Marshall County approached nationwide income levels.) Like most of the Tennessee Valley (and more generally the South), Kentucky Lake has made substantial economic progress in the post-World War II period, but it still trails the levels of personal wealth found throughout most of the United States.

As early as 1938, TVA judged that the lower Tennessee had too few natural resources for substantial economic development other than recreation, a position which the agency reiterated each decade. However, this policy recommendation was not vigorously acted upon until the early 1960s. At this time TVA received Congressional approval to develop a 40-mile strip between the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers as a national demonstration in conservation-based recreation. The purpose of Land Between The Lakes was to recreate a landscape uncluttered by residential and commercial development; in effect, to return the land--however inhospitable it had been to man--to its original state and dedicate its use to recreation, outdoor education and cultural interpretation.

Land Between The Lakes along with other Federal and State-owned properties (including Nathan Bedford Forrest Memorial Park, the Tennessee National Wildlife Refuge and nearby Fort Donelson and Shiloh National Military Park) may allow tourism and recreation to succeed in the Kentucky Lake area where all other economic efforts over the past 150 years have faltered. The measure of this success may be seen in a grand, but potentially profitable, "illusion" now perceptible in the area. The natural environment, which gave residents only a scant income in the past, promises to form the foundation of a stable economy in the future--an economy based on recreation not cultivation. Here, along the banks of the lower Tennessee, where people struggled to survive and prosper, the "livin" is portrayed as easy, a portrayal which may have dramatic effects on future economic growth.

Economic Analysis of Reservoir Area

The analysis of population, employment, income, earnings, retail trade, services, and other commercial activity in the 14 area counties provides insight into the future contribution of the reservoir to economic growth of the area. This analysis was prepared by TVA's Division of Land and Economic Resources. In addition to the data sources cited throughout the report the following sources were used:

- Reservoir Employment Field Investigations, TVA, Nashville Program Delivery Center, Office of Economic and Community Development, May-September 1983.
- Regional Economic Simulation Model, TVA, Economic Development and Analysis Branch, Office of Economic and Community Development, November 1983.
- 1977 Census of Retail Trade and 1977 Census of Selected Services, U.S. Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, 1978.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR AREA

Introduction

Kentucky Reservoir is unique among mainstream reservoirs on the Tennessee River. It is the newest, the largest, and relatively the least developed of the nine mainstream reservoirs. The reservoir was impounded near the end of World War II on June 30, 1944, as part of the accelerated wartime effort of the TVA. It is the largest of the mainstream reservoirs covering 184 Tennessee River miles--nearly two and one-half times as many river miles as Guntersville Reservoir, the next longest. Kentucky Reservoir contains 2,380 miles of shoreline, more than twice as many as Wheeler Reservoir. The reservoir contains 160,300 surface acres of water--again more than twice as many as contained in Guntersville, the next largest mainstream reservoir.

The state of development of the reservoir shoreline is related not only to the relative youthfulness of the reservoir, but to the rural nature of the area in which it lies. There are 14 counties in west Kentucky and west Tennessee which contain shoreline bordering the Kentucky Reservoir, none of which are metropolitan area counties--another feature which makes Kentucky Reservoir unique among Tennessee River reservoirs. The county populations range in size from Calloway, Kentucky, with 30,031 persons in 1980, down to Perry County, Tennessee, with a 1980 population of 6,111. The largest city in each of the counties ranges in size from 833 in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, up to 14,248 in Murray, Calloway County, Kentucky. Ten of the 14 counties contain cities no larger than 5,000. The absence of large cities and the rural nature of the area counties increases the nonmanufacturing contribution of the reservoir to the area economy.

The character of the reservoir and its current and potential state of development changes considerably through its 184 mile run through west Tennessee and Kentucky. From Pickwick Dam to the I-40 bridge, the reservoir created essentially an in-banks rise and very little additional flat water was created. Broad expanses of flat water are more conducive to recreation development and intensive water uses such as boating, skiing, sailing, etc. The primary development on the this end of the reservoir above the I-40 bridge consists mostly of small boat docks and fishing camps which generate primarily local use. The area of the reservoir between the I-40 bridge and the Houston-Stewart, Henry-Benton County lines is essentially a transition area where some large flat water areas exist and a mixture of intensive use occurs. This area also contains the majority of the present industrial complexes on the reservoir, and with the development of the Simmons Branch-Trotters Landing area is expected to contain the majority of the future industrial growth. The remainder of the reservoir below river mile 74 contains the majority of the high-level, high-intensity commercial development of the reservoir shoreline.

While the character of the reservoir shoreline changes throughout the 184 river miles, the economic characteristics of the counties through which it passes do not seem to categorize themselves in handy units to permit an analysis based on these three geographic subdivisions. Therefore, this analysis addresses the 14-county area as a whole and assesses the economic contribution of the reservoir within.

Very little industrial development exists along Kentucky Reservoir relative to other mainstream reservoirs. In the study of other mainstream reservoirs industrial land use dominates the contribution of each reservoir to the area economy in which it lies. The unique nature

of this reservoir relative to other reservoirs and the rural nature of the area in which it is contained requires a different approach to assessing its economic contribution. On other mainstream reservoirs, manufacturing greatly overshadows the potential economic contribution provided by alternative land uses such as hunting, sport and commercial fishing, boating, travel, tourism, reservoir subdivision development, etc. The purpose of this analysis, through a comprehensive examination of the area economy, is to establish the past and present, direct and indirect contribution of the Kentucky Reservoir to the area economy in number of jobs and personal income, not only in the manufacturing sector, but in all sectors of the area economy. By establishing the past and current contribution of the reservoir, it will then be possible to assess the need for reservoir land to ensure future economic growth. The following analysis of population, employment, income, earnings, retail trade, services, and other commercial activity in the 14 area counties will provide some insight into the future contribution of the reservoir to economic growth of the area.

Population

In 1960, the 14-county area contained 159,526 persons. Detailed population data for the area and its constituent counties are shown in tables 1 and 2. The counties ranged in size from Houston County, Tennessee, containing 4,794 persons to Henry County, Tennessee, with 22,275. By 1970, the area population had increased to 177,730 persons, an increase of 11.4 percent over the 1960 level--a growth rate slightly higher than the States of Kentucky and Tennessee which experienced 6.0 and 10.0 percent growth, respectively.

TABLE 1

POPULATION AND PROJECTED POPULATIONKENTUCKY RESERVOIR COUNTIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Calloway Co., KY	20,972	27,692	30,031	36,467
Livingston Co., KY	7,029	7,596	9,219	10,187
Lyon Co., KY	5,924	5,562	6,490	7,462
Marshall Co., KY	16,736	20,381	25,637	31,164
Trigg Co., KY	8,870	8,620	9,384	11,588
Benton Co., TN	10,662	12,126	14,901	19,015
Decatur Co., TN	8,324	9,457	10,857	14,009
Hardin Co., TN	17,397	18,212	22,260	28,878
Henry Co., TN	22,275	23,749	28,656	40,568
Houston Co., TN	4,794	5,853	6,871	8,781
Humphreys Co., TN	11,511	13,560	15,957	20,406
Perry Co., TN	5,273	5,238	6,111	7,461
Stewart Co., TN	7,851	7,319	8,665	10,023
Wayne Co., TN	<u>11,908</u>	<u>12,365</u>	<u>13,946</u>	<u>18,071</u>
Total	159,526	177,730	209,005	264,080

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing,
Advanced Reports, Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.
Population projections based on Projections of Economic Activity.

TABLE 2

POPULATIONSELECTED AREASKENTUCKY RESERVOIR COUNTIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>Percent Change 1960-1970</u>	<u>Percent Change 1970-1980</u>
Kentucky	3,038,156	3,220,711	3,661,433	6.0	13.6
Calloway Co., KY	20,972	27,692	30,031	32.0	8.4
Livingston Co., KY	7,029	7,596	9,219	8.0	21.3
Lyon Co., KY	5,924	5,562	6,490	-6.1	16.6
Marshall Co., KY	16,736	20,381	25,637	21.7	25.7
Trigg Co., KY	8,870	8,620	9,384	-2.8	8.8
Benton Co., TN	10,662	12,126	14,901	13.7	22.8
Decatur Co., TN	8,324	9,457	10,857	13.6	14.8
Hardin Co., TN	17,397	18,212	22,280	4.6	22.3
Henry Co., TN	22,275	23,749	28,656	6.6	20.6
Houston Co., TN	4,794	5,853	6,871	22.0	17.3
Humphreys Co., TN	11,511	13,560	15,957	17.8	17.6
Perry Co., TN	5,273	5,238	6,111	-0.6	16.6
Stewart Co., TN	7,851	7,319	8,665	-6.7	18.3
Wayne Co., TN	11,908	12,365	13,946	3.8	12.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1970.
U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing,
Advanced Reports, Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.

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Community Economics

Growth rates varied among the 14 counties in the area, with 4 counties experiencing population losses, and 10 counties showing population gains. The range of population change was from a loss of 6.7 percent in Stewart County, Tennessee, to a 32.0 percent increase in Calloway County, Kentucky. In 1970, Calloway, Kentucky, had replaced Henry, Tennessee, as the largest area county with a population of 27,692 while Perry, Tennessee, had replaced Houston, Tennessee, as the smallest, with 5,238 persons.

From 1970 to 1980, population in the 14-county area grew to 209,005, an increase of 16.3 percent over the 1970 level. All of the 14 area counties experienced population increases ranging from a low of 8.4 percent increase in Calloway County, Kentucky, to a 25.7 percent increase in Marshall County, Kentucky. Nine of the 14 area counties experienced growth rates in excess of the respective States in which they are located. During this period, the State of Kentucky experienced population growth of 13.6 percent, while the State of Tennessee recorded 16.9 percent growth. In 1980, the cities of Murray, Kentucky, and Paris and Savannah, Tennessee, were the only area communities to exceed populations of 5,000 with the remaining 11 counties containing largest cities ranging from 833 in Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, to 4,405 in Waverly, Humphreys County, Tennessee.

The distribution of population by age group in the 14 counties is rather heavily skewed to the upper end of the age scale with 10.5 percent of area population in the 55 to 64 age group and 14.1 percent in the 65 and over age category. This compares to 9.1 and 10.9 percent, respectively, in those age groups in the State of Kentucky and 9.3 and 10.7 percent in the State of Tennessee. This skewed population distribution is the result of

historical outmigration of working age population and an immigration of elderly population due to the attractiveness of the Kentucky Reservoir for retirement community development. While no highly organized retirement communities were identified in the field survey, it appears that much of the subdivision development near the reservoir has been generated by demand created by retirees, and this component of demand is expected to increase in the future.

Employment

In 1960, 51,619 residents of the 14-county area were employed which comprised 32.4 percent of total 14-county area population. Historical and projected employment data are shown in table 3. Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries accounted for 9,628 jobs; mining, 462; and manufacturing, 12,775. These three sectors comprised those economic areas considered to be basic in nature, producing more than is consumed in the local area economy, thereby creating an inflow of income to the local economy.

The nonbasic sectors of construction, transportation, communications, and public utilities, wholesale and retail trade, finance, insurance, real estate, services, and government accounted for 28,754 workers or 55.7 percent of total area employment. The level of nonbasic activity depends mainly on local demand created by basic income generated in the local economy. In 1960, the ratio of basic to nonbasic employment was approximately 0.8:1.0.

In 1970, employment of 14-county area residents reached 63,493, an increase of 23.0 percent over 1960 and represented 35.7 percent of total population. Agricultural employment had declined by 56.7 percent to a 1970 level of 4,167, while employment in mining had undergone a slight increase, but was the primary source of employment for only 637 area residents. The

TABLE 3

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT
KENTUCKY RESERVOIR COUNTIES

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2000</u>
Population	159,526	177,730	209,005	264,000
Employment	51,619	63,493	79,329	111,500
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	9,628	4,167	3,732	3,500
Mining	462	637	591	700
Manufacturing	12,775	21,967	26,076	37,000
Other	28,754	36,722	48,930	70,300

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Census of Population, 1960, 1970.
 U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing,
 Advanced Reports, Final Population and Housing Unit Counts.
 Population projections based on Projections of Economic Activity.

manufacturing sector in 1970 employed 21,967 area residents, a 72.0 percent increase over the 1960 level and represented the only basic sector to demonstrate more than a token increase in employment. The nonbasic sector increased by 27.7 percent from 1960 to 1970 and represented 36,722 employed residents; and as a percentage of total employment had increased to 57.8 percent. The ratio of basic to nonbasic employment had declined to 0.7:1.0. This declining ratio strongly suggests the presence of a component of growth not explained by the change in the traditional basic sources of employment.

By 1980, area employment had reached 79,329, an increase of 24.9 percent over the 1970 level, and represented an increase in its relationship to population to 37.9 percent, over 2.0 percent greater than the 1970 relationship. This increasing relationship between population and employment is due mainly to the creation of employment which allowed more females to enter the labor force. This increase appears to have accrued not only in manufacturing, but in the trades and services as well.

The agricultural sector experienced another decline in employment to a 1980 level of 3,732, a decline of 10.4 percent, not nearly as severe as the 1960 to 1970 experience. Mining experienced only a very small decrease in employment to a 1980 level of 591, and still did not represent a major source of employment. Manufacturing in 1980 accounted for employment of 26,076 area residents, up 18.7 percent over 1970. In total, the three basic sectors increased by 14.2 percent over the 1970 level and in 1980, accounted for additional employment of 3,628 area residents over the 1970 level. The 1970 to 1980 period was one of rapid growth in nonbasic employment increasing by 12,208 workers to a 1980 level of 48,930, exceeding growth in the basic sector of over 3 to 1. By 1980, the ratio of basic to nonbasic employment in the reservoir area had declined to 0.6:1.0.

The increase in employment in nonbasic activities between 1970 and 1980 was far greater than could be explained by the increase in basic employment alone. In the Tennessee Valley region a 1:1 relationship between basic and nonbasic employment is considered a fairly reasonable estimate of the nonbasic employment effect of an increase in basic employment. In other words, for each one job increase in basic employment, another job is created in the nonbasic sector. A portion of the large increase in nonbasic activity then must be related to an inflow of economic activity other than generated in the traditionally basic economic sectors. Increased recreation, travel, and tourism activities in the 14-county area resulting from the resource created by the reservoir appears to be the primary catalyst for this growth.

Reservoir Related Employment Estimate

A field survey conducted in relation to this analysis revealed an estimated 1,500 jobs in activities which were directly related to the reservoir. These activities consisted of employment in boat docks, marinas, resorts, State parks, bait shops, and other related activities which in the judgment of the surveyor would not be present in the absence of the reservoir. The vast majority of the firms are small, ranging from 1 to 10 employees. The only large firms were the State parks, the largest employing 140 full-time workers. Using a multiplier of 0.4 to estimate the indirect impact of these jobs results in a total employment impact of 2,100 jobs in the 14-county area which would not exist without the reservoir. Assuming an average annual wage of \$11,000 each and an indirect income multiplier of 0.6, then the total annual impact on wages and salaries in the area is estimated at \$26.4 million.

This direct and its resultant indirect impact is substantial, but represents only a portion of the total impact of recreation- and tourism-related activity. Many other jobs in the trades and services in area communities are at least partially supported by the expenditures of travelers brought to the area by the attractiveness of the reservoir and the variety of recreation opportunities it presents. These jobs are not accurately quantifiable due to their incidental nature, but an idea what the impact might be is possible from the following hypothetical calculation. If retail and service purchases by the recreating public in 1980 were as much as \$110 million (15 percent) of total area retail sales and service receipts, then approximately 1,700 area workers are supported by these expenditures. Using the same method as before to calculate the total effect on income and employment yields 2,400 area jobs supported by tourist expenditures and an annual income impact of \$29.9 million. The direct, indirect, and incidental impact of reservoir related activity in the 14-county area then totals an estimated 4,500 jobs and annual income of \$56.3 million. Impact of this magnitude in 1980 accounted for 5.7 percent of total employment and 3.3 percent of area personal income. Provision for continued contribution to area income and employment by the recreation and tourism industries using the reservoir as a focal point must be ensured to maintain its share of economic growth potential.

Income and Earnings

In 1980, the level of personal income in the 14-county Kentucky Reservoir area was \$1.4 billion, an increase of 80 percent over the 1975 level. Income data for the area are shown in tables 4 and 5. This 5-year growth rate compares to an increase of 72 percent in the United States, 75 percent in the State of Tennessee, and 69 percent in the State of Kentucky.

TABLE 4

KENTUCKY RESERVOIR

PERSONAL INCOME BY MAJOR SOURCES (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

ITEM	1975	1980	PERCENT CHANGE 1975-1980	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
				1975	1980
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	769,576	1,349,693	75.3		
NONFARM PERSONAL INCOME	730,788	1,332,539	82.3		
FARM INCOME	38,788	17,154	-55.7		
POPULATION (HUNDREDS)	193,600	209,300	8.1		
PER CAPITA INCOME (DOLLARS)	3,975	6,449	62.2		
DERIVATION OF PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
TOTAL EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK	519,872	901,949	73.4		
LESS: PERSONAL CONTRIBUTIONS FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE	27,875	53,925	93.4		
PLUS: RESIDENCE ADJUSTMENT	26,882	27,029	.5		
EQUALS: NET EARNINGS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	518,879	875,053	68.6		
PLUS: DIVIDENDS, INTEREST, AND RENT 4/	93,277	198,449	112.7		
PLUS: TRANSFER PAYMENTS	157,420	276,191	75.4		
TOTAL EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK 1/					
BY TYPE					
WAGE AND SALARY DISBURSEMENTS	398,351	751,495	88.6	76.6	83.3
OTHER LABOR INCOME	34,427	77,171	124.1	6.8	8.5
PROPRIETORS INCOME 2/	87,094	73,203	-15.8	16.7	8.1
FARM	35,264	11,023	-68.7	4.7	1.2
NONFARM 2/	51,830	62,260	20.1	9.7	6.9
BY INDUSTRY					
FARM	38,788	17,154	-55.7	7.4	1.9
NONFARM	481,084	884,795	83.9	92.5	98.0
PRIVATE	368,378	662,872	79.9	70.8	73.4
AG. SERV., FOR., FISH., AND OTHER 3/	1,686	2,726	61.6	.3	.3
MINING	12,066	19,275	59.7	2.3	2.1
CONSTRUCTION	39,777	61,450	53.7	7.6	6.8
MANUFACTURING	181,097	361,710	99.7	34.8	40.1
NON-DURABLE GOODS	106,142	186,419	75.6	20.4	20.6
DURABLE GOODS	74,955	175,291	133.8	14.4	19.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	17,522	32,082	83.0	3.3	3.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	13,207	25,257	90.0	2.5	2.8
RETAIL TRADE	51,206	73,464	43.4	9.3	8.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE SERVICES	10,513	20,260	92.7	2.0	2.2
GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES	41,024	66,648	62.4	7.8	7.3
FEDERAL, CIVILIAN	112,706	221,923	96.9	21.6	24.6
FEDERAL, MILITARY	37,000	91,749	147.9	7.1	10.1
STATE AND LOCAL	2,213	3,329	50.4	.4	.3
	73,493	126,845	72.5	14.1	14.0

1/ EQUALS THE SUM OF WAGES, OTHER LABOR INCOME AND PROPRIETORS INCOME

2/ INCLUDES THE CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ADJUSTMENT FOR NON-FARM PROPRIETORS.

3/ INCLUDES WAGE AND SALARY OF U.S. RESIDENTS WORKING FOR INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

4/ INCLUDES THE CAPITAL CONSUMPTION ADJUSTMENT FOR RENTAL INCOME OF PERSONS

* DISCLOSURES DUE TO VALUES LESS THAN \$50,000 OR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OCCURRED

**** REPORT COMPILED BY OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT - T.V.A.

**** SOURCE - U.S. BUREAU OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

TABLE 5

PER CAPITA INCOMEKENTUCKY RESERVOIR COUNTIES

	<u>Per Capita Income</u>		<u>% of State Per Capita Income</u>		<u>% of Tenn. Valley Per Capita Income</u>		<u>% of United States Per Capita Income</u>	
	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>
Calloway Co., KY	3,969	6,552	82.8	86.5	87.7	89.9	67.9	69.0
Livingston Co., KY	4,563	7,137	95.3	94.3	100.8	98.0	78.1	75.2
Lyon Co., KY	4,004	6,285	83.6	83.0	88.5	86.3	68.5	66.2
Marshall Co., KY	4,509	6,984	94.1	92.2	99.6	95.9	77.1	73.6
Trigg Co., KY	4,312	6,961	90.0	91.9	95.3	95.6	73.8	73.4
Benton Co., TN	4,095	6,454	85.5	85.2	90.5	88.6	70.0	68.0
Decatur Co., TN	3,651	5,573	76.2	73.6	80.7	76.5	62.4	58.7
Hardin Co., TN	3,602	5,821	75.2	76.9	79.6	79.9	61.6	61.3
Henry Co., TN	4,351	7,025	90.8	92.8	96.1	96.4	74.4	74.0
Houston Co., TN	3,519	6,487	73.4	85.7	77.8	89.0	60.2	68.4
Humphreys Co., TN	4,088	6,964	85.3	92.0	90.3	95.6	69.9	73.4
Perry Co., TN	3,222	5,375	67.2	71.0	71.2	73.8	55.1	56.6
Stewart Co., TN	3,538	6,106	73.8	80.6	78.2	83.8	60.5	64.3
Wayne Co., TN	3,108	5,143	64.9	67.9	68.7	70.6	53.2	54.2
Labor Market Area	3,977	6,453	83.0	85.2	87.9	88.6	68.0	68.0
Kentucky	4,788	7,567	100.0	100.0	105.8	103.9	81.9	79.7
Tennessee Valley	4,523	7,281	94.4	96.2	100.0	100.0	77.4	76.7
United States	5,842	9,483	122.0	125.3	129.1	130.2	100.0	100.0

Source: Basic data from unpublished tables from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System.

1/23/84

Community Economics

Wages and salaries consisted of 54 percent of total personal income in the 14-county area while that component comprises 65 percent of personal income in the State of Tennessee and 60 percent in the State of Kentucky. Proprietors income accounted for 6.8 percent of income in the 14-county Kentucky Reservoir area while that component comprises only 4.9 percent of personal income in Tennessee and 2.5 percent in the State of Kentucky. Given the rural nature of the counties which make up the Kentucky Reservoir area and the large nonbasic employment component, it is not surprising that self-employed proprietors comprise a larger percentage of income generated than in either of the States of which they are a part.

Transfer payments comprised 20.0 percent of total personal income in the Kentucky Reservoir counties, while that component explains 15.3 percent and 16.3 percent, respectively, of personal income in the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. The majority of this difference can be explained by the relatively larger component of elderly population in the 14-county area as compared with the two States, since a large portion of transfer payments consist of payments to elderly residents in the form of social security, food stamps, rent subsidies, and other forms of other public assistance.

The residents' adjustment to personal income in the 14-county area resulted in a net inflow of income of only \$32 million. This adjustment to personal income accounts for the difference between income exported by in-commuting workers as opposed to income imported by out-commuting workers. This adjustment comprised only 2.3 percent of total personal income which indicates a fairly high degree of self-sufficiency among the 14 counties making up the Kentucky Reservoir area.

Per capita income in the area in 1980 was \$6,453, 88.6 percent of the Tennessee Valley region and 68.0 percent of the Nation. Wayne County, Tennessee, was the lowest with \$5,143 per capita and the highest is Livingston County, Kentucky, with \$7,137 per capita. It is not surprising that incomes in the area are somewhat lower than the region or the Nation since none of the counties are parts of metropolitan areas, and no large cities are present.

Summary and Projections

By the year 2000, population in the 14-county area is projected to be 264,000 persons. Assuming an increasing relationship between employment and population, as supported by the past trends, 111,500 jobs will be required to support a population increase of this nature. The source of these jobs based on past trends will rely primarily on manufacturing and recreation and tourism as catalysts to generate the required level of basic income and employment. In the year 2000, it is estimated that agriculture and mining will supply only 4,200 jobs leaving manufacturing as the only traditional viable source of basic employment to generate an additional 11,000 jobs representing total employment in that sector of 37,000 by the turn of the century. In spite of the large projected increase in manufacturing employment, over 21,000 jobs will be required in the nonbasic sector to approach the needed total of over 111,000. Many of these traditionally nonbasic jobs will result from expansion of existing facilities and increased development of new facilities on and near the reservoir. If travel, tourism, and recreation are to maintain their historical share of total employment, then that sector will account for a total of 6,400 jobs, an increase of 1,900 over the 1980 level.

Study of Agriculture

Data from the 1978 and 1982 U.S. Census of Agriculture; Tennessee and Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1978-1983; and other published TVA reports; were compiled to identify the distribution of agricultural land in the 14-county area and the relationship of the land to the local agricultural economy. This data is presented in the following tables:

Table 7. Study of Agriculture in the Kentucky Reservoir - Tennessee Counties

County	Land In Farm	Percent In Farms	Cropland Acres	Harvested Cropland	Number Of Farms	Average Farm Size	Hogs and Pigs	Cattle and Calves
Benton	68,954	27.5	40,476	26,521	434	159	8,005	7,839
Decatur	96,068	45.5	47,026	25,299	537	179	18,271	12,195
Hardin	140,327	37.9	80,822	58,351	667	210	24,099	11,153
Henry	197,429	55.1	125,646	92,447	981	201	23,588	24,501
Houston	47,217	36.9	20,344	7,360	263	180	2,026	8,361
Humphreys	124,182	36.8	50,564	25,949	581	214	11,983	15,913
Perry	76,333	29.0	29,103	10,785	460	135	3,254	7,407
Wayne	136,914	29.2	49,972	22,738	711	193	14,262	18,709

County	Market Value Products Sold (\$1,000)	Value Crops (\$1,000)	Value of Livestock & Poultry (\$1,000)	-----Harvested Acres-----			
				Corn	Wheat	Soybeans	Tobacco
Benton	5,965	3,423	2,542	7,199	1,582	14,635	266
Decatur	7,091	1,992	5,098	6,095	1,213	10,496	-
Hardin	12,551	7,118	5,433	6,259	8,344	40,501	-
Henry	25,874	15,202	10,673	25,448	20,356	45,655	556
Houston	2,806	987	1,819	1,486	226	1,248	237
Humphreys	7,392	2,621	4,771	7,212	442	9,313	22
Perry	4,473	1,919	2,554	5,886	2,320	7,661	-
Stewart	4,970	3,459	1,411	2,031	292	3,766	1,166
Wayne	6,128	1,680	4,448	4,803	1,390	8,610	-

Table 8. Study of Agriculture in the Kentucky Reservoir - Kentucky Counties

County	Land In Farm	Percent In Farms	Cropland Acres	Harvested Cropland	Number Of Farms	Average Farm Size	Hogs and Pigs	Cattle and Calves
Lyon	53,430	39.9	36,203	21,798	320	167	7,579	9,548
Livingston	120,306	60.3	87,897	56,542	405	297	7,934	21,388
Marshall	81,539	41.9	61,037	44,598	714	114	10,105	10,395
Calloway	152,270	61.6	121,300	106,812	949	160	9,561	9,550
Trigg	120,597	44.7	76,570	53,437	532	227	26,106	17,053

County	Market Value Products Sold (\$1,000)	Value Crops (\$1,000)	Value of Livestock & Poultry (\$1,000)	-----Harvested Acres-----			
				Corn	Wheat	Soybeans	Tobacco
Lyon	6,464	3,516	2,948	6,207	2,838	7,880	533
Livingston	11,684	6,691	4,993	11,165	9,956	27,074	12
Marshall	11,146	7,715	3,422	9,252	10,088	25,840	442
Calloway	30,143	24,727	5,415	33,326	32,269	56,761	2,651
Trigg	20,926	13,577	7,349	17,522	12,861	20,496	2,086

Retirement-Age Populaton Immigration Into Selected Counties Near the
Kentucky and Barkley Reservoirs

This study, completed by TVA's Community Development Branch in 1983, does not include all the 14 counties in the Kentucky Reservoir study area. However, it was useful as an indicator of an important socioeconomic trend.

**RETIREMENT-AGE POPULATION INMIGRATION
INTO SELECTED COUNTIES NEAR
THE KENTUCKY AND BARKLEY RESERVOIRS**

Tennessee Valley Authority
Community Development Branch
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902
July 1983

A STUDY OF THE POPULATION OF RETIREMENT-AGE PERSONS IN SELECTED KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE COUNTIES NEAR THE KENTUCKY AND BARKLEY RESERVOIRS

Introduction

The objective of this study was to determine if significant numbers of retirement-age persons (age 55 and over) have located in selected counties in southwest Kentucky and northeast Tennessee near the Kentucky and Barkley Reservoirs during the past decade. The counties examined include Caldwell, Calloway, Lyon, Marshall, and Trigg in Kentucky and Benton, Henry, Houston, Humphreys, and Stewart in Tennessee. (See Figure 1.)

Methodologies and Results

To assess population changes in the 55 and over cohort from 1970 to 1980, the net migration to or from the study area counties and States was estimated. To estimate the net migration, an "expected survival population" was derived by multiplying the 1970 census population of certain cohorts 45 and over by cohort survival rates for the two States. The "expected survival population" was then compared with the census population for 1980 to estimate the net migration to and from each county and State.

In addition, the net migration figure was divided by the total population of persons 55 and over in 1980. The resulting percentage figure shows the relative proportion of inmigrating retirement-age persons in the respective counties and States. The absolute number of persons migrating to the study area was also noted in assessing the attractiveness of the counties to retirement-age persons.

The results are presented in table 1 for Kentucky counties and in table 2 for Tennessee counties. All of the counties in the study area, except for Caldwell County, Kentucky, which does not directly border the reservoir, experienced positive net migration in the 55 and over cohort using this method. It is interesting to note that, while the State of Tennessee experienced positive net migration in the 55 and over cohort, Kentucky experienced negative net migration at the State level, which is in contrast to the findings at the county level in Kentucky (with the exception of Caldwell County).

The percentage figures obtained by dividing the net migration by the total 1980 population of retirement-age persons in the counties and States are shown in the last column of the tables. Net immigration comprises a relatively large proportion of the total retirement-age population in Marshall, Trigg, Lyon, and Calloway Counties in Kentucky. This is particularly important given the net outmigration at the State level.

Marshall County had both the highest percentage, 17 percent, and the highest absolute number, 1,141, of immigrating retirement-age persons. Calloway County also had a relatively large net immigration figure, 670, or 9 percent of the total retirement-age population. The net immigration of retirement-age persons comprised a higher proportion of the total retirement-age population in Trigg and Lyon Counties than in Calloway County. However, Trigg and Lyon Counties had lower net immigration figures: 339 and 204 respectively.

In Tennessee, the net immigration of retirement-age persons expressed as a proportion of the total retirement-age population was highest in Benton County (16 percent) and Henry County (13 percent). The percentage figure for both Houston and Stewart Counties was 8 percent and for Humphreys County, 3 percent. Only Benton and Henry Counties were significantly higher than the State's rate of 2 percent.

Benton and Henry Counties also had the largest net immigration figures of the Tennessee counties: 667 and 1,039 respectively. The net immigration levels in Stewart (192), Houston (136), and Humphreys (113) Counties were notable but relatively low compared to Benton and Henry Counties.

Conclusions

From the results obtained using the methodologies described above, it appears that Marshall and Calloway Counties in Kentucky and Henry and Benton Counties in Tennessee have attracted significant numbers of retirement-age persons. This judgment is based on the relatively high absolute number and proportion of immigrating retirement-age persons in these counties. Having made these findings, it is recommended that the impacts and policy implications of a growing retirement-age population near the Kentucky Reservoir be assessed.

Table 1

**ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION OF RETIREMENT-AGE POPULATION
FOR KENTUCKY AND SELECTED COUNTIES
1970-1980**

	1980 Census Population	Retirement-Age Population Expected Survival Population	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Retirement- Age Population
Caldwell Co.	3,837	3,883	-46	-1%
Calloway Co.	7,255	6,585	670	9%
Lyon Co.	1,825	1,621	204	11%
Marshall Co.	6,667	5,526	1,141	17%
Trigg Co.	2,698	2,359	339	13%
State	741,934	754,723	-12,789	-2%

Table 2

**ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION OF RETIREMENT-AGE POPULATION
FOR TENNESSEE AND SELECTED COUNTIES
1970-1980**

	1980 Census Population	Retirement-Age Population Expected Survival Population	Net Migration	Net Migration as a Percentage of Total Retirement- Age Population
Benton Co.	4,137	3,470	667	16%
Henry Co.	8,301	7,262	1,039	13%
Houston Co.	1,730	1,594	136	8%
Humphreys Co.	3,512	3,399	113	3%
Stewart Co.	2,367	2,175	192	8%
State	947,678	927,564	20,114	2%

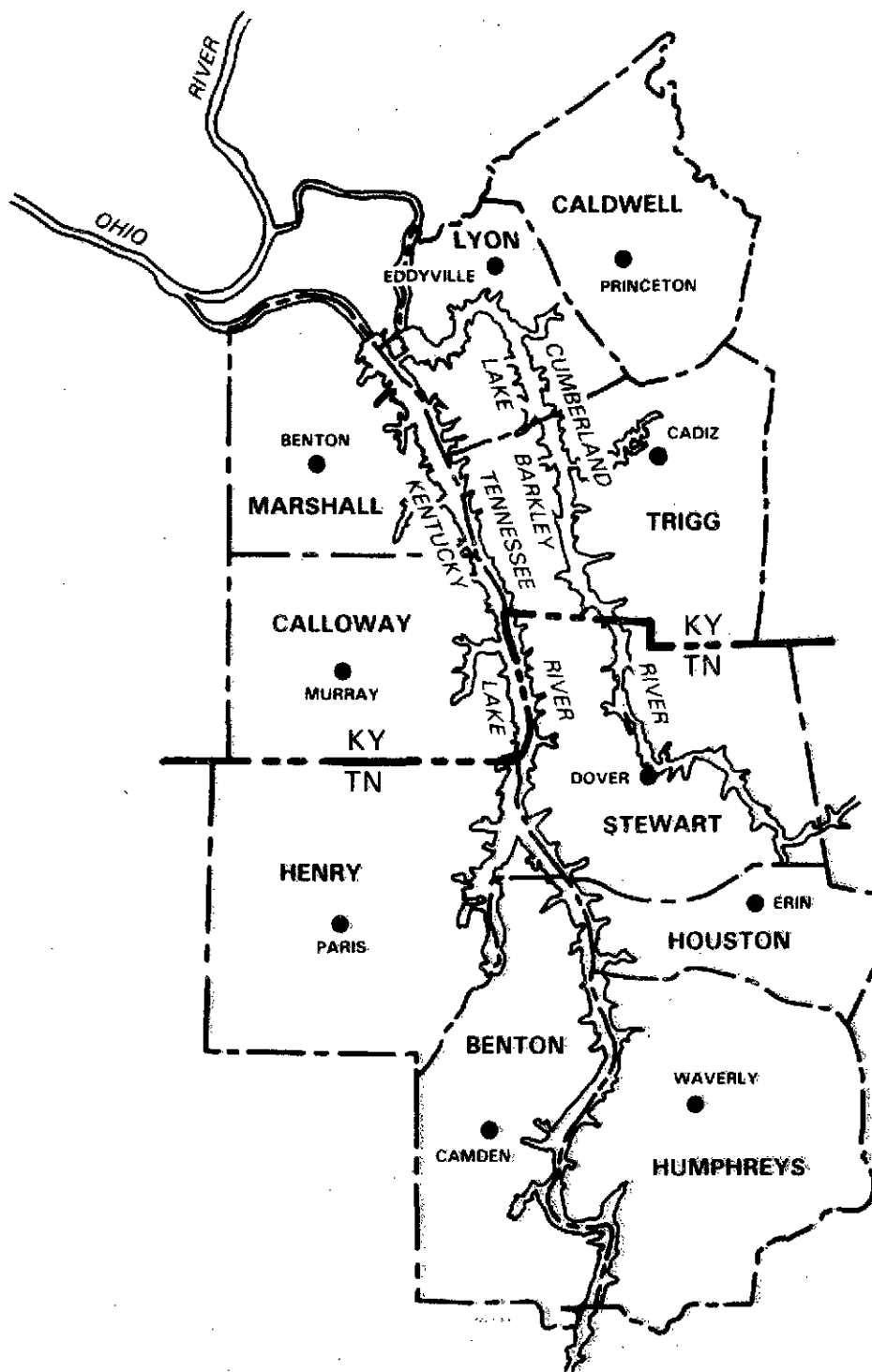


FIGURE 1
**KENTUCKY LAKE/
 LAKE BARKLEY STUDY AREA**

